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RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES

NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIALS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v. CARL KRAUCH ET AL. (CASE VI)

AUGUST 14, 1947-JULY 30, 1948

Roll 16

Prosecution Exhibits

1-109



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON: 1976

INTRODUCTION

On the 113 rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced the records of Case VI, *United States of America v. Carl Krauch et al.* (I. G. Farben Case), 1 of the 12 trials of war criminals conducted by the U.S. Government from 1946 to 1949 at Nuernberg subsequent to the International Military Tribunal (IMT) held in the same city. These records consist of German- and English-language versions of official transcripts of court proceedings, prosecution and defense briefs and statements, and defendants' final pleas as well as prosecution and defense exhibits and document books in one language or the other. Also included are minute books, the official court file, order and judgment books, clemency petitions, and finding aids to the documents.

The transcripts of this trial, assembled in 2 sets of 43 bound volumes (1 set in German and 1 in English), are the recorded daily trial proceedings. Prosecution statements and briefs are also in both languages but unbound, as are the final pleas of the defendants delivered by counsel or defendants and submitted by the attorneys to the court. Unbound prosecution exhibits, numbered 1-2270 and 2300-2354, are essentially those documents from various Nuernberg record series, particularly the NI (Nuernberg Industrialist) Series, and other sources offered in evidence by the prosecution in this case. Defense exhibits, also unbound, are predominantly affidavits by various persons. They are arranged by name of defendant and thereunder numerically, along with two groups of exhibits submitted in the general interest of all defendants. Both prosecution and defense document books consist of full or partial translations of exhibits into English. Loosely bound in folders, they provide an indication of the order in which the exhibits were presented before the tribunal.

Minute books, in two bound volumes, summarize the transcripts. The official court file, in nine bound volumes, includes the progress docket, the indictment, and amended indictment and the service thereof; applications for and appointments of defense counsel and defense witnesses and prosecution comments thereto; defendants' application for documents; motions and reports; uniform rules of procedures; and appendixes. The order and judgment books, in two bound volumes, represent the signed orders, judgments, and opinions of the tribunal as well as sentences and commitment papers. Defendants' clemency petitions, in three bound volumes, were directed to the military governor, the Judge Advocate General, and the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. The finding aids summarize transcripts, exhibits, and the official court file.

Case VI was heard by U.S. Military Tribunal VI from August 14, 1947, to July 30, 1948. Along with records of other Nuernberg

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and Far East war crimes trials, the records of this case are part of the National Archives Collection of World War II War Crimes Records, Record Group 238.

The I. G. Farben Case was 1 of 12 separate proceedings held before several U.S. Military Tribunals at Nuernberg in the U.S. Zone of Occupation in Germany against officials or citizens of the Third Reich, as follows:

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>United States v.</u>	<u>Popular Name</u>	<u>No. of Defendants</u>
1	<i>Karl Brandt et al.</i>	Medical Case	23
2	<i>Erhard Milch</i>	Milch Case (Luftwaffe)	1
3	<i>Josef Altstoetter et al.</i>	Justice Case	16
4	<i>Oswald Pohl et al.</i>	Pohl Case (SS)	18
5	<i>Friedrich Flick et al.</i>	Flick Case (Industrialist)	6
6	<i>Carl Krauch et al.</i>	I. G. Farben Case (Industrialist)	24
7	<i>Wilhelm List et al.</i>	Hostage Case	12
8	<i>Ulrich Greifelt et al.</i>	RuSHA Case (SS)	14
9	<i>Otto Ohlendorf et al.</i>	Einsatzgruppen Case (SS)	24
10	<i>Alfried Krupp et al.</i>	Krupp Case (Industrialist)	12
11	<i>Ernst von Weizsaecker et al.</i>	Ministries Case	21
12	<i>Wilhelm von Leeb et al.</i>	High Command Case	14

Authority for the proceedings of the IMT against the major Nazi war criminals derived from the Declaration on German Atrocities (Moscow Declaration) released November 1, 1943; Executive Order 9547 of May 2, 1945; the London Agreement of August 8, 1945; the Berlin Protocol of October 6, 1945; and the IMT Charter.

Authority for the 12 subsequent cases stemmed mainly from Control Council Law 10 of December 20, 1945, and was reinforced by Executive Order 9679 of January 16, 1946; U.S. Military Government Ordinances 7 and 11 of October 18, 1946, and February 17, 1947, respectively; and U.S. Forces, European Theater General Order 301 of October 24, 1946. Procedures applied by U.S. Military Tribunals in the subsequent proceedings were patterned after those of the IMT and further developed in the 12 cases, which required over 1,200 days of court sessions and generated more than 330,000 transcript pages.

Formation of the I. G. Farben Combine was a stage in the evolution of the German chemical industry, which for many years led the world in the development, production, and marketing of organic dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, and synthetic chemicals. To control the excesses of competition, six of the largest chemical firms, including the Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, combined to form the Interessengemeinschaft (Combine of Interests, or Trust) of the German Dyestuffs Industry in 1904 and agreed to pool technological and financial resources and markets. The two remaining chemical firms of note entered the combine in 1916. In 1925 the Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, largest of the firms and already the majority shareholder in two of the other seven companies, led in reorganizing the industry to meet the changed circumstances of competition in the post-World War markets by changing its name to the I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, moving its home office from Ludwigshafen to Frankfurt, and merging with the remaining five firms.

Farben maintained its influence over both the domestic and foreign markets for chemical products. In the first instance the German explosives industry, dependent on Farben for synthetically produced nitrates, soon became subsidiaries of Farben. Of particular interest to the prosecution in this case were the various agreements Farben made with American companies for the exchange of information and patents and the licensing of chemical discoveries for foreign production. Among the trading companies organized to facilitate these agreements was the General Anilin and Film Corp., which specialized in photographic processes. The prosecution charged that Farben used these connections to retard the "Arsenal of Democracy" by passing on information received to the German Government and providing nothing in return, contrary to the spirit and letter of the agreements.

Farben was governed by an Aufsichtsrat (Supervisory Board of Directors) and a Vorstand (Managing Board of Directors). The Aufsichtsrat, responsible for the general direction of the firm, was chaired by defendant Krauch from 1940. The Vorstand actually controlled the day-to-day business and operations of Farben. Defendant Schmitz became chairman of the Vorstand in 1935, and 18 of the other 22 original defendants were members of the Vorstand and its component committees.

Transcripts of the I. G. Farben Case include the indictment of the following 24 persons:

Otto Ambros: Member of the Vorstand of Farben; Chief of Chemical Warfare Committee of the Ministry of Armaments and War Production; production chief for Buna and poison gas; manager of Auschwitz, Schkopau, Ludwigshafen, Oppau, Gendorf, Dyhernfurth, and Falkenhagen plants; and Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer.

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Max Brueggemann: Member and Secretary of the Vorstand of Farben; member of the legal committee; Deputy Plant Leader of the Leverkusen Plant; Deputy Chief of the Sales Combine for Pharmaceuticals; and director of the legal, patent, and personnel departments of the Works Combine, Lower Rhine.

Ernst Buergin: Member of the Vorstand of Farben; Chief of Works Combine, Central Germany; Plant Leader at the Bitterfeld and Wolfen-Farben plants; and production chief for light metals, dyestuffs, organic intermediates, plastics, and nitrogen at these plants.

Heinrich Bueteftisch: Member of the Vorstand of Farben; manager of Leuna plants; production chief for gasoline, methanol, and chlorine electrolysis production at Auschwitz and Moosbierbaum; Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer; member of the Himmler Freundeskreis (circle of friends of Himmler); and SS Obersturmbannfuehrer (Lieutenant Colonel).

Walter Duerrfeld: Director and construction manager of the Auschwitz plant of Farben, director and construction manager of the Monowitz Concentration Camp, and Chief Engineer at the Leuna plant.

Pritz Gajewski: Member of the Central Committee of the Vorstand of Farben, Chief of Sparte III (Division III) in charge of production of photographic materials and artificial fibers, manager of "Agfa" plants, and Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer.

Heinrich Gattineau: Chief of the Political-Economic Policy Department, "WIPO," of Farben's Berlin N.W. 7 office; member of Southeast Europe Committee; and director of A.G. Dynamit Nobel, Pressburg, Czechoslovakia.

Paul Haeftiger: Member of the Vorstand of Farben; member of the Commercial Committee; and Chief, Metals Departments, Sales Combine for Chemicals.

Erich von der Heyde: Member of the Political-Economic Policy Department of Farben's Berlin N.W. 7 office, Deputy to the Chief of Intelligence Agents, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, and member of the WI-RUE-AMT (Military Economics and Armaments Office) of the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (OKW) (High Command of the Armed Forces).

Heinrich Hoerlein: Member of the Central Committee of the Vorstand of Farben; chief of chemical research and development of vaccines, sera, pharmaceuticals, and poison gas; and manager of the Elberfeld Plant.

Max Ilgner: Member of the Vorstand of Farben; Chief of Farben's Berlin N.W. 7 office directing intelligence, espionage, and propaganda activities; member of the Commercial Committee; and Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer.

Friedrich Jaehne: Member of the Vorstand of Farben; chief engineer in charge of construction and physical plant development; Chairman of the Engineering Committee; and Deputy Chief, Works Combine, Main Valley.

August von Knieriem: Member of the Central Committee of the Vorstand of Farben; Chief Counsel of Farben; and Chairman, Legal and Patent Committees.

Carl Krauch: Chairman of the Aufsichtsrat of Farben and Generalbevollmaechtigter fuer Sonderfragen der Chemischen Erzeugung (General Plenipotentiary for Special Questions of Chemical Production) on Goering's staff in the Office of the 4-Year Plan.

Hans Kuehne: Member of the Vorstand of Farben; Chief of the Works Combine, Lower Rhine; Plant Leader at Leverkusen, Elberfeld, Uerdingen, and Dormagen plants; production chief for inorganics, organic intermediates, dyestuffs, and pharmaceuticals at these plants; and Chief of the Inorganics Committee.

Hans Kugler: Member of the Commercial Committee of Farben; Chief of the Sales Department Dyestuffs for Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, and Austria; and Public Commissar for the Falkenau and Aussig plants in Czechoslovakia.

Carl Lautenschlaeger: Member of the Vorstand of Farben; Chief of Works Combine, Main Valley; Plant Leader at the Hoechst, Griesheim, Mainkur, Gersthofen, Offenbach, Eystrup, Marburg, and Neuhausen plants; and production chief for nitrogen, inorganics, organic intermediates, solvents and plastics, dyestuffs, and pharmaceuticals at these plants.

Wilhelm Mann: Member of the Vorstand of Farben, member of the Commercial Committee, Chief of the Sales Combine for Pharmaceuticals, and member of the SA.

Fritz ter Meer: Member of the Central Committee of the Vorstand of Farben; Chief of the Technical Committee of the Vorstand that planned and directed all of Farben's production; Chief of Sparte II in charge of production of Buna, poison gas, dyestuffs, chemicals, metals, and pharmaceuticals; and Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer.

Heinrich Oster: Member of the Vorstand of Farben, member of the Commercial Committee, and manager of the Nitrogen Syndicate.

Hermann Schmitz: Chairman of the Vorstand of Farben, member of the Reichstag, and Director of the Bank of International Settlements.

Christian Schneider: Member of the Central Committee of the Vorstand of Farben; Chief of Sparte I in charge of production of nitrogen, gasoline, diesel and lubricating oils, methanol, and organic chemicals; Chief of Central Personnel Department, directing the treatment of labor at Farben plants; Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer; Hauptabwehrbeauftragter (Chief of Intelligence Agents); Hauptbetriebsfuehrer (Chief of Plant Leaders); and supporting member of the Schutzstaffeln (SS) of the NSDAP.

Georg von Schnitzler: Member of the Central Committee of the Vorstand of Farben, Chief of the Commercial Committee of the Vorstand that planned and directed Farben's domestic and foreign sales and commercial activities, Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer (Military Economy Leader), and Hauptsturmfaehrer (Captain) in the Sturmabteilungen (SA) of the Nazi Party (NSDAP).

Carl Wurster: Member of the Vorstand of Farben; Chief of the Works Combine, Upper Rhine; Plant Leader at Ludwigshafen and Oppau plants; production chief for inorganic chemicals; and Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer.

The prosecution charged these 24 individual staff members of the firm with various crimes, including the planning of aggressive war through an alliance with the Nazi Party and synchronization of Farben's activities with the military planning of the German High Command by participation in the preparation of the 4-Year Plan, directing German economic mobilization for war, and aiding in equipping the Nazi military machines.¹ The defendants also were charged with carrying out espionage and intelligence activities in foreign countries and profiting from these activities. They participated in plunder and spoliation of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, France, and the Soviet Union as part of a systematic economic exploitation of these countries. The prosecution also charged mass murder and the enslavement of many thousands of persons particularly in Farben plants at the Auschwitz and Monowitz concentration camps and the use of poison gas manufactured by the firm in the extermination

¹The trial of defendant Brueggemann was discontinued early during the proceedings because he was unable to stand trial on account of ill health.

of millions of men, women, and children. Medical experiments were conducted by Farben on enslaved persons without their consent to test the effects of deadly gases, vaccines, and related products. The defendants were charged, furthermore, with a common plan and conspiracy to commit crimes against the peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. Three defendants were accused of membership in a criminal organization, the SS. All of these charges were set forth in an indictment consisting of five counts.

The defense objected to the charges by claiming that regulations were so stringent and far reaching in Nazi Germany that private individuals had to cooperate or face punishment, including death. The defense claimed further that many of the individual documents produced by the prosecution were originally intended as "window dressing" or "howling with the wolves" in order to avoid such punishment.

The tribunal agreed with the defense in its judgment that none of the defendants were guilty of Count I, planning, preparation, initiation, and waging wars of aggression; or Count V, common plans and conspiracy to commit crimes against the peace and humanity and war crimes.

The tribunal also dismissed particulars of Count II concerning plunder and exploitation against Austria and Czechoslovakia. Eight defendants (Schmitz, von Schnitzler, ter Meer, Buergin, Haeffliger, Ilgner, Oster, and Kugler) were found guilty on the remainder of Count II, while 15 were acquitted. On Count III (slavery and mass murder), Ambros, Bueteffisch, Duerrfeld, Krauch, and ter Meer were judged guilty. Schneider, Bueteffisch, and von der Heyde also were charged with Count IV, membership in a criminal organization, but were acquitted.

The tribunal acquitted Gajewski, Gattineau, von der Heyde, Hoerlein, von Knieriem, Kuehne, Lautenschlaeger, Mann, Schneider, and Wurster. The remaining 13 defendants were given prison terms as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Length of Prison Term (years)</u>
Ambros	8
Buergin	2
Bueteffisch	6
Duerrfeld	8
Haeffliger	2
Ilgner	3
Jaehne	1 1/2
Krauch	6
Kugler	1 1/2
Oster	2
Schmitz	4
von Schnitzler	5
ter Meer	7

All defendants were credited with time already spent in custody.

In addition to the indictments, judgments, and sentences, the transcripts also contain the arraignment and plea of each defendant (all pleaded not guilty) and opening statements of both defense and prosecution.

The English-language transcript volumes are arranged numerically, 1-43, and the pagination is continuous, 1-15834 (page 4710 is followed by pages 4710(1)-4710(285)). The German-language transcript volumes are numbered 1a-43a and paginated 1-16224 (14a and 15a are in one volume). The letters at the top of each page indicate morning, afternoon, or evening sessions. The letter "C" designates commission hearings (to save court time and to avoid assembling hundreds of witnesses at Nuernberg, in most of the cases one or more commissions took testimony and received documentary evidence for consideration by the tribunals). Two commission hearings are included in the transcripts: that for February 7, 1948, is on pages 6957-6979 of volume 20 in the English-language transcript, while that for May 7, 1948, is on pages 14775a-14776 of volume 40a in the German-language transcript. In addition, the prosecution made one motion of its own and, with the defense, six joint motions to correct the English-language transcripts. Lists of the types of errors, their location, and the prescribed corrections are in several volumes of the transcripts as follows:

- First Motion of the Prosecution, volume 1
- First Joint Motion, volume 3
- Second Joint Motion, volume 14
- Third Joint Motion, volume 24
- Fourth Joint Motion, volume 29
- Fifth Joint Motion, volume 34
- Sixth Joint Motion, volume 40

The prosecution offered 2,325 prosecution exhibits numbered 1-2270 and 2300-2354. Missing numbers were not assigned due to the difficulties of introducing exhibits before the commission and the tribunal simultaneously. Exhibits 1835-1838 were loaned to an agency of the Department of Justice for use in a separate matter, and apparently No. 1835 was never returned. Exhibits drew on a variety of sources, such as reports and directives as well as affidavits and interrogations of various individuals. Maps and photographs depicting events and places mentioned in the exhibits are among the prosecution resources, as are publications, correspondence, and many other types of records.

The first item in the arrangement of prosecution exhibits is usually a certificate giving the document number, a short description of the exhibits, and a statement on the location of the original document or copy of the exhibit. The certificate is followed by the actual prosecution exhibit (most are photostats,

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but a few are mimeographed articles with an occasional carbon of the original). The few original documents are often affidavits of witnesses or defendants, but also ledgers and correspondence, such as:

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Doc. No.</u>
322	NI 5140	1558	NI 11411
918	NI 6647	1691	NI 12511
1294	NI 14434	1833	NI 12789
1422	NI 11086	1886	NI 14228
1480	NI 11092	2313	NI 13566
1811	NI 11144		

In rare cases an exhibit is followed by a translation; in others there is no certificate. Several of the exhibits are of poor legibility and a few pages are illegible.

Other than affidavits, the defense exhibits consist of newspaper clippings, reports, personnel records, Reichgesetzblatt excerpts, photographs, and other items. The 4,257 exhibits for the 23 defendants are arranged by name of defendant and thereunder by exhibit number. Individual exhibits are preceded by a certificate wherever available. Two sets of exhibits for all the defendants are included.

Translations in each of the prosecution document books are preceded by an index listing document numbers, biased descriptions, and page numbers of each translation. These indexes often indicate the order in which the prosecution exhibits were presented in court. Defense document books are similarly arranged. Each book is preceded by an index giving document number, description, and page number for every exhibit. Corresponding exhibit numbers generally are not provided. There are several unindexed supplements to numbered document books. Defense statements, briefs, pleas, and prosecution briefs are arranged alphabetically by defendant's surname. Pagination is consecutive, yet there are many pages where an "a" or "b" is added to the numeral.

At the beginning of roll 1 key documents are filmed from which Tribunal VI derived its jurisdiction: the Moscow Declaration, U.S. Executive Orders 9547 and 9679, the London Agreement, the Berlin Protocol, the IMT Charter, Control Council Law 10, U.S. Military Government Ordinances 7 and 11, and U.S. Forces, European Theater General Order 301. Following these documents of authorization is a list of the names and functions of members of the tribunal and counsels. These are followed by the transcript covers giving such information as name and number of case, volume numbers, language, page numbers, and inclusive dates. They are followed by the minute book, consisting of summaries of the daily proceedings, thus providing an additional finding aid for the transcripts. Exhibits are listed in an index that notes the

type, number, and name of exhibit; corresponding document book, number, and page; a short description of the exhibit; and the date when it was offered in court. The official court file is summarized by the progress docket, which is preceded by a list of witnesses.

Not filmed were records duplicated elsewhere in this microfilm publication, such as prosecution and defense document books in the German language that are largely duplications of the English-language document books.

The records of the I. G. Farben Case are closely related to other microfilmed records in Record Group 238, specifically prosecution exhibits submitted to the IMT, T988; NI (Nuernberg Industrialist) Series, T301; NM (Nuernberg Miscellaneous) Series, M-936; NOKW (Nuernberg Armed Forces High Command) Series, T1119; NG (Nuernberg Government) Series, T1139; NP (Nuernberg Propaganda) Series, M942; WA (undetermined) Series, M946; and records of the Brandt case, M887; the Milch Case, M888; the Altstoetter case, M889; the Pohl Case, M890; the Flick Case, M891; the List case, M893; the Greifelt case, M894; and the Ohlendorf case, M895. In addition, the record of the IMT at Nuernberg has been published in the 42-volume *Trial of the Major War Criminals Before the International Military Tribunal* (Nuernberg, 1947). Excerpts from the subsequent proceedings have been published in 15 volumes as *Trials of War Criminals Before the Nuernberg Military Tribunal Under Control Council Law No. 10* (Washington). The Audiovisual Archives Division of the National Archives and Records Service has custody of motion pictures and photographs of all 13 trials and sound recordings of the IMT proceedings.

Martin K. Williams arranged the records and, in collaboration with John Mendelsohn, wrote this introduction.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. Cocyan Affidavit

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 1

Doc. No. Cocyan Affidavit EXHIBIT No. 1 8/28/47

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR CRIMES
EVIDENCE DIVISION

Date: 22 August 1947

I certify that Document ~~Number~~ Cogan Affidavit
was introduced into Evidence as Exhibit Number 1
in Tribunal Number I which commenced 1 Dec. 1946
and that attached ^{mimeo copy} ~~photostat~~ is a true and correct copy of
original.

f. Rolf e. J. J. J.
F. NIEBERGALL
Chief, Document
Control Branch

19 November 1945

I, MAJOR WILLIAM H. COOGAN, O-455814, Q.M.C., a commissioned officer of the Army of the United States of America, do hereby certify as follows:

1. The United States Chief of Counsel in July 1945 charged the Field Branch of the Documentation Division with the responsibility of collecting, evaluating and assembling documentary evidence in the European Theater for use in the prosecution of the major Axis war criminals before the International Military Tribunal. I was appointed Chief of the Field Branch on 20 July 1945. I am now the Chief of the Documentation Division, Office of United States Chief of Counsel.

2. I have served in the United States Army for more than four years and am a practicing attorney by profession. Based upon my experience as an attorney and as a United States Army officer, I am familiar with the operation of the United States Army in connection with seizing and processing captured enemy documents. In my capacity as Chief of the Documentation Division, Office of the United States Chief of Counsel, I am familiar with and have supervised the processing, filing translation and photostating of all documentary evidence for the United States Chief of Counsel.

3. As the Army overran German occupied territory and then Germany itself, certain specialized personnel seized enemy documents, books, and records for information of strategic and tactical value. During the early stages such documents were handled in bulk and assembled at temporary centers. However, after the surrender of Germany, they were transported to the various document centers established by Army Headquarters in the

United States Zone of Occupation. In addition to the documents actually assembled at such document centers, Army personnel maintained and secured considerable documents "in situ" at or near the places of discovery. When such documents were located and assembled they were cataloged by Army personnel into collections and records were maintained which disclosed the source and such other information available concerning the place and general circumstances surrounding the acquisition of the documents.

2. The Field Branch of the Documentation Division was staffed by personnel thoroughly conversant with the German language. Their task was to search for and collect captured enemy documents in the European Theater which disclosed information relating to the prosecution of the major Axis war criminals. Officers under my command were placed on duty at various document centers and also dispatched on individual missions to obtain original documents. When documents were located, my representatives made a record of the circumstances under which they were found and all information available concerning their authenticity was recorded. Such documents were further identified by Field Branch pre-trial serial numbers, assigned by my inspectors. They would then periodically dispatch the original documents by courier to the Office of the United States Chief of Counsel.

3. Upon receipt of these documents they were duly recorded and indexed. After this operation, they were delivered to the Screening and Analysis Branch of the Documentation Division of the Office of United States Chief of Counsel, which Branch re-examined such documents in order to finally determine whether or not they should be retained as evidence for the prosecutors. This final

screening was done by German-speaking analysts on the staff of the United States Chief of Counsel. When the document passed the screeners, it was then transmitted to the Document Room of the Office of United States Chief of Counsel, with a covering sheet prepared by the screeners showing the title or nature of the document, the personalities involved, and its importance. In the Document Room, a serial identification number was given to each document or to each group of documents, in cases where it was desirable for the sake of clarity to list several documents together.

6. United States documents were given serial identification numbers in one of five series designated by the letters: "PS", "L", "I", "C", and "EC", indicating the means of acquisition of the documents. Within each series documents were listed numerically.

7. After a document was so numbered, it was then sent to a German-speaking analyst who prepared a summary of the document with appropriate references to personalities involved, index headings, information as to the source of the document as indicated by the Field Branch, and the importance of the document to a particular phase of the case. Next, the original document was returned to the Document Room and then checked out to the photostating department, where photostatic copies were made. Upon return from photostating, it was placed in an envelope in one of several fireproof safes in the rear of the Document Room. One of the photostatic copies of the document was sent to the translators, thereafter leaving the original itself in the safe. A commissioned officer has been, and is, responsible for the security

of the documents in the safe. At all times when he is not present the safe is locked and a military guard is on duty outside the only door. If the officers preparing the certified translation, or one of the officers working on the briefs, found it necessary to examine the original

document, this was done within the document room in the section set aside for that purpose. The only exception to this strict rule has been where it has been occasionally necessary to present the original document to the defendants for examination. In this case, the document was entrusted to a responsible officer of the prosecution staff.

8. All original documents are now located in safes in the document room, where they will be secured until they are presented by the prosecution to the court during the progress of the trial.

9. Some of the documents which will be offered in evidence by the United States Chief of Counsel were seized and processed by the British Army. Also, personnel from the Office of the United States Chief of Counsel and the British War Crimes Executive have acted jointly in locating, seizing and processing such documents.

10. Substantially the same system of acquiring documentary evidence was utilized by the British Army and the British War Crimes Executive as that hereinabove set forth

in respect to the United States Army and the Office of the United States Chief of Counsel.

11. Therefore, I certify in my official capacity as hereinabove stated, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the documents captured in the British Zone of Operations and Occupation, which will be offered in evidence by the United States Chief of Counsel, have been

authenticated, translated, and processed in substantially the same manner as hereinabove set forth with respect to the operations of the United States Chief of Counsel.

12. Finally, I certify, that all Documentary evidence offered by the United States Chief of Counsel, including those documents from British Army sources, are in the same condition as captured by the United States and British Armies; that they have been translated by competent and qualified translators; that all photostatic copies are true and correct copies of the originals and that they have been correctly filed, numbered and processed as above outlined.

WILLIAM H. COOPER
Major, GSC
C-155014

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. Niebergall
App. 1004

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 2

Doc. No. Niebergall
App. 1004

EXHIBIT No. 2 8/28/41

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR CRIMES
EVIDENCE DIVISION

Date: 22 August 1947

I certify that Document Number "Niebergall" Affidavit
was introduced into Evidence as Exhibit Number 2
in Tribunal Number I which commenced 9 Dec. 1946
and that attached ^{mimeo copy} ~~photostat~~ is a true and correct copy of
original.

Rolf C. Shyns
R. NIEBERGALL
Chief, Document
Control Branch

A F F I D A V I T

3 December 1946

I, FRED WIEBERGALL, S.S.O. D150636, of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, do hereby certify as follows:

1. I was appointed Chief of the Document Control Branch, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes (hereinafter referred to as "OCC") on 2 October 1946.

2. I have served in the U.S. Army for more than 5 years, being discharged as a 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, on 29 October 1946. I am now a reserve officer with the rank of 1st Lieutenant in the Army of the U.S. of America. Based upon my experience as a U.S. Army Officer, I am familiar with the operation of the U.S. Army in connection with seizing and processing captured enemy documents. I served as Chief of Translations for OCC from 29 July 1945 until December 1945, when I was appointed liaison officer between Defense Counsel and Translation Division of OCC and assistant to the executive officer of the Translation Division. In my capacity as Chief of the Document Control Branch, Evidence Division, OCC, I am familiar with the processing, filing, translation, and photostating of documentary evidence for the United States Chief of Counsel.

3. As the Army overran German occupied territory and then Germany itself, certain specialized personnel seized enemy documents, records and archives. Such documents were assembled in temporary centers. Later fixed document centers were established in Germany and Austria where these documents were assembled and the slow process of indexing and cataloguing was begun. Certain of these document centers have since been closed and the documents assembled there sent to other document centers.

4. In preparing for the trial before the International

Military Tribunal (hereinafter referred to as "MT") a great number of original documents, photostats, and microfilm were collected at Nurnberg, Germany. Major Coogan's affidavit of 19 November 1945 describes the procedures followed. Upon my appointment as Chief of the Document Control Branch, Evidence Division, OGC, I received custody, in the course of official business, of all these documents except the ones which were introduced into evidence in the MT trial and are now in the MT Document Room in Nurnberg. Some have been screened, processed, and registered in accordance with Major Coogan's affidavit. The unregistered documents remaining have been screened, processed, and registered for use in trials before Military Tribunals substantially in the same way as described below.

5. In preparing for trials subsequent to the MT trial personnel thoroughly conversant with the German language were given the task of searching for and selecting captured enemy documents which disclosed information relating to the prosecution of Axis war criminals. Language and Research Analysts were placed on duty at various document centers and also dispatched on individual missions to obtain original documents or certified photostats thereof. The documents were screened by German speaking analysts to determine whether or not they might be valuable as evidence. Photostatic copies were then made of the original documents and the original documents returned to the files in the document centers. These photostatic copies were certified by the analysts to be true and correct copies of the original documents. German speaking analysts, either at the document center or in Nurnberg, then prepared a summary of the document with appropriate references to personalities involved, index headings, information as to the source of the document, and the importance of the documents to a particular division of OGC.

6. Next, the original document or certified photostatic copy was forwarded to the Document Control Branch, Evidence Division, OGC. Upon receipt of these documents, they were duly recorded and indexed and given identification numbers in one of six series designated by the letters: "NP", "MP", "GP", "DP", "LP", and "AP", indicating the particular Division of OGC which might be most interested in the individual documents. Within each series documents were listed numerically.

7. In the case of the receipt of original documents, photostatic copies were made. Upon return from the Photostat Room, the original documents were placed in envelopes in fireproof safes in the Document Room. In the case of the receipt of certified photostatic copies of documents, the certified photostatic copies were treated in the same manner as original documents.

8. All original documents or certified photostatic copies treated as originals are now located in safes in the Document Room, where they will be secured until they are presented by the Prosecution to a court during the progress of a trial.

9. Therefore, I certify in my official capacity as herein above stated, that all documentary evidence relied upon by OGC is in the same condition as when captured by military forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces; that they have been translated by competent qualified translators; that all photostatic copies are true and correct copies of the originals, and that they have been correctly filed, numbered, and processed as above outlined.

/s/ FRED KIEFERGILL
FRED KIEFERGILL
Chief of Document Control Branch
Evidence Division, O.C.G.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. Gen. Taylor
Certificate

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 3

Doc. No. Gen. Taylor
Certificate EXHIBIT No. 3 8/28/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 26 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C. Schnyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
herby certify that the attached document, consisting of

13

~~(typewritten)~~
~~(photostated)~~
~~(micrographed)~~
~~(transmitted)~~

pages and entitled

"Gen. Taylor Certificate + Certificate of Brig. Gen.
Telford Taylor concerning the Case against Krauch et al.

dated 15 Aug. 47, is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business. ~~(the original of a document found~~
~~in German archives, records and files captured by military~~
~~forces under the command of the United States Army, Allied~~
~~Republithanary Forces)~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCWC, Doc. Control Branch

Rolf C. Schnyder

C E R T I F I C A T E

This certificate is made for the purpose of showing the authority of certain of the personnel of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes to administer oaths and properly to attest those affidavits which will be offered in evidence before the Military Tribunal for Case VI in United States v. Carl Krauch et al.

Pursuant to Executive Order 9547, 2 May 1945, attached hereto as "Tab A", Executive Order 9679, 16 January 1946, attached hereto as "Tab B", Memorandum No. 15 of Office of Chief of Counsel, 29 March 1946, attached hereto as "Tab C", General Order No. 301 of the Military Governor, 24 October 1946, attached hereto as "Tab D", and letter, USFTH, 24 October 1946, Subject: Appointment of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, attached hereto as "Tab E", I am authorized, and have been since 29 March 1946, to prepare and prosecute charges of atrocities and war crimes against leaders of the European Axis powers and their accessories.

In the discharge of the responsibilities conferred on me by the above-mentioned orders and instructions, I have authorized and detailed members of my staff who are engaged with me in the preparation and prosecution of cases, including attorneys, interrogators, and other investigators and agents of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, to conduct interrogations and investigations and in the course of such interrogations and investigations to administer oaths.

Among those whom I have authorized to conduct interrogations and investigations and to administer oaths, with the effective date of their authorization, are the following personnel of Office of Counsel for War Crimes:

JOSIAH E. DUBOIS, JR., U.S.Civilian, A.G.O. identification No. D-229685, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, authorized 10 January 1947.

BRINEL A. SPRECHER, U.S.Civilian, A.G.O. identification No. A-473307, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, authorized 29 March 1946.

MORRIS AMCHAN, U.S.Civilian, A.G.O. identification No. D-229649, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, authorized 1 February 1947.

EMANUEL MINSEOFF, U.S.Civilian, A.G.O. identification No. D-230991, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, authorized 9 April 1947.

JAMES E. HEATH, U.S.Civilian, A.G.O. identification No. D-416512, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, authorized 12 May 1946.

JAN CHAMMATE, Allied Civilian, E.T.O. identification No. 402, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, authorized 30 September 1946.

EADI WASE, U.S.Civilian, A.G.O. identification No. X-018876, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, authorized 15 September 1946.

PAUL GANFF, U.S.Civilian, A.G.O. identification No. D-417035, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, authorized 5 August 1946.

BELLE WAYER, U.S.Civilian, A.G.O. identification No. D-429431, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, authorized 18 November 1946.

RAUDOLPH NEWMAN, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification No. D-429712, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, authorized 29 December 1946.

MARY KAUFMAN, U.S.Civilian, A.G.O. identification, No. D-230448, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, authorized 8 April 1947.

ALBERT G.D. LEVI, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-434708, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
authorized 29 August 1946.

VIRGIL VAN STREET, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-435500, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
authorized 5 September 1946.

JULIUS HUDOLPH, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-432900, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
authorized 29 July 1946.

MOSES L. KOVE, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-441500, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
authorized 1 July 1946.

LEO M. DRACHSLER, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-417115, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
authorized 1 June 1946.

H. RUSSELL THAYER, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-416413, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
authorized 10 April 1946.

WILLIAM A. ZECK, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-416341, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
authorized 19 April 1946.

BENJAMIN B. PERENOS, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-417007, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
authorized 1 April 1946.

CHARLES C. COTTON, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. A-442789, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
authorized 9 September 1946.

MAX WANDERLICH, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-432632, Attorney, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
authorized 22 June 1946.

ERSON DE CHESTNICK, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-429866, Consulting Economist, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 15 December 1946.

HANS WOLFFSOHN, Allied Civilian, E.T.O. identification
No. 094485, Consulting Economist, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 28 August 1946.

NORBERT REILPERN, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. L-046333, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 1 July 1946.

FRED FRAUTSCHI, Allied Civilian, E.T.O. identification
No. 235, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for War
Crimes, authorized 23 July 1946.

JOHN GIGER, Allied Civilian, E.T.O. identification
No. 297, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for War
Crimes, authorized 13 August 1946.

WILLIAM ACTON, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-417491, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 18 April 1946.

SAMU APOTEKER, Allied Civilian, E.T.O. identification
No. 415, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for War
Crimes, authorized 18 November 1946.

OTTO REILBURN, Allied Civilian, E.T.O. identification
No. 30140, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 11 December 1946.

WALTER SCHORFELD, Allied Civilian, E.T.O. identification
No. 34333, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 13 September 1946.

KENNETH UNGAR, Allied Civilian, E.T.O. identification
No. 419, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for War
Crimes, authorized 23 April 1946.

MERY BIRNBAM, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-229215, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 17 February 1947.

JOHN BOLL, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. A-24412, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 24 November 1946.

ALFRED E. SELAU, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. A-166613, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 20 March 1947.

MOHIE KAMDEL, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-445442, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 4 February 1947.

KURT HAUPTMANN, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-246323, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 11 July 1946.

ERIK LAM LANG, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-143691, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 20 May 1946.

FRED OPSEL, U.S. civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-441688, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 15 July 1946.

GEORGE MARTIN, Allied Civilian, E.T.O. identification
No. 20076, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 17 December 1946.

EMILE E. KERALY, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-094336, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 26 August 1946.

MAX VON FRANKENBERG, Allied Civilian, E.T.O. identification
No. 20051, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 28 August 1946.

PAUL HAZEN, Allied Civilian, E.T.O. identification
No. 20030, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 26 August 1946.

GEORGE HALPERN, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-079094, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 24 October 1946.

KARL EALTER, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-231664, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 23 May 1947.

ALFRED H. BOOTH, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. X-046257, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 13 May 1946.

WILHELM TANNER, Allied Civilian, E.T.O. identification
No. 2003-L, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 30 July 1946.

ELLISON ANSPACHER, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-434562, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 24 February 1946.

EDWARD J. STEVENS, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-426172, Research Analyst, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 23 June 1947.

OTTO VERBER, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. A-444365, Interrogator, Office of Chief of Counsel for War
Crimes, authorized 12 November 1946.

BENIGNITO VON HALL, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-432532, Interrogator, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 3 August 1946.

PETER MILLER, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-435338, Interrogator, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 1 August 1946.

P. KATSCHE, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-450641, Interrogator, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 1 July 1946.

A.T. COOPER, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-434534, Interrogator, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 11 July 1946.

ROBERT BARR, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-432820, Interrogator, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 5 June 1946.

ERIC KAUFMAN, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification
No. D-443269, Interrogator, Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, authorized 12 September 1946.

W. LEWALD, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification No. D-094412,
Interrogator, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
authorized 31 December 1946.

15 August 1947

Telford Taylor

TELFORD TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA
Chief of Counsel for War Crimes

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9547

Providing For Representation of the United States In Preparing And Prosecuting Charges of Atrocities and War Crimes Against The Leaders of the European Axis Powers And Their Principal Agents and Accessories.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, under the Constitution and statutes of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

1. Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson is hereby designated to act as Representative of the United States and as its Chief of Counsel in preparing and prosecuting charges of atrocities and war crimes against such of the leaders of the European Axis powers and their principal agents and accessories as the United States may agree with any of the United Nations to bring to trial before an international military tribunal. He shall serve without additional compensation but shall receive such allowance for expenses as may be authorized by the President.
2. The Representative named herein is authorized to select and recommend to the President or to the head of any executive department, independent establishment, or other federal agency necessary personnel to assist in the performance of his duties hereunder. The head of each executive department, independent establishment, and other federal agency is hereby authorized to assist the Representative named herein in the performance of his duties hereunder and to employ such personnel and make such expenditures, within the limits of appropriations now named herein as he may deem necessary to accomplish the purposes of this order, and may make available, assign, or detail for duty with the Representative named herein such members of the armed forces and other personnel as may be requested for such purposes.
3. The Representative named herein is authorized to cooperate with, and receive the assistance of, any foreign government to the extent deemed necessary by him to accomplish the purposes of this order.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE
May 2, 1945.

(7-3- DOC. 45-7136: Filed May 2, 1945: 10:57 a.m.)

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9679

Amendment of Executive Order No. 9547 of May 2, 1945, entitled "Providing for Representation of the United States in Preparing and Prosecuting Charges of Atrocities and War Crimes Against the Leaders of the European Axis Powers and Their Principal Agents and Accessories".

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, under the Constitution and statutes of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

1. In addition to the authority vested in the Representative of the United States and its Chief of Counsel by Paragraph 1 of Executive Order No. 9547 of May 2, 1945, to prepare and prosecute charges of atrocities and war crimes against such of the leaders of the European Axis powers and their accessories as the United States may agree with any of the United Nations to bring to trial before an international military tribunal, such Representative and Chief of Counsel shall have the authority to proceed before United States military or occupation tribunals, in proper cases, against other Axis adherents, including but not limited to cases against members of groups and organizations declared criminal by the said international military tribunal.

2. The present Representative and Chief of Counsel is authorized to designate a Deputy Chief of Counsel, to whom he may assign responsibility for organizing and planning the prosecution of charges of atrocities and war crimes, other than those now being prosecuted as Case No. 1 in the international military tribunal, and, as he may be directed by the Chief of Counsel, for conducting the prosecution of such charges of atrocities and war crimes.

3. Upon vacation of office by the present representative and Chief of Counsel, the functions, duties, and powers of the Representative of the United States and its Chief of Counsel, as specified in the said Executive Order No. 9547 of May 2, 1945, as amended by this order, shall be vested in a Chief of Counsel for War Crimes to be appointed by the United States Military Governor for Germany, or by his successor.

4. The said Executive Order No. 9547 of May 2, 1945, is amended accordingly.

/s/ HARRY S. TRUMAN

The White House,
January 16, 1946.

(F.R. Doc. 46-293 Filed Jan 17, 1946 11:08 a.m.)

OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
APO 124-A U. S. ARMY

29 March 1946

GENERAL MEMORANDUM NO. 15

Subject: Organization for Subsequent Proceedings.

In order to expedite the preparation of subsequent cases and to assure continuity in their management, it has been agreed that a division shall now be set up in the Office of Chief of Counsel temporarily, but eventually to be transferred intact to Military Government, and that such division function under a Deputy Chief of Counsel who, upon retirement of the present Chief of Counsel, shall become Chief of Counsel for War Crimes under Military Government.

Accordingly, the President of the United States on January 16, 1946, amended the Executive Order No. 9547 of May 2, 1945, which provided for representation of the United States in prosecuting war crimes, by adding:

"...2. The present Representative and Chief of Counsel is authorized to designate a Deputy Chief of Counsel, to whom he may assign responsibility for organizing and planning the prosecution of charges of atrocities and war crimes other than those now being prosecuted as Case No. 1 in the International Military Tribunal, and as he may be directed by the Chief of Counsel, for conducting the prosecution of such charges of atrocities and war crimes.

"3. Upon vacation of office by the present Representative and Chief of Counsel, the functions, duties, and powers of the representative of the United States and its Chief of Counsel, as specified in the said Executive Order No. 9547 of May 2, 1945, as amended by this order, shall be vested in a Chief of Counsel for War Crimes to be appointed by the United States Military Governor for Germany or by his successor."

NOW, THEREFORE, I do hereby

1. Name and appoint Colonel Telford Taylor as Deputy Chief of Counsel and assign to him responsibility for organizing and planning the prosecution of charges of atrocities and war crimes other than those now being prosecuted as Case No. 1 in the International Military Tribunal as provided in Article 2 of the Executive Order.

2. Transfer to the jurisdiction of the said Deputy Chief of Counsel the Subsequent Proceedings Division created by General Memorandum No. 13 on January 12, 1946,

subject however to the administrative control of the Executive Officer, Brigadier General Robert J. Gill. O. G. C. personnel which is no longer needed for the present trial may be assigned to the Subsequent Proceedings Division. Additional personnel necessary will be employed for or assigned to the Subsequent Proceedings Division and it is to be noted that certain restrictions applicable to O.C.C. personnel may not be applicable to the recruitment of new personnel which may be employed under Military Government regulations. All recruitment and activity of the Subsequent Proceedings Division is subject to the priority of Case No. 1 now pending. Nothing in this order affects the responsibility for conduct of Case No. 1 to its completion.

In so far as possible, separate records will be maintained of all personnel, salaries, expenses, and other administrative matters.

/s/ Robert H. Jackson
ROBERT H. JACKSON
Chief of Counsel

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Alexander C. Granzin
ALEXANDER C. GRANZIN
Major, Infantry

HEADQUARTERS
US FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 301)

24 October 1946

Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes.....I
Chief Prosecutor.....II
Announcement of Assignments.....III

I- OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES: Effective this date, the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes is transferred to the Office of Military Government for Germany (US). The Chief of Counsel for War Crimes will report directly to the Deputy Military Governor and will work in close liaison with the Legal Adviser of the Office of Military Government for Germany and with the Theater Judge Advocate.

II- CHIEF PROSECUTOR: Effective this date, the Chief of Counsel for War Crimes will also serve as Chief Prosecutor under the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, established by the Agreement of 8 August 1945.

III- ANNOUNCEMENT OF ASSIGNMENTS: Effective this date, Brigadier General TILFORD TAYLOR, USA, is announced as Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, in which capacity he will also serve as Chief Prosecutor for the United States under the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, established by the Agreement of 8 August 1945.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McHARNEY:

C. R. HUBNER
Maj. General, GSC,
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

s/t GEORGE F. HERBERT
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION D

HEADQUARTERS
U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

AG 201-Taylor, Telford (O) AGC

AGO 757
24 October 1946

SUBJECT: Appointment of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes.

TO: Brigadier General Telford Taylor, O-918566,
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel, APO 126A, U.S. Army

In accordance with paragraph 3 of Executive Order Number 9679 of the President of the United States, 16 January 1946, Brigadier General Telford Taylor, U.S.A., O-918566, is hereby designated Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, and will also serve as Chief Prosecutor for the United States under the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, established by the Agreement of 8 August 1945.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McHARNEY:

(S) GEORGE F. HERBERT

GEORGE F. HERBERT
Colonel AGC
Adjutant General.

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY:

Alexander C. Granzin
ALEXANDER C. GRANZIN
Major, Infantry

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. 1708-PS

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 4

Doc. No. 1708-PS EXHIBIT No. 4

8/28/47

1708-PS

(Place) Nurnberg, Germany

(Date) 22 Aug 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Edward T. Orpen of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

4

(type-written
(photostated
(micrographed
(hand-written
pages and entitled

The Program of the NSDAP - 1708-PS

dated...1941....., in {the original
of official business, as {a true copy of a document which
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as {the original
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and belief,
the original Document is held at: Copy OCC files, Nurnberg.

Edward T. Orpen



Nationalsozialistisches Jahrbuch

1941

Jahrbuch der Feuerbestattung
VERGLEICHENDE UND VERGLEICHENDE
ZURÜCKGEHT

mit einer Einführung in die Geschichte der Feuerbestattung
von Dr. Robert Eick

mit einer Einführung in die Geschichte der Feuerbestattung
von Dr. Robert Eick

Feuerbestattung

Sterbegeld-Auszahlung

Die 1000 Reichsmark an Sterbegeld wird bei der Beerdigung ausbezahlt. Die Beerdigungskosten sind bei der Beerdigung zu zahlen. Die Beerdigungskosten sind bei der Beerdigung zu zahlen.

HAUPTVERWALTUNG

Dr. W. G. Fischer, 1000
Berlin, 1000
Berlin, 1000
Berlin, 1000



Nationalsozialistisches Jahrbuch 1941

Herausgegeben von
Der Reichsorganisationsleitung des NSDAP
Dr. Robert Eick

1. Jahrgang

Verlag des NSDAP, 1000 Berlin, 1000

ICH BIN EIN DEUTSCHER.
ICH GLAUBE AN MEIN VOLK.
ICH GLAUBE AN SEINE EHRE.
ICH GLAUBE AN SEINE ZUKUNFT.
ICH GLAUBE AN SEIN RECHT.
UND ICH TRETE EIN FÜR DIESES RECHT.
ICH TRETE EIN FÜR SEINE FREIHEIT.
UND ICH TRETE DAMIT EIN FÜR EINEN
BESSEREN FRIEDEN ALS DEN FRIEDEN
DES UNSEGENS UND DES HASSES
DER VERGANGENHEIT.
DAS GLAUBE ICH. DAS BEKENNE ICH
IM NAMEN MEINES VOLKES
VOR DER GANZEN WELT.

Abell Dittler

Das Programm der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei

Das Engagement ist ein primäres Merkmal des Sozialisationsstadiums. Einem Individuum, das sich dem Engagement verschrieben hat, ist es nicht möglich, sich zurückzuziehen. Er ist an seinen Posten fest und hat keine andere Wahl.

Das hat schon sein Jünger bei Aufbruch zum Dritten Reich in
seiner Fiktion gesehen. Inzwischen Teil der Parteiprogramme über
den Nationalsozialismus hat die Welt nicht mehr zu verdrängen.

Die Veranstaltung am 22.02.2023 ab um 14. Uhr wird von Herrn
Herrn und bei einem guten Wetterabschluss in einem Park
werden und in der Nacht eine wunderbare Aussicht. Die Idee ist die
Anwesenheit der Gäste bis 22.02.2023.

- [illegible]

¹ Das Waggonwerk bei Karlsruhe fertigt jährlich 200000 Schienenpanzer.

11. Kollidation hat nichts mit anderen Zusammenhängen. Beziehung bei Zusammenstoß.
12. Ein Objekt ist im unruhigen Zustand im Raum und Zeit. Es hebt sich aus Ruhe heraus, was die ständige Veränderung nach dem Gesetz der Erhaltung des Impuls hervorruft. Die Teilchen haben ständige Bewegung oder Bewegung.
13. Ein Teilchen ist in Bewegung und hat einen unruhigen Zustand (Zustand) Zustand.
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Ziel: Diagramm der Schweißstellen mit den richtigen Maßangaben.

[illegible]

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Adolf Hitler

Mein Kampf

Des

Adolf Hitler

Zwei Bände in einem Band
Ungeprüfte Ausgabe

Erster Band:
Eine Abrechnung

Zweiter Band:
Die nationalsozialistische Bewegung

Bücherei des Landgerichts
Nürnberg

Nummer: 264
NS-Bücherei
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Nürnberg
F.D.R. XXII/4
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Nürnberg



1933

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schienen dies selbst noch zu fühlen; denn sie wurden immer unruhiger, gingen öfter hinaus, kamen wieder herein und redeten stichlich nervös auf ihre Leute ein.

Ein psychologischer kleiner Fehler, den ich in der Stille eines Zwischenrufes beging und der mir, kaum, daß ich das Wort aus dem Munde hatte, selbst zum Bewußtsein kam, gab das Signal zum Losschlagen.

Ein paar zornige Zwischenrufe, und ein Mann sprang plötzlich auf einen Stuhl und brüllte in den Saal hinein: „Freiheit!“ Auf welches Signal hin die Freischützengesellschaft mit ihrer Arbeit begannen.

In wenigen Sekunden war der ganze Raum erfüllt von einer brüllenden und schreienden Menschenmenge, über die, Hauptkühnheiten ähnlich, unzählige Waffenträger flohen; zwischen das Krachen von Stuhlbeinen, das Zerplatzen der Krüge, Stühlen und Tischen und Aufschreien.

Es war ein blühender Spektakel.

Ich blieb auf meinem Platz stehen und konnte beobachten, wie restlos meine Jünglinge ihre Pflicht erfüllten.

Da hätte ich eine bürgerliche Versammlung sehen müssen!

Der Tag hatte noch nicht begonnen, als auch schon meine Sturmtruppe, denn so hießen sie von diesem Tage an, angriffen. Wie Wölfe stürzten sie in Rudeln von acht oder zehn immer wieder auf ihre Gegner los und begannen sie nach und nach tatsächlich aus dem Saal zu vertreiben. Schon nach fünf Minuten lag ich kaum mehr einen von ihnen, der nicht schon blutüberströmt gewesen wäre. Wie viele habe ich damals erst so recht kennengelernt; an der Spitze meiner braunen Mäntel, meinen heiligen Freischißerhaken und viele andere, die, selbst schon schwer verletzt, immer wieder angriffen, solange sie sich nur auf den Beinen halten konnten. Zwanzig Minuten lang dauerte der Höllestrom, dann aber waren die Gegner, die vielleicht sieben- und achtzehnhundert Mann zählen machten, von mir aus nicht einmal fünfzig Mann zum größten Teil aus dem Saal geschlagen und die Treppen hinuntergelagt. Nur in der linken südwestlichen Ecke hielt sich noch ein großer Haufen und leistete erbitterten Widerstand. Da fielen plötzlich vom Dachringung

zum Podium der zwei Wappensteinen, und nun ging eine wilde Kavalerei los. Fast jubelte einem doch wieder das Herz angesichts solcher Aufreißung alter Kriegserlebnisse.

Wer hoch, der sich von da ab nicht mehr unterscheiden; nur das eine konnte man schließen, daß von dem Augenblick an sich die Wut meiner blühenden Jünglinge noch mächtiger geäußert hatte und endlich die letzten Stöße, übermüht, aus dem Saal hinausgetrieben wurden.

Es waren ungefähr fünfundsiebzig Minuten vergangen; der Saal selbst lag aus, als ob eine Granate eingeschlagen hätte. Viele meiner Anhänger wurden gerade verbunden, andere mußten verpackt werden, allein wir waren die Herren der Lage geblieben. Hermann Eller, der an diesem Abend die Versammlungsleitung übernommen hatte, erklärte: „Die Versammlung geht weiter. Das Wort hat der Herr Herr!“ und ich sprach dazu nichts.

Nachdem wir die Versammlung selbst schon geschlossen hatten, kam plötzlich ein außerordentliches Polizeikommando herein und brüllte mit wildschreienden Stimmen in den Saal hinein: „Die Versammlung ist aufgelöst.“

Unwillkürlich mußte ich über diesen Rohdiktat der Ereignisse lachen: eine politische Willkür! Je kleiner sie sind, um so größer müssen sie wenigstens scheinen.

Wir hatten an dem Abend wirklich viel gelernt, und auch unsere Gegner haben die Lehre, die sie ihrerseits empfangen hatten, nicht mehr vergessen.

Die zum Herbst 1913 hat uns selbst die „Münchener Post“ keine Fülle des Protestations nicht angetündigt.

unabhängig Köpfen war anwesend, der Alarmapparat aber noch nicht so ausgebaut, um abends im Verlauf von einer Stunde eine ausgiebige Verhörsung herbeizuführen. Tage lang noch, daß in derartige alarmierende Gerüche schon unzählige Male uns zu Ohren gekommen waren, ohne daß etwas irgend etwas Besonderes geschehen war. Der alte Spruch, daß angeblich Revolutionen meist ausbleiben, hatte sich auch bei uns bis dahin noch immer als richtig erwiesen.

Es geschah auch aus diesem Grunde vielleicht nicht alles, was an dem Tage hätte eintreten können, um die brutalen Entschlossenheit einer Sprengung entgegenzunehmen.

Endlich blieben wir den Münchener Hofbräuhausgesellschaft als eine Sprengung als heftig unangelegen. Wir hatten sie mehr für die größten Fälle beabsichtigt, besonders für den Fall, daß sie uns einen Tag eine wertvolle Ruhe gegeben. Wir haben jedoch viele Fragen, ich darf ihnen sagen, mit wissenschaftlichem Nachdruck diskutiert und sind zu Resultaten gekommen, die zum Teil ebenso unglaublich wie interessant waren und in der Folgezeit für die organisierte und politische Leitung anderer Sturmabteilungen von grundlegender Bedeutung wurden.

Als ich um halbviertel acht Uhr in die Vorhalle des Hofbräuhauses kam, konnte allerdings ein Zweifel über die vorhandene Absicht nicht mehr bestehen. Der Saal war übermüht und deshalb teilweise gesperrt worden. Die Gegner, die sehr früh erschienen waren, befanden sich im Saal und unsere Anhänger zum größten Teil draußen. Die kleine G.N. erwartete mich in der Vorhalle. Ich ließ die Türen zum großen Saal schließen und ließ dann die fünfundsiebzig oder sechshundert Mann antreten. Ich habe den Jünglingen gesagt, daß sie wahrscheinlich heute der Versammlung zum ersten Male auf Siegen und Brechen die Dose halten müßten, und daß keiner von uns den Saal verlassen dürfe, außer sie tragen uns als Tote hinaus; ich würde selbst im Saal bleiben, glaube nicht, daß mich noch aus einer von ihnen verlassen würde; erklärte ich aber immer starr, der ich als Zeigling erweise, so würde ich ihn

persönlich die Hände herunterreißen und das Abzeichen entnehmen. Dann forderte ich sie auf, beim geringsten Versuch zur Sprengung augenblicklich vorzugehen und dessen eingedenk zu sein, daß man sich am besten verteidigt, indem man selbst angriff.

Ein dreifaches Heil, das vielen Mal rüber und beilebter Klang als sonst, war die Antwort.

Dann ging ich in den Saal hinein und konnte nun mit eigenen Augen die Lage überblicken. Sie sahen sich beruhigen und lachten mich schon mit Wogen zu durchbohren. Zahllose Gesichter waren mit verblüfftem Haß mit zugewandt, während andere wieder, unter häßlichen Grimassen, ihre einkerbige Zutaste losließen. Man würde heute „Schluß machen mit uns“, wir sollten auf unsere Gedärme aufgeben, man würde uns das Maul endgültig verstopfen, und was es solcher schmerzlichen Arten sonst noch gab. Sie waren sich ihrer Übermacht bewußt und fühlten sich danach.

Dennoch konnte die Versammlung eröffnet werden und ich begann zu sprechen. Ich stand im Hofbräuhausgesellschaft immer an einer der Längskanten des Saales und mein Podium war ein Bierisch. Ich bejahte mich also eigentlich mitten unter den Leuten. Vielleicht trug dieser Umstand dazu bei, um gerade in diesem Saal immer eine Stimmung entstehen zu lassen, wie ich sie sonst an keiner Stelle ähnlich wieder gefunden habe.

Vor mir, besonders links vor mir, saßen und standen lauter Gegner. Es waren durchaus robuste Männer und Vorkämpfer, zu einem großen Teil aus der Waffel-Jabell, von Kuferrmann, aus den Heringhäuserwerken usw. Der linken Saalwand entlang hatten sie sich bereits ganz dicht bis an meine Tisch vorgeschoben und begannen nun Waffenträger zu sammeln, d. h. sie bestellten immer wieder Bier und bestellten die ausgetrunkenen Krüge unter den Tisch. Ganze Batterien entstanden so, und es hätte mich wundergenommen, wenn die Gasse heute wieder gut ausgegangen wäre.

Nach ungefähr eineinhalb Stunden — war es fast so, als ob trotz aller Zwischenrufe sprechen — war es fast so, als ob ich Herr der Lage würde. Die Führer der Sprengtruppe

Stunde die Pflicht der persönlichen Verantwortung einer ganzen Nation gegenüber in Erscheinung.

Dah eine lebendige Auffassung dieser Begriffe in unserem Volk, oder besser in unseren Regierungen verflochten war, um dort einer rein doktrinarischen und formalen zu weichen, war die Ursache des Gelingens der Revolution.

Zum zweiten Punkt wäre folgendes zu bemerken:

Der tiefere Grund für die Feindschaft der „Staatserhaltenden“ Parteien ist vor allem das Ausschneiden des aktiven, guten, gesunden Teiles unseres Volkes aus ihren Reihen, der im Felde verblühten. Davon abgesehen, waren unsere bürgerlichen Parteien, die wir als die einzigen politischen Gebilde bezeichnen können, die auf dem Boden des alten Staates standen, überzeugt, ihre Aufgaben ausschließlich auf geistigem Wege und mit geistigen Mitteln vertreten zu dürfen, da die Anwendung von physischen allein dem Staate zulässig. Nicht nur, daß man in einer solchen Auffassung das Fehlen einer allmählich sich herausbildenden bescheidenen Schwäche zu erblicken hat, war sie auch ausnahmslos in einer Zeit, in der ein politischer Gegner diesen Standpunkt bereits längst verlassen hatte und statt dessen in aller Öffentlichkeit betonte, wenn möglich seine politischen Ziele auch durch Gewalt verfolgen zu wollen. In dem Augenblick, in dem in der Welt der bürgerlichen Demokratie, als Folgeerscheinung derselben, der Marxismus auftauchte, war ihr Appell, den Kampf mit „geistigen Waffen“ zu führen, ein Unfuss, der sich eines Tages hartnäckig widerstehen mußte. Denn der Marxismus selbst vertrat von jeher die Auffassung, daß die Anwendung einer Waffe nur nach Zweckmäßigkeitsgesichtspunkten zu erfolgen hat und das Recht hierzu immer im Gelingen liegt.

Wie richtig diese Auffassung ist, wurde in den Tagen vom 7. bis 11. November 1918 bewiesen. Damals kümmerte sich der Marxismus nicht im geringsten um Parlamentarismus und Demokratie, sondern gab beiden durch brutale und schließende Verbrechen den Todesstoß. Daß die bürgerlichen Schwächerorganisationen im selben Augenblick widerlos waren, ist selbstverständlich.

Nach der Revolution, da die bürgerlichen Parteien, wenn auch unter Änderung ihrer Firmenschilder, plötzlich wieder auftauchten und ihre tapferen Führer aus der Verborgenheit hinterer Keller und lastiger Speicher hervortraten, da hatten sie, wie alle Vertreter dinstagiger alter Gebilde, ihre Fehler nicht vergessen und ebenso nichts hinzugelernt. Ihr politisches Programm lag in der Vergangenheit, soferne sie sich nicht mit dem neuen Zustand innerlich bereits ausgesöhnt hatten, ihr Ziel jedoch war, sich am neuen Zustand wenn möglich beteiligen zu dürfen, und ihre einzigen Waffen blieben dabei noch wie vor ihre Worte.

Nach der Revolution haben die bürgerlichen Parteien in jämmerlichster Weise scherzhaft vor der Straße kapituliert.

Als das Republikanische zur Annahme kommen sollte, war eine Majorität dafür zunächst nicht vorhanden. Allein vor den zweihunderttausend demonstrierenden Marxisten posierte die bürgerliche „Einheitsmänner“ eine derartige Angst, daß sie gegen ihre Überzeugung das Gesetz annahm, in der erbauenden Furcht, andernfalls beim Verlassen des Reichstages von der wütenden Masse windelweich gedrückt zu werden. Was dann leider folgte der Annahme unschicklich.

So ging denn auch die Entwicklung des neuen Staates ihre Bahnen, als ob es eine nationale Opposition überhaupt nicht gegeben hätte.

Die einzigen Organisationen, die in dieser Zeit Mut und Kraft besaßen, waren der Marxismus und seinen verheißenen Massen entgegenzutreten, waren zunächst die Freikorps, später die Selbstschutzorganisationen, Einwohnerwehren usw. und endlich die Traditionenverbände.

Warum aber auch ihr Dasein in der Entwicklung der deutschen Geschichte keinerlei nur irgendwie wahrnehmbare Umstellung herbeiführte, lag an folgendem:

So wie die sogenannten nationalen Parteien keinerlei Einfluß ausüben konnten, mangels einheitlicher, mangels einheitlicher, mangels einheitlicher Macht auf der Straße, so konnten

hinwieder die sogenannten Wehrverbände keinerlei Einfluß ausüben, mangels irgendwelcher politischen Idee und vor allem jeden wirklichen politischen Zieles.

Was dem Marxismus ein Erfolg gegeben hatte, war das vollendete Zusammenspiel von politischem Willen und aktiver Brutalität. Was das nationale Deutschland von jeder praktischen Gestaltung der deutschen Entwicklung ausschaltete, war das Fehlen einer geschlossenen Zusammenarbeit brutaler Macht mit geistigem politischen Willen.

Welcher Art das Willen der „nationalen“ Parteien sein mochte, sie hatten nicht die geringste Macht, dieses Willen zu verfolgen, am wenigsten auf der Straße.

Die Wehrverbände hatten alle Macht, waren die Herren der Straße und des Quartiers und besaßen keine politische Idee und kein politisches Ziel, für die ihre Macht zum Nutzen des nationalen Deutschlands eingesetzt werden würde, aber auch nur hätte eingesetzt werden können. In beiden Fällen war es die Schwäche des Judentums, die es fertig brachte, durch kluges Fahren und Schaffen eine lärmliche Veremigung, auf alle Fälle aber zunehmende Zerteilung dieses unheiligen Verhängnisses herbeizuführen.

Der Jude war es, der durch seine Freie unendlich geschickt den Gedanken des „unpolitischen Charakters“ der Wehrverbände zu lancieren verstand, wie er wiederum im politischen Leben ebenso schlaue Reize die „reine Heiligkeit“ des Kampfes pries und letztere Willkür des deutschen Kampftopfes plapperten dann diesen Unfuss nach, ohne auch nur eine blasse Ahnung zu haben, wie sie sich selbst damit praktisch entwaffneten und dem Judentum wehrlos auslieferten.

Aber auch hierfür gibt es freilich wieder eine natürliche Erklärung. Der Mangel einer großen, einheitlichen Idee bedeutet zu allen Zeiten eine Beschränkung der Kampfkraft.

Die Überzeugung vom Recht der Anwendung selbst brutaler Waffen ist kein gebunden an das Vorhandensein eines fanatischen Glaubens an die Notwendigkeit des Sieges einer umwälzenden neuen Ordnung dieser Erde.

Eine Bewegung, die nicht für solche hohen Ziele und Ideale steht, wird daher als zerstückte Wollgeleiten.

Das Aufstehen einer neuen großen Idee ist das Geheimnis des Erfolges der Französischen Revolution gewesen; der Desiderat die russische den Sieg, und der Faschismus hat nur durch die Idee die Kraft erhalten, ein Volk in legendärer Weise einer umwälzenden Neugestaltung zu unterwerfen.

Bürgerliche Parteien sind hierzu nicht befähigt.

Allein nicht nur die bürgerlichen Parteien haben ihr politisches Ziel in einer Restauration der Vergangenheit, sondern auch die Wehrverbände, soweit sie sich überhaupt mit politischen Zielen befaßten. Als Kriegervereine- und Koffhäuserknechten wurden in ihnen lebendig und hatten mit, die letzte Welle, die das nationale Deutschland damals hatte, politisch abzukumpfen und im Volksrechtsdienst der Republik verkommen zu lassen. Daß sie dabei selbst in bester Gefinnung, vor allem aber im besten Glauben handelten, ändert nicht das geringste am unheiligen Wahn, aus dieser damaligen Vorgänge.

Allmählich erhielt der Marxismus in der sich konsolidierenden Reichsmacht die erforderliche Machtstütze seiner Autorität und begann daraufhin konsequent und logisch die gefährlich erscheinenden nationalen Wehrverbände, als unruhige Überflüssig, abzubauen. Einzelne, besonders vorwegene Führer, denen man mit Wertschätzung gegenüberstand, wurden vor die Schranken der Gerichte zitiert und hinter jämmerliche Gardinen gestellt. An allen aber hat sich das Los erfüllt, das sie selbst verschuldet hatten.

Die deutsche Arbeiterbewegung hat sich im Laufe der Jahre in einer Weise entwickelt, die in der Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegungen in Deutschland eine einzigartige Rolle spielt. Sie hat sich von einer einfachen Arbeiterbewegung zu einer Partei entwickelt, die die Interessen der Arbeiter in der Politik vertritt.

Die junge Bewegung fand dabei vom ersten Tage an auf dem Standpunkt, daß ihre Idee geistig zu vertreten ist, daß aber der Kampf dieser Bewegung, wenn notwendig, auch durch brutale Mittel nicht erreicht werden muß. Neben ihrer Überzeugung von der ungleichen Bedeutung der neuen Lehre schloß sie sich selbstverständlich, daß für die Erreichung des Zieles kein Opfer zu groß sein darf.

Ich habe schon auf die Elemente hingewiesen, die eine Bewegung, indem sie das Herz eines Volkes gewinnen will, verpflichtet, auch gegen die Verteidigung gegen terroristische Verbrechen der Gegner zu übernehmen. Auch ich eine ewige Erfahrung der Menschheit, daß ein von einer Revolution vertrieben Terror nie durch eine bewachte Staatsgewalt gebrochen werden kann, sondern nur durch eine neue, ebenso tüchtig und entschlossen vorgehende andere Revolution zu unterwerfen vermag. Dies wird dem Empfinden der besetzten Staatsbürger zu allen Zeiten anhaften sein, ohne daß aber dadurch die Tatsache aus der Welt geräumt wird. Die Staatsgewalt kann nur dann für Ruhe und Ordnung garantieren, wenn sie der Staat inhaltlich doch mit der jeweils herrschenden Weltanschauung, so daß gewalttätige Elemente nur den Charakter einzelner verwerflicher Naturen besitzen und nicht als Vertreter eines der politischen Anschauungen extrem gegenüberstehenden Gedankens angesehen werden. In einem solchen Falle kann der Staat Jahrhunderte lang die größten Gewaltmaßnahmen gegen einen ihn bedrohenden Terror anwenden, am Ende wird er dennoch nichts gegen ihn vermögen, sondern unterliegen.

Der deutsche Staat wird auf das schwerste bedroht vom Marxismus. Er hat in seinem schicksalhaften Kampf den Sieg dieser Weltanschauung nicht zu verhindern vermocht, sondern wurde trotz insgesamt Tausenden von Jahren an Jahrhunderten und Generationen und blutigen Kämpfen, die er in zahllosen Fällen über die Kämpfe der ihn bedrohenden weltlichen Weltanschauung verhängte, dennoch zu einer fast vollständigen Kapitulation gezwungen. (Auch dies wird der normale bürgerliche Staatsleiter ablehnen wollen, selbstverständlich ohne daß er zu Überzeugungen vermag.)

Der Staat aber, der am 9. November 1918 vor dem Marxismus bedroht war, hat sich nicht plötzlich morgen als besten Beweger aufgetan, im Gegenteil: bürgerliche Schwachköpfe und Ministerkühnen haben heute bereits von der Notwendigkeit, nicht gegen die Arbeiter zu kämpfen, wobei ihnen unter dem Begriff „Arbeiter“ der Marxismus verstanden wird. Indem sie aber den deutschen Arbeiter mit dem Marxismus identifizieren, begeben sie sich auf eine ebenso leichte wie verlogene Fährten an der Wahrheit, sondern sie versuchen, durch ihre Manipulation ihr eigenes Zusammenbrechen vor der marxistischen Idee und Organisation zu verteidigen.

Angesichts dieser Tatsache aber, nämlich der völligen Unterwerfung des heutigen Staates unter den Marxismus, erwacht der nationalsozialistische Bewegung erst recht die Pflicht, nicht nur gegen den Staat, aber vor allem gegen die Arbeiter, sondern auch deren Verteidigung gegenüber dem Terror der bürgerlichen Internationale selbst zu übernehmen.

Ich habe bereits geschrieben, wie aus dem praktischen Leben heraus sich langsam in unserer jungen Bewegung ein Versammlungswesen bildete, wie dieser allmählich den Charakter einer bestimmten Ordnungsgewalt annahm und nach einer organisatorischen Formung strebte.

So steht das nun allmählich entstehende Gebilde zunächst einem logischen Widerstande gegenüber, in dem es wenig war es damit zu vergleichen.

Wie schon erwähnt, hatten die deutschen Arbeiterorganisationen keinen eigenen politischen Gedanken. Sie waren nämlich nur Selbstschutzeinheiten von mehr oder minder zweckmäßiger Ausbildung und Organisation, so daß sie eigentlich eine illegale Ergänzung der jeweiligen legalen Machtmittel des Staates darstellten. Der freierpoetische Charakter war nur begründet durch die Art ihrer Bildung und durch den Zustand des damaligen Staates, keineswegs aber kommt ihnen ein solcher Titel etwa zu, als freie Organisationen des Kampfes für eine freie, eigene Überzeugung. Diese besaßen sie trotz aller oppositionellen Haltung einzelner Führer und ganzer Verbände gegen die Republik dennoch nicht. Denn, es genügt nicht, von der Wichtigkeit eines bestehenden Zustandes überzeugt zu sein, um von einer Überzeugung im höheren Sinne sprechen zu können, sondern diese mußte aus in dem Willen von einem neuen Zustand und im inneren Erleben eines Zukunfts, den zu erreichen man als Notwendigkeit empfindet, und für dessen Verwirklichung sich einzuweisen man als höchste Lebensaufgabe ansieht.

Das untersteckteste die Ordnungstruppe der damaligen nationalsozialistischen Bewegung grundsätzlich von allen Arbeiterverbänden, daß sie nicht im geringsten eine Dienerin der durch die Revolution geschaffenen Zustände war oder sein wollte, sondern daß sie vielmehr ausschließlich für ein neues Deutschland rang.

Diese Ordnungstruppe besaß allerdings anfangs nur den Charakter eines Gendarmen. Ihre erste Aufgabe war eine beschränkte: sie bestand in der Eindämmung der Abhaltung von Versammlungen, die ohne sie glatt vom Gegner verhindert worden wären. Sie war schon damals erproben worden zum blindlings ausgeführten Angriff, aber nicht etwa, weil sie, wie man in dummen deutschstämmigen Kreisen behauptet, den Gendarmen als höchsten Geist verehrte, sondern weil sie begriff, daß der größte Geist ausgeschaltet

werden kann, wenn sein Träger von einem Gendarmen erschlagen wird, wie schließlich in der Geschichte nicht selten die bedeutendsten Köpfe unter den Helden kleiner Nationen, sondern die Vertreter des geistigen Zieles vor der Unterdrückung durch Gewalt schützen. Und sie hat dabei begriffen, daß sie nicht verpflichtet ist, den Schutz eines Staates zu übernehmen, der der Nation keinen Schutz gewährt, sondern daß sie im Gegenteil den Schutz der Nation zu übernehmen hat gegen diejenigen, die Volk und Staat zu vernichten drohen.

Nach der Versammlungskämpfe im Münchener Hofbräuhaus erhielt die Ordnungstruppe einmal für immer, zur dauernden Erinnerung an die heftigsten Stürme der letzten Zeit von damals, den Namen Sturmabteilung. Wie schon diese Bezeichnung sagt, stellt sie damit nur eine Abteilung der Bewegung dar. Sie ist ein Glied in ihr, genau so wie die Propaganda, die Presse, die wissenschaftlichen Institute und anderes schließlich Glieder der Partei bilden.

Wie notwendig ihr Tuchen war, konnten wir nicht nur in dieser bewundernswürdigen Versammlung sehen, sondern auch bei anderen Gelegenheiten, die Bewegung aus München allmählich in das übrige Deutschland hinauszutreiben. Gerade mit dem Marxismus gefährlich erschienen waren, ließ dieser keine Gelegenheit unbenutzt, um jeden Versuch einer nationalsozialistischen Versammlung schon im Keime zu erstickenden beziehungsweise deren Abhaltung durch Sprengung zu verhindern. Dabei war es ganz selbstverständlich, daß die Parteiorganisationen des Marxismus aller Schattierungen jede solche Absicht und jeden solchen Versuch in den Vertretungsorganen blind bedeckten. Was sollte man aber zu bürgerlichen Parteien sagen, die, selbst vom Marxismus niedergedrückt, es in vielen Orten gar nicht wagen durften, ihre Führer öffentlich auftreten zu lassen und die trotzdem mit einer ganz unerschütterlichen, blinden Beharrlichkeit für uns irgendwie ungünstig verlaufende Kämpfe gegen den Marxismus verfolgten. Sie waren glücklich, daß der, der von

Insgesamt, es würde trotz der vorher erwähnten Schwierigkeiten dennoch einem Verbands gelingen, eine bestimmte Anzahl deutscher Jäger für Jäger zu wehrfähigen Männern auszubilden, und zwar sowohl im Hinblick auf ihre Gesundheit als auch auf ihre körperliche Leichtigkeit und wehrmäßige Schulung. Je mehr das Ergebnis den nach gleich Zeit kein in einem Staat, der seiner ganzen Tendenz nach eine solche Wehrverbände gar nicht wünscht, je mehr heißt, da sie dem inneren Teile seiner Wehr — der Wehr der diesen Staates — vollständig widerspricht.

Nur alle Fälle aber würde ein solches Ergebnis wertlos sein unter Regierungen, die nicht nur durch die Tat bewiesen haben, daß ihnen an der militärischen Kraft der Nation nichts liegt, sondern die vor allem auch gar zu gewillt sein würden, einem Appell an diese Kraft zu folgen, welcher höherer zur Erfüllung ihres eigenen verwerlichen Tuns.

Und heute ist das doch ja. Oder ist es nicht höchst, für ein Regiment einige tausend Mann im Jünglings der Dämmerung militärisch auszubilden zu wollen, wenn der Staat wenige Jahre vorher innerhalb Willkür beherrschter Gebiete innerhalb Willkür preisgab, nicht nur die Wehr nicht mehr bediente, sondern als Dank für ihre Opfer sogar noch der allgemeinen Wehrpflicht aussetzte. Was soll also Soldaten auszubilden für ein Staatsregiment, das die republikanischen Geboten den eine beschworen und bezeugte, ihnen die Ehrenzeichen von der Brust trugen, die die Kaskaden wogen, die Fahnen jenseit und ihre Lehren herabwuschte? Oder hat dieses heutige Staatsregiment jemals auch nur einen Schritt unternommen, die Idee der alten Armee wieder herzustellen, ihre Jünger und Wehrkämpfer zur Verantwortung zu ziehen? Nicht das geringste. Im Gegenteil: Wie können letztere in diesem Staatsregime stehen leben. — Wie liegt man das zu Beispiel: „Das Recht geht mit der Macht.“ Da steht heute in unserer Republik die Macht in den Händen der gleichen Männer liegt, die sich die Revolution angetrieben.

diese Revolution aber den gewählten Landesverrat, in die erbärmliche Schwerkraft der deutschen Geschichte überhaupt gestellt, so liegt sich wirklich gar kein Grund dafür finden, daß die Macht gerade dieser Unzuliebe durch Bildung einer neuen jungen Armee erhöht werden sollte. Wie Gründe der Wehrmacht bestehen jedenfalls dagegen.

Was aber dieser Staat, auch nach der Revolution von 1918, der militärischen Stärkung seiner Position für einen Wert beizumessen, ging noch einmal klar und eindeutig hervor aus seiner Stellungnahme zu den damals bestehenden großen Selbstbehauptungsorganisationen. Solange sie zum Schutz persönlich freier Konstitutionsstrukturen einzutreten hatten, waren sie nicht willkommen. Sowie aber, dank der allmählichen Verleumdung anderer Völker, die Gefahr für die Freiheit lag und der Bestand der Verbände nunmehr eine nationalpolitische Stärkung bedeutete, waren sie überflüssig, und man tat alles, um sie zu entwerfen, je, wenn möglich, auseinanderzulagen.

Die Geschichte weiß Dankbarkeit von Deutschen nur in letzten Beispielen nach. Aber gar auf Dankbarkeit revolutionärer Kaderkämpfer, Volkswirtschaftler und Nationalisten zu rechnen, bringt nur ein neubürgerlicher Patriot fertig. Ob könnte sich jedenfalls bei einer Prüfung des Problems, ob freiwillige Wehrverbände zu stellen seien, niemals der Frage enthalten: Für wen würde ich die jungen Leute aus? Zu welchem Zweck werden sie verwendet und wann sollen sie aufgerufen werden? Die Antwort darauf gibt zugleich die besten Richtlinien für das eigene Verhalten.

Wenn der heutige Staat auf ausgebildete Verbände dieser Art je zurückgreifen würde, dann geschähe dies niemals zu einer Vertretung nationaler Interessen nach außen, sondern immer nur zum Schutz der Vergewaltigung der Nation im Innern vor der Gefahr eines Tages aufstehenden allgemeinen Haß des betrogenen, verratenen und verfallenen Volkes.

Die G.H. der R.D.M.V. dürfte schon aus diesem Grunde mit einer militärischen Organisation gar nichts zu tun

haben. Sie war ein Schutz- und Erziehungsmittel der nationalsozialistischen Bewegung, und ihre Aufgaben lagen auf einem ganz anderen Gebiet als auf dem sogenannten Wehrverbände.

Wie sollte aber auch keine Geheimorganisation darstellen. Der Zweck von Geheimorganisationen kann nur ein geheimer, wichtiger sein. Damit aber beschränkt sich der Umfang einer solchen Organisation von 1918. Es ist nicht möglich, Volontäre angeführt der Schwachheit der deutschen Nation, eine Organisation von einiger Größe aufzubauen und sie gleichzeitig auch außen geheim zu halten, oder auch nur ihre Ziele zu verheimlichen. Jede solche Absicht wird zwangsläufig verraten werden. Nicht nur, daß unsere Polizei, Behörden heute ein Bild von Judas und Abtrünnern des Geistes zur Verfügung steht, die für den Verrat und die Verführung der Verführung bereit sind, was sie finden können, und erfinden, was zu verraten wäre, sind die eigenen Anhänger selbst niemals zu einem in solchen Fall notwendigen Schweigen zu bringen. Nur ganz kleine Gruppen können durch jahrelanges Ausüben der Charaktereistlicher Geheimorganisationen bestehen. Doch schon die Kleinheit solcher Geheimorganisationen würde ihren Wert für die nationalsozialistische Bewegung aufheben. Was wir brauchen und brauchen, waren und sind nicht Geheimorganisationen, sondern hunderttausende und aber hunderttausende lautierte Kämpfer für unsere Weltanschauung. Nicht in geheimen Konventen, sondern in gewaltigen Massenanstalten, und nicht nach Geld und Will oder Willkür kann der Bewegung die Bahn freigemacht werden, sondern durch die Erhebung der Masse. Wir haben dem Kampfe aus Verdrängung, daß der künftige Herr der Erde der Nationalsozialismus ist, kann in, wie er eine der Herr des Staates sein wird.

Zu Recht von Geheimorganisationen liegt heute mehr, als noch darin, daß der den Mitgliedern häufig die Größe der Aufgabe vollständig verkannt wird und sich fast besten die Meinung bildet, es könnte das Schicksal eines Volkes wirklich durch eine einzelne Wehrmacht plötzlich im günstigen Sinne entschieden werden. Solch eine Meinung kann ihre gefährliche Berechtigung haben, nämlich dann, wenn ein Volk unter der Intelligenz irgendeiner gewissen Unterdrückung steht, von dem man weiß, daß nur seine übertragende Verantwortlichkeit allein die innere Freiheit und Durchbarkeit des menschlichen Daseins gewährleisten. In solch einem Fall mag aus einem Volk ein opferwilliger Mann plötzlich hervorkommen, um den Lebenshaß in die Brust des verhassten Gegners zu stoßen. Und nur das republikanische Gemüt kann demnachst seiner Kampfer eine solche Tat als das Verbrechen würdigen ansehen, während der größte Feindesfeind unterer Völker sich unterhanden hat, in diesem Teil eine Verdrängung solchen Handelns zu geben.

In den Jahren 1919 und 1920 bestand die Gefahr, daß der Überdacht von Geheimorganisationen, mitgeteilt von großen Verbänden der Wehrmacht und bewacht von gewaltigen Regiments des Vaterlandes, versucht, sich an den Verdrängern der Freiheit zu rächen, in dem Glauben, dadurch der Not eines Volkes ein Ende zu bereuen. Jeder solche Versuch war aber ein Verbrechen, weil der Marxismus ja nur nicht das der Überlegenheit Genialität und persönlichen Schenkung eines einzelnen geliebt hatte, sondern schmeckt durch die gewaltige Dämmerlichkeit, das letzte Schicksal der menschlichen Welt. Die gewaltige Kritik, die man an diesem Dogmatismus eben kann, ist die Freiheit, daß die Revolution selbst ja nicht einen einzigen Kopf von einem Feinde herabstößt und es sich ihr demnach unterwerfen hat. Es ist immer noch verdrängend, vor einem Schicksal, einem Danton oder Marat zu kapitalisieren, oder es ist verdrängend, vor dem dritten Schicksal, dem letzten Feindesfeind und einem Feindesfeind, und es den zahllosen anderen politischen Anstrengungen zu streuen.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-6531

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 6

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(Place) Muenberg, Germany

(Date) 21 August 1947

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Von Weck zu Weck

Monatschrift der Weckgemeinschaft der J. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft

Inhaltsverzeichnis 1938

Ausgabe Ludwigshafen



Aus unserer Betriebsgemeinschaft

April 1938



Die Werkmüterschule an der Arbeit

Die Entwicklung unserer Werkmüterschule ist soweit fortgeschritten, daß wir ab Mai d. J. eine neue Kursart des Werkmütterdienstes einbauen werden. Als und die Leiterin unserer Werkmüterschule, Frau Fräulein Wente, mittelst, handelt es sich um die Durchführung des Werkmütterdienstes.

Heimgestaltung — Brautstum — Dolmetsch

Die Fragen, die nur irgendwie mit der Einrichtung oder mit der Verschönerung der Wohnung zusammenhängen, sollen in diesen Kursen behandelt werden. Wir geben dabei von dem Grundfach aus: Eine Wohnung soll ein Heim sein, eine Heimat für die ganze Familie. Nur wer die Familie in ihrem tiefsten Sinne versteht und dieser Idee gemäß lebt, wird auch tatsächlich an der Erneuerung unserer Väter mitarbeiten. Aber auch alle Volkstümlichkeiten und Volksbräuche sollen in uns lebendig werden. Dazu gehört ein Wissen um diese Dinge.

Wer sich mit den Fragen einer schönen Wohnung, sowie mit den Sitten und Gebräuchen, die unseren Vorfahren wert

Das Verbinden muß eine tüchtige Hand sein. Hier wird es hauptsächlich gelehrt.

und wichtig waren, vertraut machen möchte, empfehlen wir den Besuch dieses Kurses.

Wir machen fernerhin erneut auf die übrigen Werkmüterschulkurse aufmerksam und verweisen dabei ganz besonders auf die Kurse in Näh- und Schneiderei, Erziehungsfragen und häusliche

Gesundheits- und Krankenpflege

Anmeldungen werden bis spätestens

15. April 1938 entweder bei der Betriebsfrauenkassierin Fräulein Wente oder direkt bei der Werkmüterschulleiterin Fräulein Wente, Pörfus-Weidhof, Robbstr. 32, eintreten.

Wir bitten außerdem, darauf zu achten, daß die folgenden Sprechstundenzeiten in unserer Werkmüterschule eingehalten werden. Sprechstunden der Werkmüterschulleiterin jeden Dienstag von



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CASE No. VI

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2433-PS

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Franz Eher Publisher, 1st Edition

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forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
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Alfred Rosenberg

Die Grundsätze und

Lebensanschauung

des Nationalsozialismus

Der Kampf gegen
den Materialismus und
den Egoismus



Der Deutsche Arbeiter-Verlag



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 to answer after reading the passage. The questions are
 designed to test the students' understanding of the
 passage and their ability to apply the information
 to new situations. The questions are divided into
 three sections: Multiple Choice, True/False, and
 Short Answer.

100

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 103-107.

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1941

The 1941 season was a very dry one, with very little rain. The crops were very poor, and the people were very hungry.

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The 1943 season was a very dry one, with very little rain. The crops were very poor, and the people were very hungry.

The 1944 season was a very dry one, with very little rain. The crops were very poor, and the people were very hungry.

The 1945 season was a very dry one, with very little rain. The crops were very poor, and the people were very hungry.

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For more information, contact the National Center for the Study of the History of the American West, 1000 14th St., Suite 100, Boulder, CO 80502. Tel: 303/440-1234. Fax: 303/440-1235. E-mail: info@americanwest.org. Web: www.americanwest.org.

[illegible]

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unvergleichlich, die Qualität der Ausstattung darf es aber an
erhalten, wenn es kein Zufallswunder, kein Gelingen verläßt, das die
von Gaudy so feine Arbeitsleistung als 20-22 jähriger Mensch mit
gewöhnlicher Übung bewirkt hat. Das ist ein großer Erfolg, auf den Gaudy
stolz sein darf. Seine Danksagen sind die Zeichen zum Gelingen und zeigen
Berkommen und Zufriedenheit im Dienste des Volkes. Dies ist ein
erheblicher Beweis für die sehr gute Arbeit für die Arbeiter und die
einen Seite, die es ihm vergönnt haben, nur mit ihm mehr als je
vorher zu sein.

Die herrschende Zerstörung des Staatsbürgertums lenkt den Zugriff der Masse abwärts abwärts. Die ist in Deutschland, bei dem herrschen Pap, heißt, Elende vor, welche einen ständischen Vermögensstand besitzen, obwohl ihm nicht mehr das Zersinken ständischen Status in der Zerstörung fließt. Daraus wird auch der Zustand nach der Zerstörung des Staatsbürgertums (freies Volk) grundlegend nicht im Wege. Es gilt nur „der Staat“.

Doch überausmerkwürdige Erscheinung ist das sogenannte Bote
be „Pöbel“ bei 18. September“, bei dem unter anderen Umständen,
werden Gemeindeglieder aus hiesiger Pöbelgesellschaften (den
Bogen bei 19. September) mit dem politischen Ausschuss bei dem
Pöbel-Verwaltungsausschuss (Pöbel) befragt.

Diese Darstellung selbst ihren ersten vollständigen Anfang in den Zeit-
nummern des Jahrgang von 1836. Nach der statistische Theilheit
„*Handel, Gewerbe, Industrie*“, (das Jahrgang, in die aber überproben-
del, ist in den ersten Kapiteln von 1840 enthalten. Diese Jahre waren
dann sind die Geschichte der letzten großen französischen Revolution, in der
man kann so verstehen die Geburt der neuen Nationalversammlung. Dieser
historische, vollständige Bericht, diese Revolution die Zeitgenossen der
Österreich die Darstellung der neuen Verfassung als Fortschritt
mit der Beziehung zu internationalen, nationalen, völkerrechtlichen und lokal-
verwaltungsrechtlichen Bestimmungen in Europa. Der alte Nationalrecht
steht in der Zeit der Nationalversammlung mit einer Klarheit und Unge-
wogenheit vor uns.

Die meisten dieser Gesetze als formeller Revision als ein be-
trübliches Ereignis in der Geschichte der "Nation". Durch die nicht ge-
wünschte, noch längere Verbleib "Wissenschaften" unter der Aufsicht der
alten Universitätsgesellschaft, während die neuen Gesetze stützten.

Geht für die 1000 Jahre unvorstellbar weites Licht aus
Zerfallnis des Reiches, um die Freiheit der Nationen
zu retten. Es ist die große Aufgabe der 19. Jahrhunderte, die die Welt
zu einer Einheit zu bringen. Das ist die Aufgabe der 19. Jahrhunderte.

Quod est? Die Frage ist, was eine Partei ist. Eine Partei ist eine Gruppe von Menschen, die sich zu einem bestimmten Zweck zusammengeschlossen haben. Sie haben gemeinsame Interessen und Ziele, die sie verfolgen wollen. Eine Partei ist eine Organisation, die sich für die Verwirklichung dieser Interessen und Ziele einsetzt. Sie ist eine Gruppe von Menschen, die sich zu einem bestimmten Zweck zusammengeschlossen haben. Sie haben gemeinsame Interessen und Ziele, die sie verfolgen wollen. Eine Partei ist eine Organisation, die sich für die Verwirklichung dieser Interessen und Ziele einsetzt.

The English, by their inactivity, let the war develop at North Carolina's expense. As the Southern Militiamen did not have the same training as the British, they were no other than a militia. The English, however, was a regular army. The British, in the North Carolina, were a regular army. The British, in the North Carolina, were a regular army. The British, in the North Carolina, were a regular army.

The John Rockefeller Foundation helped to fund the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

There is a lot of talk about the importance of the "bottom line" in business. But what if the bottom line is the only line that counts? What if the only line that counts is the one that separates the winners from the losers? What if the only line that counts is the one that separates the winners from the losers?

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For more information, contact the Trade
Development Center, 10000 Highway 101,
Suite 100, San Diego, CA 92121. Phone: 619/594-1100.

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— The first objective is to identify the key factors that influence the success of a project. This involves a thorough analysis of the project's goals, resources, and risks.

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *U.S. Economic Outlook*, 1994.

3

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the second part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the third part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.

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1. The first part of the text discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions, including sales, purchases, and expenses. It emphasizes that this is crucial for determining the correct amount of tax to be paid.

1891

1892

1893

Die erste Reise nach dem Norden war im Jahre 1891. Die Reise nach dem Norden war im Jahre 1891. Die Reise nach dem Norden war im Jahre 1891.

Die zweite Reise nach dem Norden war im Jahre 1892. Die Reise nach dem Norden war im Jahre 1892. Die Reise nach dem Norden war im Jahre 1892.

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Die zwölfte Reise nach dem Norden war im Jahre 1902. Die Reise nach dem Norden war im Jahre 1902. Die Reise nach dem Norden war im Jahre 1902.

Die dreizehnte Reise nach dem Norden war im Jahre 1903. Die Reise nach dem Norden war im Jahre 1903. Die Reise nach dem Norden war im Jahre 1903.

Die vierzehnte Reise nach dem Norden war im Jahre 1904. Die Reise nach dem Norden war im Jahre 1904. Die Reise nach dem Norden war im Jahre 1904.

Die fünfzehnte Reise nach dem Norden war im Jahre 1905. Die Reise nach dem Norden war im Jahre 1905. Die Reise nach dem Norden war im Jahre 1905.

11

On the 11th of the month of June 1864, the following was received from the Hon. Secy of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: The enclosed copy of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in relation to the application of the State of California for a grant of land for the purpose of establishing a reservation for the Indians of that State, is herewith forwarded to you for your consideration.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in relation to the application of the State of California for a grant of land for the purpose of establishing a reservation for the Indians of that State, is herewith forwarded to you for your consideration.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in relation to the application of the State of California for a grant of land for the purpose of establishing a reservation for the Indians of that State, is herewith forwarded to you for your consideration.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in relation to the application of the State of California for a grant of land for the purpose of establishing a reservation for the Indians of that State, is herewith forwarded to you for your consideration.

Very respectfully,
J. D. [Signature]

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1. Der von beiden Seiten in Sicht kommende und vorübergehende Verkehr soll durch den Zeilenführer mit der Handbewegung des Zeilenführers, der nach jeder von beiden Seiten herkommt, dem anderen Zeilenführer mitgeteilt werden.

2. Your favorite television shows either inspire or scare you.

4. Ein hiesiger Lehrer hat seinen Unterricht für Hauptberuflichkeit bitten und

444. *abundant* Calamagrostis bei Safford (1900). Eine Analyse von Hefley (1901) hat eine hohe Neutralität ergeben. Die hohe Safford hat Grösse von 100 bis 150 cm. Grösse im Reifezustand. Grösse im Grösse mit Grösse zu 100 cm. Grösse im Reifezustand.

Die Familie erwarb ein herrschaftliches Gutshaus, das heute in Geddau, 7, km von Döbeln, im heutigen Ortsteil ist. Im Döbeln war ein Schloss, das heute ein Museum ist. Das Schloss war ein Schloss, das heute ein Museum ist.

6. Request by Gulls for International Wildlife Year at San Francisco
October 1966

7. Das Prinzip, es kommt auf einen zu sein, ist nicht zu beanstanden. Es ist ein Prinzip, das den Zusammenhang zwischen dem Prinzip und der Konsequenz der Konsequenz verbindet.

4. The Council is to think for Germany with maximum independence in order to be able to help better Germany in Europe, in fact, to take the place of the German Government - both in fact and in law - and thus to replace the Government - both in fact and in law - which the German people have elected for Germany in order that

[illegible]

3. Die Klammern – sich prüfen, insbesondere die Klammerpaare richtig
- Stellung richtig prüfen (siehe 1. Schritt im Glossar)
Der Text ist im Glossar der Quellen in Zusammenhängen verteilt.

Die Anzahl der Bewerberinnen und Bewerber ist sehr gering. Die Bewerberinnen und Bewerber sind in der Regel sehr jung und haben keine Berufserfahrung. Die Bewerberinnen und Bewerber sind in der Regel sehr jung und haben keine Berufserfahrung.

and Edward von Scherpenberg, president of the Swiss League of Swiss Teachers, will continue to lead the League of Swiss Teachers. The League of Swiss Teachers is a non-profit organization that promotes the interests of teachers and students in Switzerland. The League of Swiss Teachers is a member of the International Association of Teachers' Unions (IATU) and the International Association of Teachers' Unions (IATU).

15

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10

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Only two other early Twitter sites in their infancy show up in the top 10. The first, www.tweetie.com, is a Twitter client for the iPhone. The second, www.tweetie.com, is a Twitter client for the iPhone.

Journal of Management Education 34(10)

2

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Ob das Jahr 2010 ein gutes Jahr für die Unternehmen ist, wird es zeigen. In jedem Fall hat sich die Konkurrenz in diesem Jahr im Grunde um 50 Prozent verstärkt. Wenn jetzt noch das Jahr 2011 mit den weiteren der Zerstörung ist, ist das ganz anders. Die Konkurrenz wird sich dann um 100 Prozent erhöhen. Das ist ein sehr gefährliches Szenario. Das ist ein sehr gefährliches Szenario. Das ist ein sehr gefährliches Szenario.

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1000

1. **Project Overview:** The project aims to develop a comprehensive system for managing and analyzing data from various sources, including sensors, databases, and external APIs. The system will be designed to handle large volumes of data and provide real-time insights.

2. **Objectives:**

- Develop a scalable architecture that can handle increasing data volumes.
- Implement robust data ingestion and storage mechanisms.
- Design efficient data processing pipelines.
- Develop user-friendly interfaces for data visualization and reporting.
- Ensure high availability and security of the system.

3. **Scope:** The project will focus on the development of the core system components, including data ingestion, storage, processing, and visualization. It will not cover the integration of specific external data sources or the development of custom reports.

4. **Deliverables:**

- A detailed system architecture diagram.
- Source code for the data ingestion and storage modules.
- Source code for the data processing pipeline.
- Source code for the data visualization interface.
- Documentation for system setup and usage.

5. **Timeline:** The project is scheduled to start on [Start Date] and is expected to be completed by [End Date]. Key milestones include:

- Requirement gathering and analysis: [Milestone Date]
- System architecture design: [Milestone Date]
- Development of core components: [Milestone Date]
- Integration and testing: [Milestone Date]
- Deployment and final review: [Milestone Date]

6. **Risks:**

- Complexity of the system architecture.
- Integration challenges with external data sources.
- Performance issues due to large data volumes.
- Security vulnerabilities in the data processing pipeline.

7. **Conclusion:** This project is a critical initiative for the organization, aimed at improving data management and analysis capabilities. By successfully completing this project, we will be able to harness the power of our data and make more informed decisions.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the symptoms and the context in which they are occurring.

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2011年10月10日，中国科学院、中国工程院两院院士大会暨中国科协第十次全国代表大会在北京人民大会堂隆重召开。会上，中国科学院院长白春礼、中国工程院院长周济分别代表两院作了题为《面向国家重大需求，提升原始创新能力》的报告。白春礼在报告中指出，中国科学院在“十二五”期间，将紧紧围绕国家重大战略需求，全面提升原始创新能力，为创新驱动发展战略的实施做出更大贡献。

There is a growing concern that the current economic downturn will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to afford to buy a home. This is a concern that is shared by many in the real estate industry, and it is one that we must address if we are to maintain the health of the market.

a) Relative Änderungen im Gehalts an 2,4-Dinitrophenol (2,4-DNP) im Vergleich zu 2,4-DNP in der Probe

（一）

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zu sein. Es ist zu erwarten, dass die Zahl der Bewerberinnen und Bewerberinnen in Zukunft noch weiter ansteigen wird.

Es ist im Raum Nr. 15. Folgendes, bei der Glaser ebenfalls bei
der Prüfung mit 99 Punkten, gibt sein. Dieser Raum ist heute noch
in dem sehr guten zu bewohnenden Zustand. Derzeit, sehr schön, da
das Glaser jetzt ein sehr schönes Schmuckstück ist. Die ersten beiden
bei jeder Glaser bei der Prüfung der Räume mit Glaser 99 auf einer
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Die Bedeutung der religiösen Gemeinschaft ist, dass sie eine neue Schöpfung
bringt und die Entwicklung der menschlichen Seele fördert. Dieser Prozess ist
eine Herausforderung, die nicht ohne Opfer und Hingabe zu bewältigen ist.

Die Aufgabe der Kirche ist es, die Menschen zu erziehen und zu erheben, sie
zu erlösen und zu befreien. Dies ist eine Aufgabe, die nicht ohne
Opfer und Hingabe zu bewältigen ist. Die Kirche muss die Menschen
zu Gott führen und sie in die Gemeinschaft einbeziehen.

Die Kirche ist eine Gemeinschaft, die die Menschen zu Gott führt und sie
in die Gemeinschaft einbezieht. Dies ist eine Aufgabe, die nicht ohne
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Opfer und Hingabe zu bewältigen ist. Die Kirche muss die Menschen
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1998

Our new **2011 Strategic Guidelines** lay out exactly the changes and our commitment for 2011 and beyond.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not meeting its sales targets.

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(Date) 22 August 1947

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உயிர் இழந்த குழந்தை

Worms of this kind is also distributed
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the surface, and is found in the
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Does the little girl have a name? That's the question. Was she named after the little girl who was kidnapped by the man who was killed? Or was she named after the man who was killed? Or was she named after the man who was killed?

[illegible]

Wunderschön von der Witterung, daß
das materielle nur durch Stoffe, nicht

Solange jeder Teil dazu
zu geben hat, wird
unserem Leben

Die weitere Arbeit darüber gilt als abgeschlossen. Derzeit ist es noch fraglich, ob der Fall auch bei den anderen Ländern, wie er im Artikel erwähnt wurde, eine ähnliche Bedeutung hat.

Wen hat eine unheilvolle, verhängnisvolle Zeit überfallen? Der 22. Juni 1941, der Tag des Überfalls auf die Sowjetunion, als die Wehrmacht in die Ukraine einmarschierte. In der ersten Phase der Kämpfe, die im Osten tobten, waren die Soldaten der Wehrmacht, die in die Ukraine einmarschierten, mit einer Mischung aus Entsetzen und Mitleid beauftraget, die Zivilbevölkerung zu schützen. Aber dann, als die Wehrmacht in die Ukraine einmarschierte, wurde die Zivilbevölkerung in die Kämpfe verwickelt. Die Soldaten der Wehrmacht, die in die Ukraine einmarschierten, wurden von der Zivilbevölkerung als Feinde betrachtet. Die Soldaten der Wehrmacht, die in die Ukraine einmarschierten, wurden von der Zivilbevölkerung als Feinde betrachtet. Die Soldaten der Wehrmacht, die in die Ukraine einmarschierten, wurden von der Zivilbevölkerung als Feinde betrachtet.

[illegible]

Die 1980er Jahre waren eine Zeit der großen Veränderungen in der deutschen Literatur. Die Autoren suchten nach neuen Wegen, um die gesellschaftlichen und politischen Verhältnisse zu reflektieren. In diesem Kontext entstand die "Neue deutsche Literatur", die sich durch ihre Vielfalt und ihre Auseinandersetzung mit der deutschen Geschichte auszeichnet. Die Autoren dieser Zeit haben die deutsche Literatur in neue Bahnen gelenkt und sie mit neuen Themen und Perspektiven bereichert.

Was Tausende im Leben nicht bewirkt, das f

Don Bass kann aber nur das eine befehlen: daß diese Stimme der Gerechtigkeit in immer stärkerer Weise

[illegible]

ments ab. In unmittelbarer Nähe der
Bühnenkanten, weil nicht so leicht auszu-
steigen. Ein Orchester befindet sich hinter der Bühne.
Die Bühne ist heute fast nur als ein
einzelnes Gebiet der Beleuchtung durch die Bühnen-
beleuchtung, die Beleuchtung auf dem Bühnen-
boden, die Beleuchtung der Bühnenkanten, die

Wunderschön von der Mittelmeerküste, bei
den Weinbergen und dem blauen Meer.

Das Geschaffene wird als Eigentum
in dem Maße wieder verwastet,
als es entstand

[illegible][illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the system is not working properly.

[illegible]

Was Tausche im Leben nicht kommt,
dieser Sucher in seinen Wunden soll es

Das Boff kann aber nur das eine bezeugen, daß diese Stimme der Zukunft lauter in immer mehr und mehr

[illegible]

ments haben manchmal die besten und
einfachsten Wege, weil nicht er fragt, was
ein Doktor eigentlich fordern mag, son-
dern er weiß ganz gut, was er an
seinem Gebiet für Befreiung braucht. Die
bedeutendste der Befreiungen ist, wenn der
nicht Befreite weiß, was er will. Da

Wunderschön von der Witterung, daß
das materielle nur noch kleine Reste

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als es entstand

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the symptoms and the context in which they are occurring.

2400 Russell Building, Omaha, Nebraska
 402-442-1100 FAX 402-442-1101
 www.valleyradio.com or 800-541-8989

Und oft, als ihr Tote lachten und
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sich schmeckten, — dann, da sie

Das deutsche Wunderland

Unter dieser neuen Verfassung
steht die Regierung auf
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Address: Mrs. Ann Thomas Oliver, Birmingham
-City: 1000 2nd St., West; Tel. 74-1079; Bk. 46-
-Birmingham, Tenn. Reg. No. 48-000000 379; Bk. 24-24

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Every boy who studies in our Third
and fourth years has had his share of
adventure and brain training in letters
and numbers. Many of us are strong
and able in our studies and have been
helping to help others, both in letters and
numbers. We are all proud of our
achievements in our studies. We are all
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proud of our achievements in our studies.

Der Herr Gemeindevorsteher hat die Ehre, Sie zu dem am 20. d. M. stattfindenden Kirchentag einzuladen. Der Kirchentag wird am 20. d. M. von 10 bis 12 Uhr in der Kirche stattfinden. Die Predigt wird von dem Herrn Pastor gehalten. Die Kollekte wird für die Armen der Gemeinde gesammelt. Die Kirchentagsgesellschaft hat die Ehre, Sie zu dem Kirchentag einzuladen. Die Kirchentagsgesellschaft hat die Ehre, Sie zu dem Kirchentag einzuladen. Die Kirchentagsgesellschaft hat die Ehre, Sie zu dem Kirchentag einzuladen.

**Wird als Eigentum
jeder verwaltet,
entstand**

Die gesammte Bevölkerung der Erde wird als fast dreifach statt wachsend sein, weil sie nicht als schwindend an der Erbschaft Many More betheiligt werde. Doch es über die gesammte Verteilung des Einkommens laßt sich noch und noch nicht irgend etwas feststellen. Die Einkommen der reichsten Klassen, die Einkommen der Arbeiter, während und diesem bestimmten Teil der Bevölkerung sich noch als fast unverändert an der Arbeit, weil sie noch die Verteilung von den Einkommen ist nicht durch die von den Einkommen, sondern es ist eine Verteilung von Einkommen.

Als 3.12.1941 in Bonn: 40.000 Trolleys, 100.000
Kilo an versetzten Fettsäuren und anderen Stoffen,
ein Material, das eigentlich 100.000 Kilo an
Korn äquivalent sein sollte.

Ich danke dir sehr für deine Briefe und
für die vielen schönen Bilder, die du mir
geschickt hast. Ich habe sie alle sehr
gern erhalten. Ich hoffe, du bist
auch noch gesund und glücklich. Ich
denke sehr an dich und hoffe, wir
werden bald wieder zusammen sein.
Liebe Grüße von deiner Freundin
Anna.

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information is being kept withheld, or
being put aside in all way that
is not in the best interest of the

Dieu, qui nous a fait, nous le rendra.

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Das Zeugnis im Leben wird durch
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Die zweite Hälfte der Manuskripte enthält
ausgezeichnete Notizen mit viel mehr als 200
Zeilen aus dem Original. Leider ist die
Handschrift sehr schlecht und es ist
nicht möglich, die Notizen zu lesen.
Die Handschrift ist jedoch sehr schön
und die Notizen sind sehr interessant.
Es ist sehr schade, dass die Handschrift
nicht besser erhalten ist.

Wannhören von der Erkenntnis
des Geistes und der menschlichen
Existenz werden kann, die es
auch die Welt der Dinge und
des menschlichen Geistes, die in
der Natur und der menschlichen
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vermag.

Der Herr, der die Welt erschaffen hat,
wird sie auch wieder auferstehen lassen.

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. 3308-PS

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 9

Doc. No. 3308-PS EXHIBIT No. 9 8/28/47

(Place) Nuernberg, Germany

(Date) 26 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C. Schuyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
herby certify that the attached document, consisting of

5

(~~typewritten~~
(photostated) pages and entitled
(~~stenographed~~
(~~transmission~~

3308 - PS Affidavit of Gerardo Schmitt
on his activity as official interpreter of Hitler...

dated 28 Nov. 45, is (~~the original~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, ~~as the original of a document found~~
~~in German archives, records and files captured by military~~
~~forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Forces.~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

IMT Court Archives

Rolf C. Schuyder

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: [Illegible]

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The news of the introduction of conscription was followed on 2 May 1935 by the conclusion of a mutual assistance pact between France and the Soviet Union. The career personnel of the Foreign Office regarded this as a further very serious warning as to the potential consequences of German foreign policy, but the Nazi leaders only approved their attitude toward the Western Powers, declaring that they were not eager to be intimidated. At this time, the career officials at least expressed their reservations to the Foreign Minister, but they were not mentioned or not heeded in any official German communications abroad or at home.

Further evidence of the German leaders' views was given by the speech made by Hitler to Reich diplomatic representatives in February 1935. In this speech, Hitler affirmed that the German Government was not prepared to accept the limitations of the Versailles Treaty. He stated that Germany was not prepared to accept the limitations of the Versailles Treaty, and that she was not prepared to accept the limitations of the Versailles Treaty. He stated that Germany was not prepared to accept the limitations of the Versailles Treaty, and that she was not prepared to accept the limitations of the Versailles Treaty.

The German leaders' attitude toward the Western Powers was further confirmed by the speech made by Hitler to Reich diplomatic representatives in February 1935. In this speech, Hitler affirmed that the German Government was not prepared to accept the limitations of the Versailles Treaty. He stated that Germany was not prepared to accept the limitations of the Versailles Treaty, and that she was not prepared to accept the limitations of the Versailles Treaty.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-T165

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 10

Doc. No. NI-T165 EXHIBIT No. 10 10/2/47

For identification only 8/20/47
IN EVIDENCE 10/2/47

(Place) Wuerzburg, Germany

(Date) 22 Aug 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schnyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

4

~~(typewritten)~~
(photostated)
~~(micrographed)~~
~~(transmitted)~~

pages and entitled

NI-7765, Affiant Paul Otto Schmidt

on knowledge of aggressive war

dated 3 July 1947, is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
(a true copy)
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, ~~as (an original of a document found~~
~~in German archives, records and files captured by military~~
~~forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Forces).~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

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Rolf C Schnyder

but had an increasingly threatening implication, viz. that the question would be settled either by agreement or by resorting to force. While there was never any doubt during the existence of the NSDAP that it advocated the elimination of these treaties by force, if necessary, it became increasingly obvious to everybody in Germany in 1938 and 1939 that force would actually be used.

The acquisition of territories lost by Germany as a result of World War I, of all other territories of Europe assertedly occupied by so-called "racial" Germans, and of such other territories in the world as might be "needed" by the Germans for "Lebensraum". The justification given for such a program was simply that according to the basic persons of so-called "German blood" were a superior race, and therefore entitled to leadership. The recurring German phrase was that because of being a superior race, they were entitled to the "Fuehrerschaftsprinzip" (meaning that they were entitled to leadership over the other, inferior races, this word "leadership" being used as a synonym for the word "domination"). During the war it should have become obvious, at least to those who spent any time in the occupied territories of the East, that this policy also included the extermination of such races as were deemed undesirable or inferior by the Nazis.

The virtues of soldiering, fighting and the use of force were proclaimed by the Nazis to be the highest German ideals. Every party office preferably carried a military designation, every party official proudly wore a uniform, young children were put into uniforms and given military training. And generally the party liked to surround itself with a martial atmosphere.

The above and many other points of the Nazi platform were continuously repeated by the party's propaganda machine. Nobody in Germany could possibly overlook them, whether he had read "Mein Kampf" or not. They were said and almost hourly proclaimed in speeches, on the radio, in films. The newspapers were full of them,

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- 3 -

the walls of the cities were plastered with posters extolling their virtues, and publications ranging from the one-paged leaflet being distributed from door to door or on the street corners to the most elaborate volumes were in circulation. Whatever doubt a person may have had during the time before the seizure of power with regard to the ultimate aims of the NSDAP or the methods by which it proposed to fulfill them, was dispelled by an intelligent observation of the methods of violence the party used originally in electioneering and subsequently in fortifying its dictatorial powers.

The former is well illustrated by a political murder perpetrated in 1932 by two Nazis in a little town in Upper Silesia, where a Communist was trampled to death while peacefully sleeping in his home. These men were prosecuted in a regular court and as common murderers condemned to death. Thereupon, Hitler and Goering, the two top men in the then already powerful NSDAP, sent telegrams to the two murderers in which they identified themselves completely with these criminals. This affair was carried by all the papers in Germany and created such a sensation that everybody in Germany was aware of it. Every intelligent and fair minded person must have become conscious of the methods contemplated by the NSDAP; if its leaders thought nothing of identifying themselves with common murderers.

Some of the events following the Nazi seizure of power in 1933 served further to open the eyes of all those who wanted to see. I would mention only the indiscriminate use of "protective" custody, the persecution of religious groups within Germany, the suppression of the Communist Party in connection with the Reichstag fire, the methods by which the trade unions were eliminated, or the bloody political "purge" in 1934, particularly when considering Hitler's speech in the Reichstag in which he attempted to justify his lawless acts.

The Nazi foreign policy and the methods which the party was willing to employ to carry it out was clear from its established and frequently

expansion program, but it could also easily be anticipated by the events which took place inside Germany. The atmosphere of threats, of intimidation, of lawless acts, the spirit of force and the utter disregard for the basic rules of law which prevailed inside Germany were good indications of what the Nazis could be expected to do in the international field. This was more clearly indicated by the methods they used in connection with the withdrawal from the League of Nations, the remilitarization of the Rhineland and the repudiation of the Locarno Agreement, rearmament, etc. The final confirmation was easily obtained by observing the progressive trend of the foreign policy after 1933 as illustrated by the annexation of Austria, of the Sudetenland, and finally, and most strikingly, of the rest of Czechoslovakia.

I have herewith read each of the four pages of this declaration and have placed my signature at the bottom of each page. I have made the necessary corrections in or to the handwriting and initialed each correction in the margin. I declare herewith under oath that I have signed this Bill with the best of my knowledge and belief.

Paul Otto Schmidt
 President

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Senate.

John C. ...
 Secretary

Prosecution

Case 6, Tribe VI

Sub 1st //

Doc No. NI-5196

Exh. No. 11

Case 6

8/28/47

The document NI 5196,
Exhibit number 11
introduced into evidence
and withdrawn at the
same session, this date.

Not provided will probably
be reoffered at later date.

John L Stone
Cust Sec Gen
Tribunal II Cases

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-1184

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 11

Doc. No. NI-1184 EXHIBIT No. 11 8/5/84

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 21 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schnyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

2

~~(typewritten)~~
(photostated)
~~(photographed)~~
~~(transcribed)~~

pages and entitled

NJ-1184, Letter by Passarge to v. Schnitzler
submitting an article from Volkischer Beobachter on 26.

dated 8 August 1948, is ~~(an original)~~ of a document which
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was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as ~~(an original)~~ of a document found
~~(a true copy)~~
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

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Rolf C Schnyder

MARIO PASSARGE

BERLIN NW 5, Carl-Neuberg-Str. 10
COVER SIDE (Backside)

Herrn
Dir. Dr. von S ch n i t z l e r,
I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft,
F r a n k f u r t (Main) 20,
Grüneburgplatz.

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. von Schnitzler!

Der anliegende Aufsatz des bekannten, als Leiter des Völkischen Beobachters, Dr. Heinrich Himmler, aus der Nr. 212 des V.D. vom 31.7.41, enthält, wie ich hoffe, auch Ihr Interesse finden. Es ist ein Versuch, auf der dieser politischen Atmosphäre heraus die grundsätzliche Frage der Berechtigung von Großkonzernen zu klären. Ich in einem so positiven Sinn behandelt werden.

Der Artikel ist entstanden, nachdem Herr Dr. Schnitzler, nach dem Besuch bei mir, am 1. August, unmittelbar vor dem 1. September, meine Wohnung besucht und nach dem persönlichen Gespräch zwischen ihm und mir bei jeder sich bietenden Gelegenheit gefördert wurde.

Mit verbindlichen Empfehlungen und

Heil Hitler!
Ihr sehr ergebener
Adolf Hitler

Page 5

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-6763

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 12

Doc. No. NI-6763 EXHIBIT No. 12 8/28/47

Reintroduced 9/26/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C. Schuyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

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~~(typewritten)~~
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pages and entitled

N.I.-6763, Speech by von Schinckler at
the German-Spanish Society

dated Feb. 1943, is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
(a true copy)
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as ~~(the original)~~ of a document found
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in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

U.S. Congress, Washington D.C.

Rolf C. Schuyler

L. G. Frankfurt

An die Herren

Bürgermeister Dr. Kugler

Borowski Dr. Kugler

Borowski Dr. Kugler

Borowski Dr. Kugler

Borowski Dr. Kugler

Borowski Dr. Kugler

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Borowski Dr. Kugler

Borowski Dr. Kugler

Dir. Abt. Farben 11.8.45

Deutsch-Spanische Gesellschaft, Zweigstelle Ffm
Begrüßung im L.G. Hochhaus

Bei der Begrüßung des Spanischen Botschafters hielt
Herr Dr. v. Schnitzler gestern anliegende Ansprache.
Im Hinblick auf die auf Seite 5 und 6 über Spanien
gemachten Ausführungen lassen wir sie zu Ihrer Kenntnis
zirkulieren.

Direktion Abt. Farben

[illegible][illegible]

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-6524

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 13

Doc. No. NI-6524

EXHIBIT No. 13

8/28/47

REINTRODUCED 9/18/47

(Place) Nuernberg, Germany

(Date) 22 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schuyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
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NI-6524, Affidavit by Prof. Krauch
on production of Nitrogen

dated 29 April 47, is (~~the original~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my own capacity, in the usual course
of official business, ~~as the original of a document found~~
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~~forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Forces.~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCC WE, Document Room

Rolf C Schuyder

[illegible]

Nach dem Materialschlachten im Westen Ende 1913 wurde der Heeresbedarf an Stickstoff für Munition erheblich grösser, sodass die zur Verfügung stehende Menge Stickstoff nicht mehr ausreichte und das Kriegministerium das Verlangen nach einer Vergrößerung des Werkes in Oppau stellte, dessen Produktion im Laufe eines Jahres verdoppelt wurde. Schon 1/2 Jahr später, Mitte 1915, verlangte das Kriegministerium, dass an einer zweiten Stelle eine Fabrik nach dem Haber-Bosch-Verfahren errichtet werde, da ein noch

Die deutsche Wirtschaft ist in der Lage, die Produktion von Stickstoff zu steigern, wenn sie nur die notwendigen Investitionen tätigt. Die deutsche Wirtschaft ist in der Lage, die Produktion von Stickstoff zu steigern, wenn sie nur die notwendigen Investitionen tätigt. Die deutsche Wirtschaft ist in der Lage, die Produktion von Stickstoff zu steigern, wenn sie nur die notwendigen Investitionen tätigt.

Die deutsche Wirtschaft ist in der Lage, die Produktion von Stickstoff zu steigern, wenn sie nur die notwendigen Investitionen tätigt. Die deutsche Wirtschaft ist in der Lage, die Produktion von Stickstoff zu steigern, wenn sie nur die notwendigen Investitionen tätigt. Die deutsche Wirtschaft ist in der Lage, die Produktion von Stickstoff zu steigern, wenn sie nur die notwendigen Investitionen tätigt.

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NY-6524

www.elsevier.com/locate/mbs

In Jahre 1920 hatte NOOK den Auftrag gegeben - in Ansehung schon Ein-
schneidungen zu treiben wurde - neue Verfahren auszuarbeiten, so die
Erweiterung der Kapazitäten schrittweise mit anderen Prozessen beschleunigen
zu können. 1926, im letzten des Jahres, der Markt von Unken von Isma von
Stückstoff auf Halbesriederung. Folgendes war eine erste Produktion von
100 000 Tonnen Benzol im Jahr. Diese Produktion kam 1927 zu Ende, mit mehr-
wenig Schwierigkeiten, sodass sich die Vollproduktion erst im Jahre 1930 errei-
chen liess. Denn bis zu im Jahre 1930 von Peter-Schubertmann, während
die Pro. "nicht" genügend wurde, auf 300 000 Tonnen, indem die ursprüngliche
den Kapazitäten aus der Stickstoffproduktion, eine Herkömmliche "nicht"
trifft, herausgearbeitet wurde. Der Stickstoff war aus dem Weltmarkt
gegangen. Dass auch vor dem Krieg stand, konnte ganz zu schliessen und den ge-
wünschten Stickstoff in Opan zu machen. Der Bedanke, keine aufzugeben, war bei
dem ersten Schwierigkeiten, die Ansehung von Benzol entstanden waren. 1929
wurde es bei der von Katerbach erhalten wurde. Im Jahre 1931, im J.J.,
vertraten Ansehung die Vollung, dass es nicht möglich war, die ersten Schritte
benutzen schliessen. Doch der Prozess war nicht fertig, und es wurde (in
Vereinbarung mit Katerbach) beschlossen, aufzugeben, sondern Katerbach
mit der das Ansehung vertrieb. In Ansehung der Produktion der Isomethylen
wurde es bei Katerbach (den Katerbach) unter einer bestimmten Anzahl zu betrie-
ben, wurde das Pro. mit dem Katerbach (in Ansehung) der Prozess zu ge-
wünschten wurde.

Die zweite Gruppe besteht aus den Bergbauern, die in der Regel in der Nähe der Kohlenfelder wohnen und die Kohlen abgebaut und verkauft. Diese Gruppe ist in der Regel in der Lage, einen höheren Gewinn zu erzielen, da sie die Kohlen direkt an die Käufer verkaufen können. Die dritte Gruppe besteht aus den Händlern, die die Kohlen von den Bergbauern einkaufen und sie weiterverarbeiten oder weiterverkaufen. Diese Gruppe ist in der Regel in der Lage, einen noch höheren Gewinn zu erzielen, da sie die Kohlen zu einem höheren Preis verkaufen können. Die vierte Gruppe besteht aus den Endverbraucher, die die Kohlen für ihre eigenen Zwecke kaufen. Diese Gruppe ist in der Regel in der Lage, den höchsten Gewinn zu erzielen, da sie die Kohlen zu einem noch höheren Preis kaufen können.

aus der Tochtergesellschaft der Standard Oil, die D&W genannt, und der
Standard mit der I.O. zusammen, die den Plan hatten, in der Stadt von
Stettin bei Pommern eine Zementfabrik auf der Basis importierten Kalks
zu errichten. Im Jahre 1928 war mit der Standard Oil ein Abkommen abgeschlossen
worden, das vorsah, auch die Anglo-Persian Oil Company, mit der D&W, dass
die Ausfuhrung des Exportvertrages in Italien zur Leitung der Oel-Gesell-
schaft übertragen wurde, selbst die I.O. technische Unterstützung zu geben
hätte. Als Konsequenz war der T.O. die Oel-Produktion zu übertragen
überlassen und die Exportgesellschaft des Petroleumkonzerns der großen
Oel-Gesellschaften wie Shell, Esso, etc. in Amerika vorübergehend, der
Exportverträge auf die Verwaltung der Oel-Produktion, der Produktion der
weiterverarbeiteten Oel-Produkten, Verträge zu schließen, was sich auf den
Anfang des Jahres 1929 vollziehen sollte. Die Produktion der Oel-Produkte, welche
in Amerika zur Verfügung gestellt werden sollte, sollte in der Oel-Produktion
in Amerika zur Verfügung gestellt werden, so wie die Oel-Produktion in
Frankreich zu liefern, was ebenfalls möglich war. Als Folge davon war
Standard Oil der Oel-Produktion der Oel-Produkte, was sich auf den 1. Januar
1929 vollziehen sollte, was zu einer Übertragung der Oel-Produktion
an Standard Oil führte, was sich auf den 1. Januar 1929 vollziehen sollte.
Die Oel-Produktion der Oel-Produkte, was sich auf den 1. Januar 1929 vollziehen
sollte, was zu einer Übertragung der Oel-Produktion an Standard Oil führte,
was sich auf den 1. Januar 1929 vollziehen sollte. Die Oel-Produktion der
Oel-Produkte, was sich auf den 1. Januar 1929 vollziehen sollte, was zu einer
Übertragung der Oel-Produktion an Standard Oil führte, was sich auf den 1. Januar
1929 vollziehen sollte. Die Oel-Produktion der Oel-Produkte, was sich auf den
1. Januar 1929 vollziehen sollte, was zu einer Übertragung der Oel-Produktion
an Standard Oil führte, was sich auf den 1. Januar 1929 vollziehen sollte.

wegen, dass das wachsende Interesse an Mineraloelenen, welches
 im Jahre 1914 in Amerika begann und wieder in Betrieb gesetzt worden war.
 Das Mineralöl war als Mineralöl vollständig nach Herstellung eines
 Patenten im Jahre 1914, welches im Jahre 1914 erteilt wurde, dass die Felder in
 der Gegend von Denver, Colorado, waren. Für diese Rechteinverleibung der
 Mineraloelenen wurde eine Lizenz aufgegeben worden, die dem Generalen HEN-
 RY aufgegeben wurde. Im Jahre 1914 stand Hr. HENRY als Mineraloel-
 Felder, dass die Mineraloelenen und die Wiederinverleibung der Mineraloelenen
 wurde. Diese Mineraloelenen Felder wurden mit mehreren von Arbeitern,
 die in der Gegend von Denver, Colorado, waren, bis der Besitz an den Mineraloelenen frei-
 wurde. Das Interesse an Mineraloelenen wurde erst wieder, als im
 Jahre 1914 die Mineraloelenen Felder der Engländer und Amerikaner
 in der Gegend von Denver, Colorado, erfolgte.

Ich habe mich am 10. (zehn) letzten dieser Erklärung unter Eid sorgfältig
 gelesen und eigenhändig gegengezeichnet, habe die notwendigen Korrek-
 turen in meiner eigenen Handschrift vorgenommen und mit meinen Anfangsbuchsta-
 ben unterschrieben und erkläre hiermit unter Eid, dass ich in dieser Er-
 klärung nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen die reine Wahrheit gesagt

Carl Krauch
 Unterschrift)

Sworn to and signed before me this 10 day of April 1947
 at Denver by Professor Carl KRAUCH
 known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

John F. Clancy
 U.S. Civilian ETO 402

Office of Chief of Counsel for
 War Crimes
 U.S. War Department.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. N1-4043

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 14

Doc. No. N1-4043 EXHIBIT No. 14

Reintroduced 9/25/47

8/28/47

(Place) Nuremberg, Germany

(Date) 21 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C. Schmyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

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pages and entitled

NI-4043, Correspondence between Himmler,
Speer, and Buhle

dated July 1944, is (~~the original~~) of a document which
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was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (~~the original~~) of a document found
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in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Western Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

Berlin Document Center

Rolf C. Schmyder

NI-4043

Der Reichsführer-~~er~~

Feld-Kommandostelle, den 3. Juli 1944.

Tgb.Nr. 199100 H 44
RF/ma

Besug: Dort. Schreib. v. 26.7.1944 - 370-929/44 gRa - .

5 Ausfertigungen
5. Ausfertigung

An den
Reichsminister für
Rüstung und Kriegsproduktion
Fg. S p e e r
Berlin, Pariser Platz 3.

Lieber Parteigenosse S p e e r !

Besten Dank für Ihren Brief vom 26.7.1944.
Ich habe inzwischen mit H-Obergruppenführer J u t t n e r
gesprochen. Wir werden mit aller Kraft zunächst einmal die
Erprobung des H-Stoffes vornehmen. Ich bin selbstverständ-
lich damit einverstanden, dass die IG.-Farben den Betrieb
in Falkenhagen übernimmt bzw. betriebsführungsmäßig behal-
ten.

Lediglich die Frage des Verkaufs und die Art
der Zahlung müssten noch genauer geprüft werden. Deswegen
bekommen Sie aber noch Nachricht.

H e i l H i t l e r !

Ihr

ges. H. H i m m l e r .

2.) An den
Chef des H-Führungshauptamtes
H-Obergruppenführer J u t t n e r , Berlin

3.) An den
Chef des H-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamtes
H-Obergruppenführer P o h l , Berlin

4.) H-Obersturmbannführer G r o t h m a n n

durchschriftlich mit der Bitte um Kenntnismahme übersandt.
Abschrift des Schreibens des Reichsministers Speer
vom 26.7.1944 füge ich in der Anlage bei.

I.A.

1 Anlage

H-Hauptsturmführer. 30.7.

NI-4043

-2-

~~Geheime Reichssache~~

DER REICHSMINISTER
FÜR
RÜSTUNG UND KRIEGSPRODUKTION
370-929/44 gds

26. 11. 44

SEHR GEHÖRT
Hochachtungsvoll
Mit freundlichen Grüßen
Ihre
Hochachtungsvoll

=====

Sehr geehrte Frau!

Ich habe die Ehre, Ihnen hiermit zu schreiben, dass ich die Angelegenheit, die Sie mir am 1. November 1944 mitgeteilt haben, in Kenntnis genommen habe. Ich werde mich bemühen, die Angelegenheit so schnell wie möglich zu erledigen.

Ich habe die Angelegenheit an die zuständige Stelle weitergegeben und werde Ihnen sobald als möglich eine Antwort geben. Ich bitte Sie, mir zu schreiben, ob Sie noch weitere Unterlagen beifügen möchten.

Ich danke Sie sehr für Ihre Mitteilung und bitte Sie, mir zu schreiben, ob Sie noch weitere Unterlagen beifügen möchten. Ich werde mich bemühen, die Angelegenheit so schnell wie möglich zu erledigen.

mit
Hochachtungsvoll

NI-4043

-4-

Geheime Reichssache

KR

Fernschreiben

340-929/44/R

7.17. 2130

II 6411

Reichsminister für Rüstung und Kriegsproduktion
zu Hd. von Hauptdienstleiter S a u r
Gttd. Ch H Rüst und BdWE, /Stab u. Wa A/Stab
Nachr. Reichsf. SS-

Der Führer hat befohlen, dass durch Reichsführer SS
beschleunigt weitere Versuche mit N - Stoff durchgeführt
werden. - Chef H Rüst u. BdWE: Wa A stellt dem Reichsf. SS
hierzu sofort alle bisherigen Unterlagen und Erkenntnisse
über N - Stoff zur Verfügung und unterstützt Vorhaben
Reichsf. SS mit allen Mitteln.

Chef OKW/ Heeresstab (Korn 2) Nr. 1731

G.K.

/44

I.A. gez. B u h l e

[End]

NI-4043

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
CERTIFICATION OF PHOTOSTATIC COPY
OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

I, Paul Bretscher, Res. Analyst
(name and official capacity)

do hereby certify that I have compared the attached
photostat with the original document described as:

- Telegram (Fernschreiben) from BUELE of OKW to Minister
for Armaments Production (Rüstung und Kriegsproduktion)
attention Hauptdienstleiter SAUR, dated 7 July 1944
- Letter from Minister for Armaments Production to RF-SS,
dated 26 July 1944 (third page missing, Analyst)
- Letter by Himmler to Speer, dated 31 July 1944

dealing with production of "N-Stoff"

that the said photostat is a true and correct copy of
the said original, and that the original is one of the
documents located in 7771 Document Center (RDC)

SS - 1448

4 January 1947
(date)

Paul Bretscher
(signed)

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. N1-4971

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 15

Doc. No. N1-4971 EXHIBIT No. 15
8/28/47

(Place) Nurnberg, Germany

(Date) 22 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schmyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

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(~~stamped~~

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pages and entitled

NI-4971, Letter from JG Fohlen to
Reinbothe, signed by Ambros and Heintzeler

dated 3 July 42, is (~~the original~~ of a document which
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was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (~~the original~~ of a document found
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in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC Document Room

Rolf C Schmyder

உள்ளே!

Reference for background to letter above at 17, June 1941 and the qualifications requirements for Security-Check 241 and 242 to be commencing with the Symptom-Check-List 241-242, on the basis of the latest military and administrative records, the Security-Check-List 241-242 and the Security-Check 241-242, June 1941 at 17, June 1941.

[illegible]

Als eines ihrer Kinder, wenn Sie das erforderlichen Falle
sichergestellt wird, wird es eine unvollständige Aussage
mit der die entsprechenden Teile geben werden. In diesem Fall
hat unsere Abteilung durch einen Spezialisten für die Betreuung
der Angehörigen im Falle, dass baldige Teilnahme in
der entsprechenden Formulare und andere Dokumente zu erwarten
sind, werden wir es für dringend notwendig, die Verfahren zum Ab-
schluss der Angelegenheit, dass die Angelegenheiten der D.C.H. in
unserer Abteilung weiter in diesem Sinne sind.

Branch, et al.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. VI-6234

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 16

Doc. No. VI-6234 EXHIBIT No. 16
REINTRODUCED 9/10/47
8/20/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schuyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

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(photostatic) pages and entitled
(~~stenciled~~
(~~reproduction~~

NI- 6234..... Affidavit signed by H. Budefisch

dated April 47, is (~~the original~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (~~the original~~ of a document found
(a true copy
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Force.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, 100, ...

Rolf C Schuyler

ERKLÄRUNG UNTER EID

Ich, Dr. Heinrich BUSTEFISCH, Euerberg, Justizgebäude, nachdem ich darauf aufmerksam gemacht worden bin, dass ich mich wegen falscher Aussage strafbar mache, stelle hiermit unter Eid und ohne Zwang folgendes fest:

Die Kapitalbeteiligung der I.G. Farbenindustrie bei der Dynamit A.G. vormals Alfred Nobel in Troisdorf betrug über 50%. Ich weiss dies deshalb, weil ich einmal ein Rundschreiben der I.G. gesehen habe, in dem die DAG unter "Kapital-Beteiligungen der I.G." in Höhe von mehr als 50% aufgeführt war. Da die I.G. eine Kapitalbeteiligung von mehr als 50% besass, ergibt sich auch daraus, dass andernfalls die I.G. auf Grund des Vertrages mit dem Stickstoffsyndikat nicht direkt an die ^{kontinuierliche} DAG Stickstoff liefern durften; tatsächlich sind aber die umfangreichen Stickstofflieferungen der I.G. ^{als Ergänzungsgüter} immer direkt an die DAG gegangen.

Ich habe die eine Seite dieser Erklärung unter Eid sorgfältig durchgelesen und eigenhändig gegengezeichnet, habe die notwendigen Korrekturen in meiner eigenen Handschrift vorgenommen und mit meinen Anfangsbuchstaben gegengezeichnet und erkläre hiermit unter Eid, dass ich in dieser Erklärung nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen die reine Wahrheit gesagt habe.

Heinrich Bustefisch
DR. HEINRICH BUSTEFISCH

Sworn to and signed before me this 21st day of April 1934, at Euerberg, Justizgebäude by Dr. Heinrich BUSTEFISCH, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

W. G. L. ...
DR. W. G. L. ...

CIVILIAN ADO 30110
OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
CHIEF, WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. VI-5827

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 17

Doc. No. VI-5827 EXHIBIT No. 17
REINTRODUCED 9/10/47 8/29/47

(Place) Nurnberg, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Welf C Schnitz, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

7 (photostated) pages and entitled
(photostated)
(minicopied)
(transcribed)

NI- 5847... Agreement between 39-Farben
...and Deutsche Landdr. Bank on Dynamit AG
dated Sept. 26, is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as ~~(the original)~~ of a document found
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in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCC WC, sec. 2000

Welf C Schnitz

hiesigen Handelsregisters gemeinsam zur Vertretung der Gesellschaft und zur Zeichnung ihrer Firma befugt, und erklärten zu seinem Protokoll.

Zwischen

1. der I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft in Frankfurt a/M.
(nachstehend I.G. genannt),
2. der Deutschen Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft in Berlin
(nachstehend Länderbank genannt),
3. der Dynamit-Aktien-Gesellschaft vormals Alfred Nobel & Co.,
Hamburg in Hamburg (nachstehend D.A.G. genannt)

wird nachstehender Interessengemeinschaftsvertrag geschlossen:
wobei die I.G. mit der D.A.G. ihren Namen beibehalten und
das gleiche Verbleiben mit der D.A.G.

Die D.A.G. hat ihre Geschäfte so zu führen, daß der höchstmögliche Nutzen für die Gemeinschaft erzielt wird. Sie hat vor der Vornahme von Geschäften, die über den gewöhnlichen Betrieb ihres Handelsgewerbes hinausgehen, die Zustimmung der I.G. einzuholen. Die gesetzliche und satzungsgemäße Verantwortlichkeit der Vorstands- und Aufsichtsratsmitglieder der D.A.G. wird hierdurch nicht berührt.

Die Vorbilanzen der D.A.G. werden nach bestimmten, im Einnehmen mit der I.G. festzulegenden Regeln aufgestellt mit der Maßgabe, daß die D.A.G. berechtigt ist, mindestens folgende, aus dem jeweiligen Anschaffungswert zu berechnenden Abschreibungen vorzunehmen:

14

Die I.G. kann jederzeit der D.A.G. innerhalb ihres Aktienkapitals, das Vorliegen der D.A.G. in gleicher Weise bestätigt wird, 50.000, 100.000, 200.000, 300.000, 400.000, 500.000, 600.000, 700.000, 800.000, 900.000, 1.000.000, 1.500.000, 2.000.000, 2.500.000, 3.000.000, 3.500.000, 4.000.000, 4.500.000, 5.000.000, 5.500.000, 6.000.000, 6.500.000, 7.000.000, 7.500.000, 8.000.000, 8.500.000, 9.000.000, 9.500.000, 10.000.000, 10.500.000, 11.000.000, 11.500.000, 12.000.000, 12.500.000, 13.000.000, 13.500.000, 14.000.000, 14.500.000, 15.000.000, 15.500.000, 16.000.000, 16.500.000, 17.000.000, 17.500.000, 18.000.000, 18.500.000, 19.000.000, 19.500.000, 20.000.000, 20.500.000, 21.000.000, 21.500.000, 22.000.000, 22.500.000, 23.000.000, 23.500.000, 24.000.000, 24.500.000, 25.000.000, 25.500.000, 26.000.000, 26.500.000, 27.000.000, 27.500.000, 28.000.000, 28.500.000, 29.000.000, 29.500.000, 30.000.000, 30.500.000, 31.000.000, 31.500.000, 32.000.000, 32.500.000, 33.000.000, 33.500.000, 34.000.000, 34.500.000, 35.000.000, 35.500.000, 36.000.000, 36.500.000, 37.000.000, 37.500.000, 38.000.000, 38.500.000, 39.000.000, 39.500.000, 40.000.000, 40.500.000, 41.000.000, 41.500.000, 42.000.000, 42.500.000, 43.000.000, 43.500.000, 44.000.000, 44.500.000, 45.000.000, 45.500.000, 46.000.000, 46.500.000, 47.000.000, 47.500.000, 48.000.000, 48.500.000, 49.000.000, 49.500.000, 50.000.000, 50.500.000, 51.000.000, 51.500.000, 52.000.000, 52.500.000, 53.000.000, 53.500.000, 54.000.000, 54.500.000, 55.000.000, 55.500.000, 56.000.000, 56.500.000, 57.000.000, 57.500.000, 58.000.000, 58.500.000, 59.000.000, 59.500.000, 60.000.000, 60.500.000, 61.000.000, 61.500.000, 62.000.000, 62.500.000, 63.000.000, 63.500.000, 64.000.000, 64.500.000, 65.000.000, 65.500.000, 66.000.000, 66.500.000, 67.000.000, 67.500.000, 68.000.000, 68.500.000, 69.000.000, 69.500.000, 70.000.000, 70.500.000, 71.000.000, 71.500.000, 72.000.000, 72.500.000, 73.000.000, 73.500.000, 74.000.000, 74.500.000, 75.000.000, 75.500.000, 76.000.000, 76.500.000, 77.000.000, 77.500.000, 78.000.000, 78.500.000, 79.000.000, 79.500.000, 80.000.000, 80.500.000, 81.000.000, 81.500.000, 82.000.000, 82.500.000, 83.000.000, 83.500.000, 84.000.000, 84.500.000, 85.000.000, 85.500.000, 86.000.000, 86.500.000, 87.000.000, 87.500.000, 88.000.000, 88.500.000, 89.000.000, 89.500.000, 90.000.000, 90.500.000, 91.000.000, 91.500.000, 92.000.000, 92.500.000, 93.000.000, 93.500.000, 94.000.000, 94.500.000, 95.000.000, 95.500.000, 96.000.000, 96.500.000, 97.000.000, 97.500.000, 98.000.000, 98.500.000, 99.000.000, 99.500.000, 100.000.000, 100.500.000, 101.000.000, 101.500.000, 102.000.000, 102.500.000, 103.000.000, 103.500.000, 104.000.000, 104.500.000, 105.000.000, 105.500.000, 106.000.000, 106.500.000, 107.000.000, 107.500.000, 108.000.000, 108.500.000, 109.000.000, 109.500.000, 110.000.000, 110.500.000, 111.000.000, 111.500.000, 112.000.000, 112.500.000, 113.000.000, 113.500.000, 114.000.000, 114.500.000, 115.000.000, 115.500.000, 116.000.000, 116.500.000, 117.000.000, 117.500.000, 118.000.000, 118.500.000, 119.000.000, 119.500.000, 120.000.000, 120.500.000, 121.000.000, 121.500.000, 122.000.000, 122.500.000, 123.000.000, 123.500.000, 124.000.000, 124.500.000, 125.000.000, 125.500.000, 126.000.000, 126.500.000, 127.000.000, 127.500.000, 128.000.000, 128.500.000, 129.000.000, 129.500.000, 130.000.000, 130.500.000, 131.000.000, 131.500.000, 132.000.000, 132.500.000, 133.000.000, 133.500.000, 134.000.000, 134.500.000, 135.000.000, 135.500.000, 136.000.000, 136.500.000, 137.000.000, 137.500.000, 138.000.000, 138.500.000, 139.000.000, 139.500.000, 140.000.000, 140.500.000, 141.000.000, 141.500.000, 142.000.000, 142.500.000, 143.000.000, 143.500.000, 144.000.000, 144.500.000, 145.000.000, 145.500.000, 146.000.000, 146.500.000, 147.000.000, 147.500.000, 148.000.000, 148.500.000, 149.000.000, 149.500.000, 150.000.000, 150.500.000, 151.000.000, 151.500.000, 152.000.000, 152.500.000, 153.000.000, 153.500.000, 154.000.000, 154.500.000, 155.000.000, 155.500.000, 156.000.000, 156.500.000, 157.000.000, 157.500.000, 158.000.000, 158.500.000, 159.000.000, 159.500.000, 160.000.000, 160.500.000, 161.000.000, 161.500.000, 162

§ 5.
Dieser Vertrag beginnt rückwirkend mit dem 1. Januar 1937 und endet mit dem 31. Dezember 2024.

Die Länderbank verpflichtet sich unmittelbar den Aktionären der D.A.G. gegenüber, vom 1. Januar 1937 ab auf das Verlangen jedes einzelnen Aktionärs der D.A.G. gegen Überlassung von nom. RM 200.- Aktien der D.A.G. nom. RM 100.- Aktien der I.G. - und zwar nach Wahl der Länderbank alte oder zu diesem Zwecke neu geschaffene, gleichberechtigte I.G.-Aktien zu liefern. Der Umtausch hat innerhalb dreier Monate nach Eingang der Erklärung des Aktionärs bei der Länderbank zu erfolgen. Wird während der Umtauschfrist von der Generalversammlung der D.A.G. die Fusion mit der I.G. beschlossen, so werden die zu diesem Zeitpunkt noch nicht erledigten Anträge auf Umtausch hinfällig.

Das gleiche Recht auf Umtausch steht dem Einzelaktionär gegenüber der Länderbank auch dann zu, wenn gegenwärtiger Vertrag aus irgend einem Grunde, insbesondere durch gegenseitige Übereinkunft oder durch Kündigung, auch im Falle des § 4, aufgelöst oder durch Vereinbarung der Parteien abgeändert wird. Im Falle der Auflösung durch Übereinkunft oder Kündigung erlischt jedoch das Umtauschrecht, wenn es nicht vor Ablauf von drei Monaten nach erfolgter Umtauschanforderung in den Gesellschaftsblättern geltend gemacht wird.

Im gleichen Falle ist die D.A.G. verpflichtet, nach Ablauf der Umtauschfrist der I.G. den Vorteil zu vergüten, welcher denjenigen Aktionären, die von ihrem Umtauschrecht keinen Gebrauch gemacht haben, durch den Bezug von I.G.-Aktien gemäß § 3 dieses Ver-

Einiges zugunsten ist aber, bei Ausübung des Bezugsrechtes nach demselben alten Aktienverhältnis wird das im Verhältnis zum Tag der Ausgabe, zu welchem das alte Aktienverhältnis der D.A.G. 1925 : 3 bestehende Bezugsrecht an der Berliner Börse notiert worden ist, auch ohne solche Berücksichtigung nicht stillgeräumt hat, es ist der durchschnittliche Berliner Tageskurs für die den I.G.-Aktien zugehörigen Bezugsrechte der Entscheidung zugrunde zu legen.

Beispiel: Die I.G. gibt junge Stammaktien aus und gewährt ihren Stamminhabern direkt oder durch Vermittlung ihrer Bank ein Bezugsrecht im Verhältnis von nom. RM 1 000,- alter Stammaktie zu nom. RM 200,- jungen Stammaktien. Der durchschnittliche Berliner Tageskurs betrug für die den I.G.-Aktien zugehörigen Bezugsrechte 10% vom Aktienkurswert. Die D.A.G. hat infolgedessen der I.G. eine Vergütung in Höhe von 5% des bei Ablauf der Umwandlungsfrist nicht zum Umtausch eingereichten Teils ihres Stammkapitals zu gewähren.

§ 7.

Die D.A.G. verpflichtet sich, ihren Anteil an der "Adastra" Verwaltungs-Gesellschaft m.b.H. in Hamburg zum Nennwert an die I.G. oder eine von dieser zu bestimmende Stelle zu übertragen, mit der Maßgabe, dass sie vorher der "Adastra" Verwaltungs-Gesellschaft m.b.H. folgende Aktien aus ihrem Besitz zum Buchwert gegen eine solche Stellung überträgt:

- 1.) nom. RM 250 000,- der Deutschen Celluloidfabrik in Eilenburg.
- 2.) nom. RM 200 000,- der Carbonit Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg.
- 3.) nom. RM 100 000,- Vorzugsaktien der Dominitrer Aktiengesellschaft, Köln.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-5197

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 18

Doc. No. NI-5197 EXHIBIT No. 18

FOR REFERENCE
IN EVIDENCE 9/2/47
REINTRODUCED 9/26/47
ONLY 8/29/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schuyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

39

(typewritten
(photostated
(xeroxed
(handwritten

pages and entitled

VI-5197... Affidavit signed by v. Schnitzler

dated March 47, is ~~(the original~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business. ~~no original of document found~~
~~in German archives, records and files captured by military~~
~~forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Forces.~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, Sec. Room

Rolf C Schuyler

AFFIDAVIT

I, GEORG VON SCHNITZLER, member of the Vorstand of I.G. Farben-Industrie from 1925 until 1945, after having been warned that I will be liable to punishment for making a false statement herewith state the following under oath of my own free will and without coercion.

1. In the first four paragraphs of my affidavit of 4 March 1947, which I swore to before representatives of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, I have stated the true circumstances under which I gave information, by means of statements and interrogations, concerning the I.G. Farbenindustrie and other matters to Allied investigators in 1945. These four paragraphs should also be considered as an introduction to this affidavit. Below I consider further statements or interrogations which I subscribed to during 1945, and which I have been shown and which I have re-read between 18 February 1947 and the present time. When I subscribed to these statements or interrogations in 1945, the matters to which I subscribed were true to the best of my knowledge and belief at that time. The errors I now find after re-reading these documents are set forth below after the text of the respective statement or interrogation.

2. On 21 August 1945, I signed a two page statement principally concerning I.G. and the chemical industry of Germany and of Europe generally, the text of which follows:

"When one tries to compare the I.G. with the rest of the chemical industries of Germany, one should never forget that the mother houses of I.G. which constituted the merger in 1925 themselves were by far the biggest enterprises in the chemical domain in Germany. After the revolution of the mark in 1923 and 1924, the three greatest of the I.G. firms, Badische, Bayer, Hoechst each had a share capital of 100,000,000 marks and by capital turnover, earning capacity, or by whatever aspect is being taken were each at least three to four times bigger in size than anyone of the other chemical firms. It has always been characteristic for the German chemical industry that there was on one side this huge agglomeration of industrial power called I.G. and on the other hand an extremely great number of small enterprises split over the whole country. Wigner-Chemie gathered four thousand firms and very few of them had a turnover of more than RM 1,000,000. In the top of her activity, she showed a turnover of three billion marks and their subsidiaries including Dynamit A.G. had a turnover of another billion marks. Of this latter billion marks, of course half at least can be considered as typical ammunition business without importance for peace time. Compared with this, three and one-half or

four billion marks, the next one on the list, the so-called Henckels concern of Dusseldorf, manufacturers of soap and other washing products, figures only with a turnover of somewhat two hundred million marks and this gives a true picture of how outstanding I.G.'s position was. As a third firm, the Deutsche Solvay Werke and Schering A.G. of Berlin in fourth place has a turnover of between one hundred and two hundred million marks and that probably closes the list of the combines with over one hundred million marks of yearly turnover. Altogether the German chemical industry in the top year of 1943 including Austria and Sudetenland might have had a turnover of approximately two billion marks. But if one only compares the six and the four billion, one is far from a true picture of what the real potential of I.G. in relation to the combined total of the other German firms represented. Not only that new inventions of outstanding importance practically were also made by I.G. and that research work on a large scale was exclusively done by I.G., the real importance of I.G. in her qualities as a supplier of all basic products to the other chemical industries was even much higher. Entire groups of chemistry like the varnish and the lacquer industry and dyestuffs and solvents were entirely dependent on I.G. and in the pharmaceutical domain even firms like Schering and Merck also possessing a big share in the pharmaceutical business of finished products derived on I.G. in her basic organic products like aniline and the different derivatives of acetic acid. It has once been made an analysis which part I.G. had in the pharmaceutical business and as a test case one had analyzed the turnover of two Krankenkassen in different parts of Germany. The analysis only showed a share of I.G. of somewhat as 20%, but on the one hand the Kassen did not take articles with a standard name like Aspirin, buying as little as possible and trying to place their orders in the market of the products without the special brand of a firm so that practically I.G.'s share will have to be much bigger (but it must not be forgotten that practically all pharmaceutical products as before said are based on raw materials and intermediates bought from I.G.). It is not exaggerated to make this statement that the entire pharmaceutical industry literally would come to a standstill if I.G. would stop production. The same applies to the entire textile industry which reposes on I.G. for dyestuffs and all kinds of auxiliary products including the cleansing and wetting process.

There is only the soap industry, properly speaking, which to a large extent is self-supporting on their own basis and then of course Solvay and the other less important producers of carbonate of soda and chlorine and caustic soda.

To summarize I may give some samples of I.G.'s relative share in the different key domains of chemistry: dyestuffs - 100%; auxiliary products at least 50%, probably in pharmaceuticals at least 1/3, the other 2/3 all depend on the supply of basic organic products through I.G.; nitrogen, before the war - 70%; general chemicals apart from I.G.'s own consumption

(page 2 of original)

between 20% and 30%; photographic articles - 80%; carbides at least 80%; bauxite - 100%; plastics, etc., modern thermoplastics made by polymerization - 100%, the old products, phenoplast 30-50%; light metals, magnesium at least 90%; only one small producer apart from I.G., Wintershall, aluminum only, a modest participation. Thus from whatever angle one takes up the problem, I.G. has the key position as producer in the whole range in inorganic and aromatic organic products and a walkover position in the aliphatic field. This taken together with the overwhelming position I.G. has in the field of photographic products and the strong majority in nitrogen, one has to make the statement that chemistry in Germany and I.G. is to a great extent synonymous. But it does not cover the entire position of I.G. in the chemical field, if one does not analyse the interconnection between the German chemistry and that of the neighboring countries. None of these countries including France is self-supporting in such a sense that

they under normal economic circumstances can get rid of I.G.'s supplies and the intercourse with her. Not only the textile industry of Scandinavia, Holland, France, Czechoslovakia can be separated from the supply of dyestuffs, auxiliaries, etc., from I.G., but also the chemical industry of these countries is closely related to her and it is fairly unimaginable that for instance Holland, Belgium, and Scandinavia will renounce to any intercourse with the I.G.'s chemical works located on the borders of the Rhine River. Also the pharmaceutical products of "Bayer" can not be thought away from a Belgian or Dutch or Swedish dispensary. Even in France where a much stronger chemical industry exists than in the aforementioned other countries, I.G.'s products as well as I.G.'s licenses will be needed in many important domains and as well the Kuhlman group as Rhone Poulenc will be only too glad to reassume these relations. I can not imagine that England or United States can entirely replace this position which had been held for such a long time and which is based upon scientific and business relations as well as the reciprocal knowledge of the language. After World War I, relations with Holland were being resumed at once, with Belgium after a very short interval, and with France in a slowly climbing tendency up to 1927 when Germany became the first industrial supplier of France and this without competing against the domestic industry in France. The business done in those countries by I.G. was not directed against the English and American importation, which only partly materialized in the same fields and which as far as the English were concerned were mostly protected by cartel agreements. Speaking generally of exports, I.G.'s share in the export of German chemical industries can be considered as being the half of the total export. Exact figures were never available because the official figures did not always coincide with the figures made up by the individual firms and as the handling of turnover figures of subsidiaries of I.G. was not identical in the official way compared with the handling inside of I.G.

G. von Schnitzler."

This statement still appears to me to be entirely true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, except that in the second paragraph, page one, I exaggerated the importance of the dependence of the other German pharmaceutical firms upon I.G. I.G. did have at least a one-third share of the German pharmaceutical interest, but balance of the German pharmaceutical industry did not all depend on I.G. to supply the basic organic products. I really am not able to make an accurate estimate of the dependence of other pharmaceutical plants upon organic products produced by I.G.

2. On 9 August 1945, I signed a one page statement concerning I.G.'s investment and amortisation policy, the text of which follows :

"Whenever the I.G. had to make substantial investments for the Wehrmacht's needs and wanted to take the whole risk upon her own shoulders or was compelled to do so, then of course in the agreements, she always endeavored, and to the best of my knowledge, succeeded in getting the high amortizations necessary to write the factories off in the shortest possible time. Apart from the amortisation, I.G., tried to get protection of

Schnitzler

such a kind that the product in question should not be replaced by other products in the event of a change in market conditions. The normal amortizations for I.O. installations were calculated at 8 percent for buildings and 10 percent for equipment. In installations for Reichmacht purposes, we tried to get higher percentages, and for example, in the case of Alton Leidenfrost in Alton, we succeeded in getting 15 percent on the equipment, which meant that in the seventh year the whole equipment was written off. Protection was asked and granted for buna in such a way that for the import of natural rubber, a sliding scale was fixed that the consumer always had to pay as much duty for the imported rubber to the Reich as to cover the difference between the price paid for natural rubber "GIP" Hamburg, and the prices fixed by the government for buna. This price for buna was from time to time modified and continuously lowered with the progressive production and the higher efficiency of I.O. processes.

I think the last price for buna has been something like 2 marks 50 pfennings (2.50) per kilogram weight (KG), but it was hoped that it would go down further to 1 mark, 50 pfennings (1.50) per kilogram weight or to 1 mark, 30 pfennings (1.30) per kilogram weight. A similar scheme was fixed for the importation of natural oil, and the last price ~~was~~ which I can recollect should be 22 pfennings per kilogram weight, as compared with 7 pfennings per kilogram weight "GIP" Hamburg.

- vi. In the field of synthetic fibre a number of regulations of the textile industry made secure that the production of synthetic fibre which, if I am not mistaken, went to three hundred thousand tons per year, would be assured. The so-called Ost Steier Hilfs permitted equipment to be immediately written off by 50 percent, and I believe 50 percent for the plant. Thus I.O. was able to amortize the two great factories at Aschitz and Eydebrück to almost half the cost value, and these works never had, up to the end of the war, been in full production. Of course, this provision was only granted when the profit of the total enterprise was sufficient to pay the normal taxes on it.

I have read this statement and swear that the facts stated therein are true.

D. v. Submitter."

This statement still appears to me to be entirely true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Of course, I can be mistaken on certain percentages, but the general idea I wanted to demonstrate is absolutely clear from this statement. Dr. Fritz von Koser, aided by Dr. Hall, represented I.O. in the negotiations with the Reich Government which resulted in the tax on natural rubber which was equal to the difference in the cost between natural rubber and buna. Dr. Heinrich Bittlich and Dr. Ernst Fischer represented I.O. for the same purpose with respect to a tax on natural oil equal to the difference in the cost between natural oil and synthetic oil. In securing the government regulations to secure the

F. Schaefer

consumption of synthetic fibers, I.G. was represented by Dr. Fritz Sajewski and Mr. Wilhelm Otto.

3. On 18 August 1945, I signed a two page record of interrogation principally concerning the Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemie, the text of which follows :

Q. When was the Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemie organized?

A. The Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemie was organized in 1933. It grew out of a private association of the chemical concerns which was a very old organization. However, in 1933 it became a semi-official organization and its functions were to advise the government on policy matters in the chemical industries.

Q. What was your position in the Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemie?

A. In the Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemie I was member of the "engerer Beirat", (the inner Board) since 1933.

Q. What official position did you hold?

A. I was deputy chairman of the Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemie which was a component of the Reichsgruppe Industrie.

Q. Who appointed you deputy chairman of the Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemie?

A. In so far as I can remember the chairman of the Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemie was appointed by the Ministry of Economics. I think I was appointed by the chairman of the Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemie as his deputy. Of course, my appointment could not have been made without the consent of the Ministry of Economics.

Q. Who was the manager of the Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemie?

A. Dr. Ungewitter.

Q. Who was Dr. Ungewitter appointed by?

A. Dr. Ungewitter was formerly in the Verein the manager of the Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemie and then, of course, he was appointed by the Ministry of Economics.

Q. Who paid the salaries?

A. The Wirtschaftsgruppe.

Q. How did the Wirtschaftsgruppe get its money?

A. In the form of an "Umlage" on account of the chemical firms based on the totality of wages and the number of employees. Membership in the Wirtschaftsgruppe was compulsory.

Q. In regard to important steps or decisions to be made by the Wirtschaftsgruppe were you informed?

A. Yes. When important steps were to be taken the leader convoked the "engerer Beirat".

F. Schnitzler

Q. Can you give me an example of a policy decision made by the Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemie?

A. The two most important things the Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemie has done were: Firstly the Z.A.V., the "Umlage" of the Z.A.V. on the industry. That was in 1934 or 1935, and secondly during the war it handled the question of the statements of the excess profits from the standpoint of the price commissars.

(page 2 of original)

Q. What were the "Mob" plans?

A. The Wirtschaftsgruppe or its different affiliations had the function to control the entire production in the chemical field and to prepare the distribution of the available and the needed commodities. This was done for every important product of the chemical industry. I remember that the most important commodities figures on a special list which was particularly supervised by Dr. Ungewitter personally. The production plans of the different branches of the chemical industry could only be made up in accordance with the prescription of Dr. Ungewitter. Dr. Ungewitter in his person united different functions.

Q. Can you give us the history of the development of the production plans for war, i.e. the "Mob" plans?

A. From the very beginning of the Nazi regime the Wirtschaftsgruppe was charged with semi-official functions in order to prepare an eventual German mobilization for war. In this connection they made an analysis of every chemical firm in Germany what their producing capacity was and what they had in stock, etc. For the so-called great commodities a production plan has been made up and the distribution for the needs of an eventual war was prepared. Representatives of the Wirtschaftsgruppe, that means officials, acted in close collaboration with the Ministry of Economics and the Ministry of War to collect that material and got from the different firms those plans which he did approve or disapprove. With the beginning of the war the long prepared system was put into action and functioned with the greatest accuracy. No firm was allowed to go beyond the production plans fixed beforehand and the commodities used for their manufacturing were strictly controlled. Thus Wirtschaftsgruppe and the other affiliations were from the first beginning an instrument which served as an intermediary between the Ministries of Economics and War and the individual firms.

Q. When was the order putting the plans into action issued?

A. All the German industries were mobilized in summer 1939 and in summer 1939 the Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemie issued an order that the plans for war were in action. In June or July 1939 I.O. and all heavy industries as well knew that Hitler had decided to invade Poland if Poland would not accept his demands. Of this we were absolutely certain and in June or July 1939 German industry was completely mobilized for the invasion of Poland.

G. von Schmitaler."

The statements made in this report of interrogations were made by me to the committee who had control of the conduct of interrogations and I am aware that my last answer in this interrogation should be qualified by the explanation of Uggewitter's statement to me in June or July 1944 which I have previously given in paragraph 2 of my affidavit of 13 March 1945, where I discuss together two statements I signed on 24 August 1944.

4. On 21 July 1944, I submitted to a five page record of interrogations principally concerning the Mob-Fragen (Mobilization questions). The text of which follows:

Q. What was the M-question?

A. The M-question contained everything with regard to personal questions connected with the war.

Q. Will you please explain it?

A. For instance, it started in the year 1940, that the Reich permitted that the years 1906 and 1907, if they were accepted in a "voluntary" organization, could stay with their firms. Later on from time to time, the question how far one could ask people to be what we call *ab- und entbehrlich*, free from army service, was dealt with. Then it contained the regulations to the Wehrmacht, generally spoken but not "Abwehr" questions - sometimes *Abwehrfragen* too - (i.e. O.I.G.) not active but the passive defense against enemy espionage). The issue organization of these questions as far as of interest to me, which ministry was competent for what purposes, always rely on far as the commercial side of the problem was concerned.

Q. What does "M" mean?

A. "M" is an abbreviation of "Mobilisierung" (Even I had a yellow slip stating that in case of Mobilisierung to be at the disposal of I.G.)

Q. In regard to I.G. "M" meant what I.G. must do in regard to the war program?

A. Not exactly from the standpoint of organization and to get people into disposition for military authorities. For example, we would not have discussed the erection of a new magnesium plant under "M" questions.

Q. What kind of discussion would you consider that? —

A. That would be a separate point of business at the same time of military interest. Under "M" we did not take altogether what has to be done and should have to be done in connection with war but mostly the personal side.

Q. Were espionage questions "M" questions?

A. Yes, as well as counter-espionage. Generally the circle was too great in the *Konzernistische* Antagonism. We would have not spoken of things like that.

H. Henrichs

NI-5797

Q. To whom would you speak about things like that?

A. Only between 2 or 3 men.

Q. Which men?

A. Usually I and Ilgner, Hagler and Frank Fable. I with von Koder or Hagler. The three of us, Ilgner, Frank Fable and I have made statements for Mr. Glaser as regards the relation to the Wehrmacht.

Q. In regard to the actual military phases you and Fable and Hagler and Ilgner discussed those?

A. If they came up.

Q. Did they ever come up?

(page 2 of original)

A. Yes. For example, the discussions which we had with officials of the so-called Kuehnle staff.

Q. What is that?

A. The Kuehnle staff was the head of the Intelligence Department of the Wehrmacht. The two I knew in that staff were Colonel Hildebrandt and Major Kuehnle.

Q. What did you discuss with them?

A. They were interested to get word of an economic situation and of general and civil conditions.

Q. They were not interested in getting word from many countries?

A. They were of course interested.

Q. Did they speak to you?

A. Yes. They applied for help to get word out of general and civil conditions eventually.

Q. In some speaking about countries outside the Wehrmacht. Did they ask for news in regard to those?

A. Not from me.

Q. From should they get information?

A. I can't tell you.

Q. Isn't you want to tell us or you don't know?

A. I don't know it.

Q. When did they ask in regard to the U.S.? The only source is a U.S. connection?

A. If the American G.I. Government would have asked me about it, I would tell them. I believe that if anyone I would have told them.

Edwin H. ...

Q. Did he ask any other I.O. officials?

A. He never spoke with one another. All was under strictest secrecy, when we had to deal with these matters.

Q. Is it not true that before the invasion of France, I.O. officials sat down with the Wehrmacht and planned the invasion in respect of the matters which I.O. knew?

A. I remember in the first years of the war I was once to visit a department of the Wehrmacht, head was an Oberst Becker, and he asked me what I knew of the different plants of the Imperial Chemical Industries.

Q. When was that?

A. In the first years of the war, 1939/1940. I would not call that a sort of espionage or whatever it is.

Q. Prior to the invasion of each country that Hitler attacked, I.O. officials were called in by the Wehrmacht and planned the part of the military attack with which I.O.

A. I am sure they have asked what we knew about the factories, say of I.O.I. in England.

Q. When did they ask?

A. Different people.

Q. Did they ask you?

(page 3 of original)

A. I can remember only one for as England is concerned. There was only one occasion in Berlin when Oberst Becker showed me a map of England which was much more complete than my knowledge. He asked me whether I knew something of the British Magazine plant in Coventry. I said no. I have never been there.

Q. How did you come to give this information?

A. They asked most technical people of I.O. all these people who were technicians and specialists in the chemical field, and from our Volkswirtschaftliche Abteilung under Dr. Baumbach in Berlin which belonged to Hitler's organization (did a lot of work for the Wehrmacht as well as for the government). They succeeded in getting us out of our military service only on account of the work they made.

Q. I show you a biography of the Amalgam-Deutscher Company. Is that an example of the type of report which you are speaking?

A. Yes. The ministries, the foreign office, etcetera based their knowledge on these biographies.

Q. In regard to the purely military aspects of the campaign against France, Russia, etcetera, didn't I.O. experts sit down with members of the Wehrmacht and plan the chemical aspects of that campaign?

A. Not to my knowledge. I know we made up these biographies as accurate as possible and, of course, we made them for ourselves and we made them at the same time for the Wehrmacht and the ministries.

John H. ...

Q. When did you begin to make them?

A. This department is nearly over 10 years old.

Q. Is it not true that prior to an invasion and in planning that invasion, I.G. experts and technicians were called in to assist the Wehrmacht on the purely military aspects? And to locate the plants, to be exactly informed where the plants were located, for example?

A. For all European countries they made up plans. Every plant of chemical interest was indicated in a complete map.

Q. Prior to the attacks on France, Russia, etcetera, did I.G. experts and technicians assist the Wehrmacht in making its plans?

A. I don't think so. I never heard it. I know that technicians helped the Wehrmacht to prepare a map. I object to "prior to an attack".

(page 4 of original)

Q. Before they attacked France, they set down and made out their military plans, in Belgium, England and all the conquered countries? Isn't it true that before these plans were carried out, I.G. officials and technicians met with the Wehrmacht and planned some campaign insofar as they touched the chemical industry?

A. I am sure that they asked our technicians about any and every chemical installations and factories, whatever is fabricated in those countries, but if they met together with technical people of course to make such plans what has to be destroyed, that I can't tell you.

Q. How would they do that?

A. A lot of our technical people could tell you. You must ask Baumbach and Hoffmann, Schneider, and Gajewsky perhaps, then Wurster and Keller-Corradini, he is an expert in all kinds of nitrogen.

Q. Isn't true that by the H-plane I.G. meant every aspect which was of military interest?

A. Yes, this is absolutely true.

Q. Under what heading would they discuss it?

A. They have had many names.

Q. So that in its commercial meetings the military methods were discussed under the heading "H"? In regard to the other committee, like the technical committee, what were the military plans known as?

A. I think they called it also "H" questions.

Q. Or I.G. at all times, since the beginning of Hitler's wars, had a separate section which was called the "H" section or some other letter section?

A. Yes there is Berlin the Vermittlungsstelle H. It is rather complicated. We had to coordinate our commercial activities as far as this domain is concerned at Berlin. In the commercial field, H. Prager handled people by Volkswirtschaft A.H.F. and partly by Frank-Fahle. Under H. Prager, were discussed the military domain, personal defense against

espionage, eventual working in neutral countries. With the technical people, it was more complicated because they did not have that unification. They had in Berlin an organization which they called Vermittlungsstelle W. They dealt through this Vermittlungsstelle W. with the different departments, etc. of the Wehrmacht. It seemed that the 3 Spartans inside I.G. never were in full agreement about this Vermittlungsstelle and so Spartan I made use of Vermittlungsstelle W. and did it only partly, and Dr. Gajewsky of Sparte III

(page 5 of original)

did not want to have to deal with the Vermittlungsstelle W. and did it on his own. So, for instance, say what it came to Agfa film of highest value in competition with Kodak, Gajewsky dealt those questions personally with the Wehrmacht and did not go through the Vermittlungsstelle. I think they used different names on the technical side of I.G. It was not so concentrated as on the commercial. The man for the Vermittlungsstelle in Frankfurt who was the superior of 3 or 4 chemists, is Dr. Strass. He did that for Dr. For Meier. Of course, they were in constant contact with the different military authorities. For example: When Russia was invaded, a staff of chemists was kept together - of I.G. chemists - to be at once on the spot. They were sitting there. And then when the furthest point was reached, near Kaluga or so, there in a town they found a great I.G. plant and they were able to stay there for 3 hours and they came back with the impression that the Russians were able to make I.G. from alcohol, not as we do from naphtha. Under that heading our technicians would for instance, have called this I.G. action for Russia, I don't know. I think that goes much further than "W" questions.

Q. Isn't it true that I.G. maintained, in regard to the chemical industry, its own warfare planning section which was of service to the Wehrmacht and used by the Wehrmacht in a commercial sense, in an economic sense, in the technical sense and in a military sense, whether it was known under the name "W" or by some other letter it devoted itself to all military matters, and it handled military matters?

A. That is true.

Q. When was the W plan founded?

A. I think the real W plan in such a way, was only founded when war broke out, I think in September, 1939, and then very quickly.

"I have read the record of this interrogation and agree that the answers therein given by me to the questions of Mr. Weinstein and Mr. Devine, are true."

G. von Scharfstein

(Signature)

Technician in Chief I.G. Farben

Industrial Division - Frankfurt

Residence in I.G. Farben

The statements in this record of interrogation still seem to me to be entirely true to the best of my knowledge and belief, except that the last sentence seems questionable. I answered that "the real W plan" was founded when the

... which I am not intended to be distributed. ...
... of the Government, but ...
... of the ...

4. In paragraphs 25 through 28, which are contained records of
interrogations which I subscribed to between July and September 1945, which
involve Weidtmann's ... (V/W) among other things. On my statements on
V/W, I would like to point out the following. I am certain that if I had
been in custody during the entire period of the last war and a half years
and would be asked the same questions today, that I would make these
statements exactly in the same words as I did in the summer of 1945. ...
... having been together with my technical colleagues in ... having received
... information from them and having Dr. Fritz ... statement of
30 March 1945 concerning V/W as head. I must now make certain corrections on
the basis of this information from my technical colleagues and state that I
perhaps made V/W more important than it really was. On the other hand
I have no explanation myself for the fact that one of I.G.'s first technical
men, Prof. Dr. Karl Krauch, was made head of this section if it were as
unimportant as my technical colleagues say. I must then answer that I
have no explanation, because in my own field or domain I would never have
put one of my first men on an unimportant job. Not only was Krauch planned
to head V/W when it was created, but when Krauch was transferred to other
jobs, he was succeeded as the head of V/W by ^{Prof.} Gustav ... who was
considered a first grade technician and one of I.G.'s future factory leaders.
From what my technical colleagues have told me since 1945, I think that I
have not put sufficiently in the foreground V/W's function as an intermediary
between I.G. and the Wehrmacht. Moreover, in these interrogations the
distinction between recruitment and authority, always a difficult distinction
to establish, is not sufficiently shown.

5. On 25 July 1945, I subscribed to a two page record of interrogation
which principally concerned the "Job Frage", the text of which follows:

F. Schlegel

- vs. Q. In our discussions relative to H. Fragen, you told us a little about the relations between I.G. and the Wehrmacht in regard to military matters. Can you give us more details in regard to this?
- A. Yes. Just now I wanted to tell you that the VMI, after war had begun, was practically working more for general staff of the Wehrmacht. What they did was more interesting for us, but in the main they worked directly for the Wehrmacht. I think the Chief, Mr. Reithinger, a well known economist, was sworn in by the Wehrmacht.
- Q. Would you say that Mr. Ilgner knew it?
- A. He was ill at the time.
- Q. Would you say that he knew it? When he came back was he informed of it?
- A. I should say so. Ilgner became ill in the winter before the war -- the winter of 1938-39. He was a long time ill. His doctor was Dr. Kruger, and he was an official in OKW. (Wehrmacht's Headquarters).
- Q. Isn't it a fact that Reithinger was preparing his working papers for the Wehrmacht before the outbreak of war?
- A. I can't tell you when the OKW began to take a keen interest in Mr. Reithinger's work. I think this was an independent development and it grew more and more important and of course during the war it took a typically war trend.
- vs. Q. But before the Nazi program of aggressive Spain strategy contained fragmentary commercial information. They were more or less business events, and it was on I.G.'s initiative that they began to supply more and more information which could be useful for military purposes, and it was on Mr. Reithinger's and Mr. Ilgner's initiative that the Wehrmacht became convinced that these I.G. surveys could be very useful for purely military purposes?
- A. I would say that you were right. The Wehrmacht got these reports. The interest of the Wehrmacht was aroused and then Mr. Reithinger developed them and followed the suggestions of the Wehrmacht. But I know in effect was that practically the whole VMI was under the initiative of the OKW, and given a draft energy status.
- Q. The inference, or conclusion, you drew from their draft energy is that the VMI was officially recognized?
- A. For the Foreign Office just as well. The military value of the work was officially recognized.
- vs. Q. The Wehrmacht's work was organized to 1940, even after OKW's work was done. Is that right?
- A. I am not sure about the date.
- Q. But you are sure that it was organized by I.G. after 1940, was it?
- A. I am sure -- yes.
- Q. Has any group comprised the Wehrmacht's work by

John H. ...

1. Only group 2 worked on Vermittlungstelle matters. Later on Group 1 joined to a certain extent.

Q. What was the function of Group 2 of the Vermittlungstelle VI?

A. All negotiations with military and quasi military authorities for questions (except questions) regarding the four-year plan and armament.

Q. Isn't it true that soon after it was established Group 2 began to prepare plans for the Chemical industry in the case of war?

A. I see it so that the Vermittlungstelle VI was a consequence of the armament plan.

(page 2 of original)

Q. But one of the functions of Group 2 as a consequence of the Hitler armament plan was to prepare plans for the Chemical industry in the case of war?

A. The V.V. did not prepare. As its name implies, it means that it should be an intermediary between the military and the I.G. and the leading armament authorities.

Q. Did you know that Group 2 of the V.V. was requested by the Reichsamt in 1938 to prepare plans for the Chemical industry in the case of war?

A. I don't think that is probable.

Q. If that is true, Mr. Brown or Mr. Van Hout would know it?

A. Yes.

Q. In 1938, I.G. prepared what they called war plans to enable the Luftwaffe to proceed bombing of industrial establishments. Is that right?

A. I can only tell you what I know about these things. We know that we are always more worried about what happened in 1938 from the military authorities. There was a close contact between the military authorities. As an example, I think people were the military authorities were worried in 1938 (1938), and the Reichsamt was in contact with representatives of the Luftwaffe and a few in the air force about their industry and the threat of it. Luftwaffe is charge of the problem the last time we spoke to them. He said, "It is, as expected, enough that the plan is made. I think you have done the right thing." The plan was made with the military authorities that the plan would be a military point-point would be to answer as possible.

Q. I am speaking of plans made to enable the Luftwaffe to proceed bombing of industrial establishments in case of war.

A. I am very sure that the German Government was planning that one of a large amount of industrial plants. That was very clear.

Q. Did Mr. Struss or Mr. von Meer tell you in 1933, or did you learn in any other way, that I.G. was engaged in these so-called Kriegsspiele?

A. The word came that I.G. was engaged in war plant games. It can be possible that inside the Group I they used the word Kriegsspiele to refer to that. In 1933 our expenses for new plants were very low, about 10 or 12 million marks. And then it climbed slowly. In 1933 or 1934 what has been spent or planned, I am not so sure, it was not of so great importance. In 1935 it started and of course it grew and climbed tremendously.

I have read the record of this interrogation and swear that the answers therein given by me to the questions of Mr. Weisbrodt and Mr. Bayles are true.

O. von Schmitzer
(Signature)

Vorstandsmitglied I.G.
Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft
(Position in I.G. Farben)

The statements I subscribed to in this record of interrogation still appear to me to be entirely true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, except that:

(a) This record of interrogation should be considered along with paragraph 5, above, of this affidavit.

(b) My technical colleagues have informed me since 1945 that V/W was originally established to concern itself with questions arising under the High Finance clause of the penal code which punished every unauthorized export of industrial secrets to foreign countries.

(c) V/W did not act as intermediary between I.G. and the Government in seeking out materials for substitution questions (K-Fragen), as one might infer from this interrogation. The plants, Spertus, and the IFA dealt directly with the Geheimdienstgruppe Chemie on this matter.

(d) Page 2, fourth column, lines 4 and 5, "Anson" should be "Alton".

5. In pages 1 and 2 subscribed to a three page record of interrogation of von Dr. von Kipper and his wife was held on the morning of 6 August 1948, the text of which follows:

6. Here are the facts concerning von Dr. Kipper in regard to the affidavits of the Technische Gruppe 2.7

Handwritten signature

A. (Ilgner) I don't know exactly. The first negotiations were made by Krausk and Selok.

Q. (Von Schnitzler) I think it was in the year 1933 or 1934, but I am not quite sure. Struss should know.

Q. What was the gist of these discussions and what was the basis of the establishment of the Vermittlungsstelle W. Why should the Wehrmacht have come to I.G. in 1933 or 1934 for the establishment of a military office in the I.G.?

A. (Von Schnitzler) I think there were some chemists put into this Vermittlungsstelle W. and they were in constant contact with the Wehrmacht for the reason that the works of I.G. were spread over the whole of Germany.

(Ilgner) One of the reasons was that the Wehrmacht prevented us from exporting our technical know how and patents.

Q. So that in your opinion, Mr. Ilgner, one of the reasons the Vermittlungsstelle W. was first set up was in order to prevent I.G. from giving out to other countries its experiences, know how, patents, whenever the Wehrmacht felt that it should not go out?

A. (Ilgner) This is what I always felt. Yes.

(Von Schnitzler) This was a part of it, and the other part was its relationship to the Wehrmacht in the whole field of re-armament. As I said at another hearing, it was mostly all Sports II. Sports III wanted to conduct its own affairs.

Q. What was the function of Sports III?

A. (Von Schnitzler) This was the whole cellulose chemistry field. That means rayon, textiles and synthetic fibres and also the photographic field.

Q. So that, since 1934, the Wehrmacht and I.G. were on a war basis in the chemical field. Is that right?

A. (Von Schnitzler) That is during two years. Because the German Government considered itself as having left the League of Nations in 1933. The German Government considered itself free of international obligations. I intervened in with others when the Wehrmacht began further developments again, lots of questions did arise in the fields of chemical warfare in the large sense, such as munitions and the like and chemical warfare and also. The questions arose as to how far was the Government to go over synthetic rubber. All these questions were of interest for the Wehrmacht, which got in contact with I.G. It seemed to me that the questions and challenges were so many that for this purpose, the technical leaders of I.G. thought it advisable that they get together in Berlin, and that is almost continuous contact with the Wehrmacht.

(Ilgner) Technical people handled things as their own, so that the Vermittlungsstelle W. continued in my opinion, the only way to be told by them, technical was the way the negotiations, and the part of me of the way the French. I think that must also be followed, as this was as I said he had to handle the representative of the Vermittlungsstelle W. which is a matter of fact that all these arrangements were made along the technical line. It would have been that the technical people got told of this.

Q. Did you know, Mr. Tigner, that the Vermittlungsstelle N. was a secret organization?

A. Yes, because it had a secret organization.

Q. Was not an interest behind your organization? Was not your organization being that made then organize the Vermittlungsstelle N. to control your organization?

A. (Tigner) Well they didn't want my organization to become a secret.

Q. Did they think that if they didn't do it, you would do it?

(page 2 of original)

A. They didn't want my organization to handle these questions at all because they were technical matters, and they wanted to handle it as a special technical organization.

Q. Was your organization prepared to handle the technical matters?

A. No, they were not prepared for that. They were afraid that the Vermittlungsstelle N. would be made a part of my organization, and they would have their own organization, and therefore my organization had to keep our hands out of the pie.

Q. Did you indicate to them that you would take them over?

A. No.

Q. Then, how did you know that they were afraid of your organization taking over?

A. Because I told him as this personally.

Q. When?

A. When I came back after my far eastern trip in the fall of 1938.

Q. Did you ever make any attempts to get the Vermittlungsstelle N. within your organization?

A. Yes. When I heard it, I said to Mr. Tigner that I thought it is stupid that you have in Berlin an organization with all the technical departments and now you organize other departments. My organization was the central organization in Berlin, and therefore it would be appropriate to me that all centralized offices should be part of my organization, and that the Vermittlungsstelle N. should therefore have been included in my organization, especially as I saw that the Vermittlungsstelle N. was those matters I mention, like "Industrial-Security" and so on, the same official authorities as my organization.

Q. She would have handled the technical matters Mr. Van Sphenizer was talking about?

A. In this case, it would have been quite a new organization.

Q. Were you informed of the real functions of the Vermittlungsstelle N.?

A. (Tigner) I don't know.

(Van Sphenizer) Yes. As I have explained above.

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Q. Now, since 1934, I.G. had an organization to handle all Wehrmacht affairs. That organization was the Vermittlungsstelle W. Is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Who was the first head of the Vermittlungsstelle W.?

II. A. (Ilgnar) My impression was always that the three leaders of the Sparten were the chiefs. Termeer of Sparta II and Krauch of Sparta I, and in regard to Sparta III, I am not sure as to the leader. He was, I believe, Gogowsky.

Q. Now what did Sparta III do?

A. (Von Schnitzler) We do not know exactly.

Q. When did Mr. Krauch go over to Mr. Goering's four year plan?

A. (Von Schnitzler) At the end of 1936, because the four year plan was born in that year.

Q. And what was Mr. Krauch's position in the four year plan?

A. He was head of the Department of Wirtschaftsausbau.

Q. What did the Wirtschaftsausbau do for the four year plan?

A. The Wirtschaftsausbau handled the department of the new great factories, answering the demands of the military in the domains of the chemical industry as well as oil and magnesium and Baux, and then to a certain extent, and for a certain time I think, the synthetic fibres, and certain raw materials necessary for the synthetic fibres.

Q. Who paid the salary of Mr. Krauch while he was functioning under Mr. Goering?

A. (Von Schnitzler) I think I.G. continued to pay Mr. Krauch.

Q. And did Mr. Krauch take any other I.G. technicians with him to assist him in his work for Mr. Goering?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell us who they were, and how many he took with him?

A. Oh, quite a lot.

Q. And who paid their salaries while they were working for Mr. Goering?

A. I think they all remained on the I.G. payroll.

Q. So, since 1936, I.G. officials, paid by I.G., and assisted by a large staff of technicians and personnel, all paid by I.G., planned for the Nazi Government, the rearmament phase in the chemical sector with concentration on the building up of such war industries as magnesium, synthetic rubber, synthetic fiber and oil, stearins. Is that right?

II. A. (Ilgnar) Yes. The Krauch office was not only ^{the Wirtschafts} ~~Wirtschafts~~ ~~bevollmachtigt~~ ^{General} ~~für sonder fragen der chemischen~~ ^{erzeugnisse.}

Q. Now, would you say that I.G. increased its capital investments tremendously during the re-armament years under the four year plan?

A. (Ilgnor) Yes.
(Von Schmitzler) Yes.

Q. Is it a fair statement to say that this tremendous capital increase of I.G. was mainly in the field in which the Wehrmacht was interested?

(page 3 of original)

A. (Ilgen) Yes.
(Von Schnitzler) Yes.

Q. And is it a fair statement to say that I.G. Benefitted tremendously insofar as its capital investments were concerned from the rearmament program of the Nazi Government?

A. (Von Schultze) I would say that it is very right and even more. Many of our chemists believed that this new investment was of continuous use even for peace time because, they thought that the enlargement of Buna, oil and nitrogen, would also serve for peace purposes in filling out the market. We distinguished the purely war plants, mostly financed by the Reich and which were taken under Montona and ^{AN}Organa, etcetera, from those developments which we considered as being of perpetual and peace time use. Our technical people wanted to have them built by I.G. because they thought they would be more independent in ruling those factories. Of course after a certain time, even the war plants all became unburdened property, because the amortization rates were very favorable. He spoke of Alken yesterday which was started about 1935 and also of the beginning of 1944, when Haefliger, Von Heider and I, paid our first visit to Bitterfeld. He saw that the investment in Alken was almost completely written off. And I might also say that side by side with the development of the rearmament program, Germany became more and more autarchic, more corporate, more fascist. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

"I have read the record of this interrogation, and swear that the answers given therein by me to the questions of Mr. Weisbrecht and Mr. Devine, are true."

G. v. Schnitzler

Signature

Vorstandsmitglied I.G. Farben-
industrie Aktiengesellschaft.

Member of Board
Position in I.G. Farben Co.

The statements I made in this record of interrogation still seem to me to be entirely true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, except that:

(a) This record of interrogation should be considered along with paragraph 5, above, of this affidavit.

(b) After Dr. Ilgner answered that one of the reasons V/W was set up was so that the Wehrmacht could prevent I.G. from exporting trade secrets

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(Ilgaer's third answer on page one), I added that V/W also had relationships to the Wehrmacht in the whole field of rearmament. Also, on page two, eighth question and answer, I answered affirmatively to the statement that V/W was the I.G. organization for handling all Wehrmacht affairs. On the basis of information given me by my technical colleagues since 1945, these two statements are exaggerated.

(c) My last answer, page three, is mainly to be understood under developments taking place after the war broke out.

8. In August 1945 I subscribed to a five page record of interrogation of 4 August 1945, entitled "Continuation of Interrogation of Van Schmitzler and Ilgaer", the text of which follows :

"Q. In your opinion what did the Vermittlung W. do for the Wehrmacht?

Van S. A. I can only guess. I think they had talks with high officers of the Wehrmacht and took the plans and suggestions of I.G. to the Wehrmacht and brought the plans and suggestions of the Wehrmacht to the I.G. I consider the activity more or less as an ambassador of a country who has nothing to say on his own, but who had to explain and inform and receive information himself.

Q. What kind of information did the Wehrmacht take from I.G. and what kind of plans do you think I.G. submitted to the Wehrmacht from Vermittlung W.?

Van S. A. Let us take for example the Aken plant. Everything from the entire range of matters from where the plant would be located, what the plant would produce, what the Wehrmacht required, what transportation was necessary would be matters which would be taken up between the Vermittlung W. representing I.G. and the Wehrmacht.

Q. Actually you told us this morning that on behalf of the appropriate Nazi government agency in the chemical field, an I.G. man, assisted largely by an I.G. staff and paid by the I.G., planned the building up of the chemical industries and metal industries for the Wehrmacht?

Van S. A. To a very large extent.

Ilgaer A. Yes, in the fields which had been reserved for Mr. Krauch's organization.

Q. In regard to the rearmament policy in special fields, I.G. personnel largely determined that policy. Is that right?

Van S. A. Yes.

Q. And I.G. benefited considerably in capital investments from the rearmament program laid down by I.G. personnel?

G. Schmitz

Von S. A. If you go by the balance sheet. You see, a large part of these new investments would have no post-war use to I.G. and we would be left with big factories and a lot of personnel.

(page 2 of original)

Q. Would I.G. have preferred to negotiate with Japan for natural rubber instead of developing the synthetic rubber industry in Germany?

Von S. A. We did not have the necessary counter value to pay for an unlimited amount of natural rubber. We could have bought certain quantities but it would have been insufficient to meet the demands of the Wehrmacht.

Q. Did the Vermittlung N. of I.G. handle I.G.'s relations with the Japanese Military?

Von S. A. I don't believe that. I have never heard of it. That would be a very delicate matter and I think the chiefs would do that themselves so that I knew that in respect to the hydrogen agreement which was just concluded in January of this year, Dr. Butefisch, Mr. Ringer, and Mr. Pier handled those negotiations themselves.

Q. Did you ever participate in any negotiations with the Japanese? Are you familiar with any negotiations with the Japanese?

Ilgen A. I was only invited for the lunch in Berlin at which the contract was signed and I knew that with my foreign exchange department, Mr. Gierlich and Mr. Hentsch of the office of the commercial committee, Mr. Saxner assisted in some special questions.

Q. When did I.G. establish its Counter-Espionage Department?

Von S. A. I think it was in the war.

Ilgen A. I think it must be in the end of the year 1940 or the beginning of the year 1941 because Fahle was back from the army. I knew that.

Q. What were the functions of the Counter-Espionage Department?

Von S. A. It was the centralization of the questions arising out of that domain. Every I.G. branch factory had its own Counter-Espionage Department. This was a counter-espionage agency in the factory and the men were named Abwehrbeauftragter. Mr. Schneider was made chief of the Berlin central counter-espionage office.

Q. What did the SM-7 have to do in regard to Vermittlung N. questions?

Ilgen A. The SM-7 really had nothing military to do with Vermittlung N. matters. However, we had been handling questions in regard to the export of

(page 3 of original)

know-how and licenses and patents to foreign countries with which the Wehrmacht was directly concerned.

Q. What did you have to do with the export of know-how, licenses, and patents to other countries which concerned the Wehrmacht?

Ilgar A. We required the agreement of the Reichsstellechemie and handled the foreign exchange matters.

Q. So that you should be competent to tell me all cases in which the Wehrmacht prevented the export of I.G.'s know-how, patents and licenses to foreign countries?

Ilgar A. As far as these questions have come up to our foreign exchange department, we would be able to give you from the files a history of the cases in which the Wehrmacht interfered. In the technical fields, the technical people dealt directly with the foreign representatives and we wouldn't know about it.

Q. In every case in which it was an export of know-how either technical or not, wouldn't the foreign exchange authorities have to be informed about it to arrange for the financial end of the transaction?

Ilgar A. Certainly they would have to know about it, but please ask Mr. Oerlich for the details.

Q. What did your agency do for the Wehrmacht and when did it begin to do it?

Ilgar A. Beginning in 1939, the economic department of my organization established relations with Wehr Wirtschaft Thomas and I have already told you about Mr. Deithinger's preparation of material for the Wehrmacht and that Mr. Kruger, in the year 1939 before the war, was sworn into the Wehrmacht and handled the relations between my organization and the Wehrmacht. Before 1939, there certainly would have been occasionally contacts between my departments and Thomas, but I can't tell you precisely what the contacts were.

Q. What was Mr. Thomas' job?

Ilgar A. He was the mobilizer of the German economy in preparation for war. He was a member of the general staff of the O.K.W.

(page 4 of original)

Q. Before the war, before Germany began its military aggression, did your organization establish close contact with the Vermittlung W. and begin to actively work for the Wehrmacht?

Ilgar A. As to the best of my knowledge, no.

Von S. A. I don't know.

Q. Then to the best of both of your knowledge, the HW 7 or any of its departments did not actively engage in Wehrmacht matters either directly or through the Vermittlung W. even though your department, Mr. Ilgar, went on a war basis before the war with your permission?

Ilgar A. If you ask me so precisely, I must say that I wasn't there.

Q. Were you there in 1938, in 1937?

Ilgar A. Certainly.

Q. Then are you telling me that, if you were there, you wouldn't have participated in assisting the Wehrmacht in its plans for aggression?

Handwritten signature

Ilguer A. I would have done the things that have been ordered by the authorities.

Q. But you told us this morning that in regard to Vermittlungs W., you wanted to assimilate the Vermittlungs W. in your department. Had you been ordered to assimilate the Vermittlungs W. in your department in 1935 and 1936?

Ilguer A. I explained my purpose in this morning's interrogation.

Q. Before the war broke, Mr. von Schnitzler and Mr. Ilguer, did you intend to establish close working relationships with the Wehrmacht in your own fields?

Von S. A. The Wehrmacht was another agency with which we were in continuous contact.

Summary by Von Schnitzler

In 1934 the Wehrmacht became important and, with increased tempo after 1936, the Wehrmacht became the prominent factor in the whole picture. Since 1934, a strong movement for investments in our plants for commodities of decisive military importance became more and more pronounced with the main objective of increasing the military potential of Germany. At first, autarchic principles to make Germany independent of importation from abroad was one of the leading objectives. Since the

(page 5 of original)

declaration of the 4-year plan in 1936, this movement took an entirely military character and military reasons stood in the foreground. Hand in hand with this, the relations between I.G. and the Wehrmacht became more and more intimate and a continuous union between I.G. officials on one side and the Wehrmacht representatives on the other side was the consequence of it.

I have read the record of this interrogation and swear that the answers therein given by me to the questions of Mr. Weissbrodt and Mr. Devine - and my summarized statement - are true.

G. von Schnitzler

Vorstandmitglied I.G.
Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft

The statements I made in this record of interrogation still appear to me to be entirely true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, except that:

(a) This record of interrogation should be considered along with paragraph 5, above, of this affidavit.

(b) In the "Summary by von Schnitzler", beginning bottom of page 4, I over-exaggerated the degree of I.G.'s relations of the Wehrmacht before the

Schnitzler

outbreak of the war. In the beginning it was not the Wehrmacht, but rather the RHM and the Four Year Plan which acted as ^{representatives} ~~regulators~~ for the Reich in the different dealings re synthetic oil, buna, synthetic fibers, a.s.o., and the Wehrmacht was primarily not directly engaged in these so-called "autarky-dealings". Of course, the Wehrmacht was highly interested in them and made tests with all the products contained in that program.

J. H. Smith

9. In August, I subscribed to a four page record of interrogation of Dr. Ernst Struss, Dr. Oskar Loehr and myself which was held on the afternoon of 11 August 1945, the text of which follows:

"Q. I am interested in the development of the "Auflage" Wehrmacht-stelle X. How did the development take place?

A. (Von Schmitzlar) It is characteristic for I. G. that its relationship to the Wehrmacht became more and more intimate. From a relatively small start, a huge investment of 400-500 million marks yearly directly or indirectly by the Wehrmacht was the end. In this way, the central administration lost entirely the survey what had been done or could be done. It was split up in so many different places inside I.G. so that the control and what really happened was difficult to survey by the central administration.

In the intercourse between our men and Wehrmacht it was difficult to say whether it was a real "Auflage" which came from the Wehrmacht or whether the individual technician was interested to produce and brought the "Auflage" for himself from the Wehrmacht. All that has weakened the central management of I. G. and strengthened the local.

My first strong impression I got at my visits to Bitterfeld. They told me there how they had gone into new fields, for example the new alloys of magnesium, etc., and I said to myself: "Is this the Wehrmacht, or is it Kr. Altvicker of I. G.?"

(Struss) -- In the last years, Dr. ter Meer had the opinion that all what we must build was "Auflage". But it came not directly from the Wehrmacht but from Krusch. In most cases, the Wehrmacht was going to Krusch and his men and then I. G. must construct the works. I think we had in the last time the inventions of Dr. Bayer of Leverkusen of "Gessophane".

(Loehr) It was a rather new and interesting development that had begun in the laboratories in Leverkusen prior to the war. Dr. Bayer found a new reaction which resulted in products called "diisocyanates", which were useful for a great many purposes. For instance, one purpose which was very outstanding was that these compounds could bind together rubber and metal in such a way and so close if you put stress on it, it would not break. By combining this diisocyanate with a certain kind of ester you could get coatings which were very hard and flexible so that you could fold a sheet of metal without breaking the coating. That was not only applied to metal surfaces, but to other kind of material too, wood or plastics. That was the start in 1937/39.

(Struss) The time when it was ripe was 1942.

Die Wehrmacht hat sich an Krusch gewandt und Eckell beauftragt. Eckell hielt eine Sitzung ab, an der 60 Offiziere von allen Wehrmachts-teilen anwesend waren. Sie verlangten 10 mal so viel wie möglich war. Diese Sache ging durch Krusch

(Translation by Dr. Loehr)
The Development from the laboratory stage to the stage of production took about 4 years. At that time, Dr. Krusch called a meeting at which at least 60 officers of the Wehrmacht were present almost everyone brought forward his requirements and it was quite a lot. That was a complicated case.

(Struss) Einfache Fälle waren Gasoline und buna, centralit, da wurde einfach von einer Stelle bestimmt und uns wurde die Auflage gemacht.

Q If a research was carried on by I. G. personnel in Leverkusen, and you had the necessary materials in Leverkusen, how did the Wehrmacht become familiar with this work of yours?

A (Loehr) There is one point. We had to submit our patent applications to a certain agency who examined it according to their use for the Wehrmacht. By that agency the Wehrmacht knew what was going on.

(Page 2 of the original)

Q You filed your applications up in 1937. Did the Wehrmacht immediately send a man to the plant?

A They met at this meeting with the I. G. officials.

Q Who brought it to the Wehrmacht? Was it Krauch?

A Struss. From the technical men.

Q Tell me how it got to Krauch?

A (Loehr) These were kept as secret patent applications. I don't think that scheme applied to the applications in 1937, that was introduced later on.

Struss:

Ich glaube nicht immer auf dem gleichen Wege. Es war doch wohl zwischen den leitenden Herren, z.B. Ambros, ein enger Kontakt mit den militärischen Stellen, dass es ohne weiteres bei den Militärs bekannt werden musste, wenn etwas Neues da war. Es wurde durch die Patente bekannt, keineswegs ist es durch die Zentralstelle gegangen.

(Translation by Loehr:

In this case such an interesting development became quickly known in other I. G. Works. Thus, Ambros of course in regard to the Wehrmacht dealt with many things. It might have been that he brought the matter to the Wehrmacht, but that is only a presumption. It might be Dr. Haberland, who had also to do with Wehrmacht authorities. In one way or the other it might have come to the Wehrmacht's attention.

Loehr:

I think, but I don't know, some experiments had to be made with articles, for instance some rubber puffer and in the workshops, Wehrmacht people went out and they might have heard of that in that way too. Outside, the works you never were sure whether the matter was in your hands or the Wehrmacht had it.

Struss:

Der aktivste Teil der Wehrmacht war die Luftwaffe. Die Luftwaffe brauchte Leichtmetall und ging direkt zu den Werken, manchmal unter Aufsicht von Krauch.

The most active part of the Wehrmacht was the Luftwaffe. It kept close touch with the technicians of I. G. And they very often went after such development without the help of Krauch.

H. Schnitzler

Besonders bei solchen Endprodukten, die direkt dem Wehrmacht-zwecken dienten, wie Centralit, explosives, da, glaube ich, hat die Wehrmacht meistens direkt verhandelt.
zum Beispiel die dritte Centralit-Anlage kam über Krauch, die zweite kam noch direkt von der Wehrmacht.

If a products was concerned as a final product, it originates from the Wehrmacht. The first plant came from the Wehrmacht and was dealt with Wehrmacht and Uerdingen direct. The second plant in Welfen came also direct from Wehrmacht. In any way, the initiative came from the Wehrmacht and they dealt with the plant. The third plant was Moosbierbaum and later on Anschwitz, that came from Krauch. But the initiative came from the Wehrmacht and they used Krauch to look after the matter.

The reason was that there were too few men and too little steel. Till 1941/42 the Wehrmacht could itself give the iron and steel and other things to the factories. They had a large allocation. Later on they have not got any steel, that was why it had to be handled by Krauch, because he handled the allocation of raw materials.

(Page 3 of the original)

- Q The work of I. G. and the Wehrmacht became a completely cooperative one. I. G. went to Wehrmacht, Wehrmacht to I. G. Is that true?
- A Struss:
Das hat sich langsam so entwickelt. That was the end of the development. result came to be slowly
- Q In 1934 according to your own Tea-Bure files, the contact between I. G. and Wehrmacht became so close, there were so many discussions that you had to set up an office to handle that business, - the Vermittlungsstelle W?
- A Struss:
Wir hatten in der Vermittlungsstelle W. schatzungsweise in 1934 einen Potentmann, der allen 4 Wehrmachtstellen die Patente einreichen musste. In 1934 the Wehrmacht had so so many problems to deal with us that it seemed advisable to have an agency in Berlin to handle these problems.
- Q Then in 1936 the I. G.-Wehrmacht connection, and the work by I.G. for the Wehrmacht was so great and they (I.G.) wanted a man in the government offices who was familiar with I.G. and Wehrmacht matters, who could handle it efficiently. Therefore they sent Krauch to that office?
(Struss)
- A Ich bin nicht genau im Bilde. Man wusste nicht, wie Herr Krauch überhaupt an diese Sache gekommen ist. Krauch hat eines Tages vor Herr mitgeteilt, dass er diese Stelle in Berlin übernehmen hätte. In der I. G. war man sehr überrascht, dass einer der führenden Leute einen derartigen Posten in Berlin übernahm. Dann wurde Krauch in diese andere Stelle

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hineingesogen und daraus ergab sich, dass die Vermittlungsstelle ihre ursprüngliche Bedeutung verlor, da nunmehr ja der erste Mann von Brüning war, der ja für Wehrmacht und I. G. verhältnismässig wenig bedeutete. Die Wichtigkeit der Vermittlungsstelle W. ging an die neue Reichsstelle über. Die enge Verbindung kann nicht gelöst werden. Natürlich war Krusch nicht nur für die I. G. dort, sondern auch für die andere chemische Industrie in Deutschland.

(Von Schmitaler)

It was Bosch himself who put Krusch at Goering's disposal. He saw in Krusch the possibility of making great developments in the chemical field. He wanted that "keine Dummheiten gemacht wurden" - that it should be done in a reasonable way. It was more autarky than rearmament.

However, as soon as Goering went in, it was absolutely clear to me that it was a rearmament program.

Loehr:

In 1937 I was convinced too that it was a rearmament program.

Struss:

I feared it was a rearmament program.

(Page 4 of the original)

- Q But Krusch was put in under Goering, i.e.: animated by Bosch to go into the "Amt" under Goering. If that is so, how could there have been in I. G.'s mind any question of autarky. This was rearmament. Is that right?
- A (Struss) There was no doubt that it was a rearmament, but I have hoped that it wouldn't come to war.
- Q So you all went along with the rearmament program and you put an I. G. man in to manage the rearmament program?
- A (Schmitaler) We knew that with the rearmament program in 1936, the situation was very dangerous insofar as the possibilities of war were concerned.
- (Loehr)
- In 1937, I became convinced of it, because I was abroad and saw the opinion abroad.
- Q In all these rearmament questions, in all the building up of new plants and the war machine, Mr. Schmitts had been advised and he consented. Is that right?
- A (Struss) Yes, that is sure.

Loesch

Q Which department of I. G. handled the construction of new plants?

A (Struss) That was the TEA - "The Technical Committee".

Q Schmitz was the chairman of the board?

A (Von Schnitzler) Yes. He was also informed beforehand.

Q Who signed the agreement with the Wehrmacht?

A (Loehr) It was signed by the people concerned, Bitterfeld, or the others.

Q They signed it because they had the approval of the technical committee and the board?

A Yes.

Q Was Schmitz's prior approval always received?

A Yes. (Von Schnitzler and Loehr)

(Struss) The works exchanged their projects figures before the TEA meetings, and so the figures were available to the board members. There was a short report on the credits and it was recommended for approval by the board.

"I have read the record of this interrogation and swear that the answers therein given by me to the questions of Mr. Weinstrodt and Mr. Devine, are true."

<u>(signed) Struss</u>		<u>(signed) G. von Schnitzler</u>
(signature)		(signature)
<u>(signed) Director</u>	-	<u>(signed) Oskar Loehr</u>
Position in I. G.		Position in I. G.

The statements I made in this record of interrogation still appear to me to be entirely true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, except that:

(a) This record of interrogation should be considered along with paragraph 5, above, of this affidavit.

(b) In my first answer, page one, I only wanted to show the close team work which had developed between the Wehrmacht and the different plants. I did not want to criticize the attitude of the technical man in question.

10. On 24 September 1945, I signed a four page record of interrogation principally concerning Vermittlungsstelle W, the text of which follows:

G. Schmitz

- Q When was the Vermittlungsstelle W formed and what was its purpose?
- A It was formed in 1934 and was designed to hold up or maintain continuous contact with the Wehrmacht.
- Q Who was in charge of the activities of the Vermittlungsstelle W?
- A Professor Kramsch was the head of it, until 1937, and then there were different chemists in charge of the Vermittlungsstelle W., to begin with, there was von Bruening and the last one I think was Dieckman.
- Q What section of the Vermittlungsstelle W were Bruening and Dieckman in charge of?
- A The Vermittlungsstelle W was always in the first instance for Sparta II. It was busy in the interests of Sparta I just as well, but in the case of Sparta III there was never a special delegate in or for the Vermittlungsstelle W. I think Dr. Gajewsky did it by himself.
- Q Was not Sparta II in charge of the preparation of mobilization plans for war?
- A I think all Spartas were busy in that. In Sparta II, there were bums and metals, like light metals, and all the chemical products.
- Q Did the various sections of Vermittlungsstelle W draw up mobilization plans to be used in the event of war, or were these done by the individual plants?
- A I should say they were done by the individual plants. Of course this was done with the help of the delegates from the Vermittlungsstelle W.
- Q And the Vermittlungsstelle W would act as intermediary?
- A Yes.
- Q Were these MOB plans first drawn up in 1934 and then submitted to the Wehrmacht?
- A They would be submitted through the office of the Vermittlungsstelle W, which was at that time under the direct charge of Professor Kramsch. As far as I am informed, all these things were very secret. I only know from personal knowledge of the MOB plans for the dyestuffs domain. This mobilization plan came through the Reichsheimwirtschafts Four Chande. It was approved by Dr. Ungewitter. It was of course made up in the individual plants in the dyestuff domain. It was likewise made up by Dr. Struss in the so-called Teckburen.
- Q With respect to the MOB plans, what function, if any, did Dr. Kramsch serve?
- A I think that Dr. Kramsch only made up the program for the production. I don't think he made the MOB plans himself. Of course he might have been occupied with some parts of it, and then in the products for which he had specially the duty to

develop. His offices were called Amt für Wirtschaftsausbau.
This means the creation of something new.

(Page 2 of the original)

Q I thought we were talking about 1934. In that year, was Dr. Krusch spending all his time with Farben?

A Yes. He was head of Sparte I.

Q Do you mean with respect to his own products, like bums, hydrogenation, etcetera, that he had drawn up the MOB plan?

A I thought you asked me of Krusch's activity when he became head of the other plants. I think the only MOB plans for which he was responsible were for Sparte I.

Q When Krusch assumed his new position in the Four Year Plan in 1934, in addition to certain technicians whom he took with him, did he likewise take a section of the personnel who were employed in the Vermittlungsstelle W?

VS A No, I do not think so.

Q When Krusch went to work for Goering, did he take along with him certain I. G. personnel, including technicians?

A Yes, quite a substantial lot.

Q In connection with his moving to Goering's plan, did he likewise take persons from the Vermittlungsstelle W?

A I am not quite sure.

Q When and where were the Kriegsspiele held with respect to I.G. plants?

A My Kriegsspiele experience comes second hand. It is not of great value. These were carried out in Leuna and Leverkusen too.

Q Approximately when was this?

A In 1934 or 1935 it may have started.

Q Under whose supervision were these Kriegsspiele held, both from the standpoint of I. G. and also from the military standpoint?

A All four parts of the Wehrmacht were participants in this. And when probably in the factories where it happened, there was the first director, who arranged it.

Q According to your knowledge, did Dr. Krusch have an important part with respect to the Kriegsspiele?

A I think he must have known of this Kriegsspiele. Whether he himself arranged this, I don't know.

Johnnie

Q How active was professor Krauch in the management of I.G.F. after 1936?

A Not at all. He refrained entirely.

Q Were the reports of Dr. Reithinger made available to Ir. Krauch while he was in charge of the chemical section of the Four Year Plan?

A Surely.

(Page 3 of the original)

Q And did these reports contain statistics on production capacities and production figures for chemical firms outside of Germany?

A Yes. Reithinger made analyses of all big chemical companies in the world.

Q Since what date were such compilations made available to Dr. Krauch would you say?

A I would think always since Krauch assumed his position in the Four Year Plan. Dr. Reithinger was proud of his work. He made no secret of this at all.

Q Were the reports considered to be very thorough and first-class work?

A Yes. The Reich itself had not so good an organization, and these reports were very valuable to all of us.

Q Do you know whether Krauch informed Dr. Bosch, possibly in 1938, that Germany was going to war?

A No. I don't know about that.

Q Are you acquainted with an attempt by Dr. Bosch to see Goering in June or July of 1938, because of his (Bosch's) concern about Germany going to war?

A I have no information at all on this.

Q Prior to the invasion of Russia, did I.G. or the government keep a staff of chemists available to immediately go into Russia to examine its Bama plant?

W3 A Yes. I think so. I can't tell all the details. Dr. Ambrock could tell you. I know that in Dresden, quite a lot of able chemists were conducting experiments and got together on this, but only after the outbreak of the war, to start at once with the manufacture of the Russian processes for bama. I was informed that for a few hours in one of the Russian factories, they were able to make certain investigations with the result that they were very much impressed with how highly technically developed the Russian processes were.

Q Were these chemists gotten together by the Reich?

A Yes. By the Reich.

VS Q At that time was Dr. Krusch or Dr. Ambros charged with the responsibility of productive capacity of Buna?

VS A Yes. It could be said that Ambros was charged with the direct responsibility.

Q In what capacity?

A He was the head of Buna, with the floor still over him, but he had no factory to run himself, but Ambros was in charge.

(Page 4 of the original)

VS Q Ambros was an employee of I.G. Farben. Was he acting in some capacity for the Reich at that time? Were the chemists who were convicted, brought together on behalf of I.G. Farben or on behalf of the German government?

A No. On behalf of the German government.

Q If they were brought together on behalf of the government for the further exploitation of rubber or buna in Russia, was that not then under the jurisdiction of Professor Krusch?

A Yes. That must be right.

Q These men were collected at one point and were prepared to go into Russia as soon as it was possible to get to the particular plants involved.

A Yes. That is right.

I have read the record of this interrogation and swear that the answers given by me to the questions of Mr. Glawer are true.

(signed) Georg von Scharf
Georg von Scharf

Investigational I. G. Farben
(Scharf is I.G.)

Interrogators

(signed) Edward Glawer

The statements made in this interrogation shall now to me to be entirely true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, except that:

(a) This record of interrogation should be considered along with paragraph 5, above, of this affidavit.

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(b) Answer five, page one, is wrong according to information I have received from my technical colleagues to the effect that Vermittlungstelle W did not assist the plants or the Sparten in preparing materials for the MOB plans. The principal liaison between the government and private industry concerning the "MOB Fragen" was the Wirtschaftsgruppen. The materials collected for the Wirtschaftsgruppe were made up directly by the plants concerned with a particular type of chemical production. The various plants submitted the information to the appropriate Sparte, and thereafter it was registered with the TEA Bureau. The TEA Bureau forwarded the material directly to the Wirtschaftsgruppe. The plants often acted directly with the Wirtschaftsgruppe and only informed the TEA Bureau of the completed result.

(c) Answer two, page two, is subject to the correction I have made before: I did not make up the MOB plans but only prepared the material for them.

(d) Beginning at the middle of page two, I discuss the "Kriegsspiele" or war games. The Kriegsspiele involving the Wehrmacht and the I. G. Farben plants at Lemna and Leverkusen were handled secretly between the plant directors and the Wehrmacht. There were no damages, since the Kriegsspiele were conducted on a purely theoretical basis. It was only never brought up in Vorstand meetings and, in my presence, it was never brought up before the TEA Bureau.

(e) On page 3, the sixth question and answer may be misleading. Mr. Glaser asked me if I.G. or the government kept a staff of chemists "prior to the invasion of Russia" who were "available to go immediately into Russia to examine its Bama plant." My answer, which begins, "Yes. I think so," is misleading unless one takes from the rest of my answer what I really meant to say, namely, that the assembling of the chemists in Dresden took place after the invasion of Russia. Nothing was prepared by

Frederick

I.G. chemists prior to the invasion of Russia.

11. Concerning plans for industrial and commercial activity in occupied Russia, I can add this. I was a member of a committee of the Wirtschaftsguppe Chemie which was established to prepare for the sales of chemicals in Russia and for the eventual exploitation of the chemical industry in Russia, but this never materialized and so far as I know there was not a single session of this committee. Upon the demand of the government, the entire German chemical industry inside the Wirtschaftsguppe Chemie (Economic Group Chemistry) was to deal with eventual problems arising out of the Russian situation. A small "G.m.b.H.", a firm with limited liability, was founded to deal with Russian problems and in this firm all the bigger German Chemical Companies were represented -- I.G., Schering, Bayden, and Hoechstwerke. It was clear from the very first moment that tungsten should be reserved to I.G., that nitrogen should be reserved to the Stickstoff Syndicat, and that other requests to produce in Russia should be dealt with jointly by the chemical industry in total under the leadership of Dr. Uggewitter, manager of the Wirtschaftsguppe Chemie. But all these plans never materialized. I.G.'s Bayer Concern created for the pharmaceutical industry an important plant for the manufacture of sera in Lublin (Lwow), Poland.

12. On 23 July 1942, I wrote up a two page statement entitled "Plans regarding England", the text of which follows:

"In the best of my recollection as far as plans for England are concerned, only preparatory work had been done. Through Tarkenton we were told that the Reichswirtschaftsministerium had complained that in the case of France we had not have had any plans ready at the day of the invasion.

This should not take place a second time, and the necessary material should be prepared, that in the case that England should ask for peace-terms the R.W.H. would have material on hand.

When the question was raised in the K.A., it met strong opposition. I remember that Mr. Mann energetically refused to participate in an endeavor so absolutely premature, and Dr. Krüger joined him. - The others felt more or less the same way. Thus,

what the different departments had prepared, did not pass the competent authorities inside the I.G., and I am of the opinion, that the R.W.M. never officially got this preparatory material. How far R.W.M. inofficially was informed of it, can only be testified by Tschmar.

I myself have a clear recollection only of the preparatory material of the Verkaufsgemeinschaften Farben and Chemikalien, which had been made up in the Grünsburg, but I think that Stickstoff and Agfa had developed certain ideas too.

The general aims, as Farben (dyestuffs) are concerned, were:

- 1.) a greater share in the U.K.,
- 2.) certain restrictions of the British industry in export markets,
- 3.) replacement of the positions lost in the British Empire.

There was never raised the question of a capital interest in I.G.I., but all parties concerned were of the opinion, that normal business relations to I.G.I. should be reestablished.

Sacrifices of I.G.I. in the dyestuff-domain were being proposed in the following directions:

- 1.) I.G. did not ask for the abolishment of the license-act, but for a new distribution of the market, which meant an argumentation of the I.G.'s share by ca. 80%. I.G. asked for 1/3 of the total market. It was left open, if this additional volume had to be taken partly by curtailing the Swiss importation or had to go entirely at the charge of I.G.I.

(page 2 of original)

2.) Restraint in export trade was asked

- a) for the European Continent) but I can't re-
- b) for the Far East) member the details.

The propositions in the Chemical Field were of a very varied character and included certain improvements of the I.G.'s position in the British market and certain sacrifices for the British industry in the export-markets.

For the so-called military chemicals a far reaching suppression was asked at, but I should say, that this question had not yet found its definite solution. As the whole problem very soon lost all actuality, after five years very little of it has remained in my memory.

Frankfurt, July 25th, 1941.

Herrn Dr. von Schützler."

This statement still appears to me to be entirely true and correct according

Schützler

to the best of my knowledge and belief.

12. On 17 July 1942, I signed a two-page record of interrogation, the text of which follows:

Q. Yesterday we talked about the use of I.G. technicians and I.G. chemicals in the development of poisonous chemicals to be used in warfare.

A. Yes, we spoke shortly about it yesterday.

Q. Tell me what you told Major Tilly the first time when he asked about poisonous gases?

A. To the best of my knowledge at that time I.G. made not itself poisonous gases nor had it been discussed inside I.G. as far as I know in I.G. laboratories they have not worked on it.

Q. Not only in the so-called Reichs laboratories with I.G. technicians and I.G. directors and full knowledge of this fact.

A. Yes. But I knew at that time, it was in winter. Dr. Ambros told me only privately that in Dyhernfurt they produced a poisonous gas from an intermediate of.....coming from Ludwigshafen, and this gas is fabricated in an equipment only consisting of glass and one has to be very cautious that nothing can get out of this equipment because even very slight quantities are very dangerous. All the finished stuff had been removed in time to middle of Germany.

Q. Who is Mr. Ambros?

A. He is one of our first younger technicians. He was in charge of Dyhernfurt as well as Auschwitz and Gaudorf.

Q. Where was this gas manufactured?

A. In Dyhernfurt.

Q. Who owned the plant?

A. It was owned partly by the Reich and partly I.G. You must hear Direktor Decker about the details.

Q. How much by I.G. and how much by the Reich?

A. The plant for the gases was owned by the Reich. I think so. But it was run by a company, called Anorgana.

Q. To whom belonged this company?

A. It belonged 50:50 to the Reich and I.G. but Major Tilly told me, it is practically all I.G. The only thing I really knew was what I said to Major Tilly.

Q. The plant was owned by the Reich?

A. Yes.

J. K. K. K.

Q. What was owned by I.G.I. The company?

A. Emergency, which ran the plant for the Reich.

Q. And all production by I.G. of this plant was on behalf of the Reich?

A. Not entirely.

Q. What proportion was on behalf of the Reich?

A. By far the biggest part.

Q. Was named Emergency? Was of I.G. should have been?

A. Not exactly.

Q. Who was in charge of the chemical sector of I.G.?

A. That was Mr. Weber-Andres. He died in October 1943.

(page 2 of original)

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. I succeeded him as chairman of the chemical committee (commercial committee).

Q. And you as head of the commercial field in chemicals did not know the ownership?

A. No. I don't know. I know of the existence of the Emergency Company, but I did not know what all was behind it.

Q. Who of I.G. knew about it?

A. Schmidt, as chairman, Andres and the staff.

Q. During the last quarter 1944 (you said yesterday) that a Mr. Muller-Guradi alluded to you that the poisonous gases and the chemicals manufactured by I.G. were being used for the murder of inmates being held in concentration camps?

A. So I understood him.

Q. Didn't you question those employees of yours further in regard to the use of these gases?

A. They said they knew it was being used for this purpose.

Q. What did you do when he was told you that I.G. chemicals was being used to kill, to murder people held in concentration camps?

A. I was horrified.

Q. Did you do anything about it?

A. I kept it for me because it was too terrible. I was always under the impression that these gases were not manufactured by us. I asked Muller-Guradi is it known to you and Andres and an other

Go Schmitz

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directors in America that the gases and chemicals are being used to murder people.

Q. What did he say?

A. Yes, it is known to all I.G. directors in America.

G.V. Schmitaler.

I have read the record of this interrogation and swear that the answers therein given by me to the questions of Mr. Weisbrodt and Mr. Devine are true.

G.V. Schmitaler.*

The statements I made in this interrogation still appear to me to be entirely true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

14. I have carefully read each of the 22 pages of this declaration and have placed my signature at the bottom of each page. I have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and initialed each correction in the margin of the page. I declare herewith under oath that I have stated the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Gert von Schmitaler
GERT VON SCHMITALER

Sworn to and signed before me this 21st day of March 1937, at the Palace of Justice in Nuremberg, Germany, by Gert von Schmitaler, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

Walter A. Becker
WALTER A. BECKER

U.S. Criminal Attorney, 402 No. 475007
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NL-6529

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 19

Doc No. NL-6529 EXHIBIT No. 19 8/20/47

(Place) Nurnberg, Germany

(Date) 26 May 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schnyer, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

6

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NI-6529.....Lieferung v. Schmelzen
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Rolf C Schnyer

Von Werk zu Werk

Monatschrift der Werkgemeinschaft der J. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft

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Von Werk zu Werk

MONATSSCHRIFT DER WERKSGEMEINSCHAFT DER
G. FARBENINDUSTRIE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

August 1938

Ausgabe Ludwigshafen

Die Chemische Industrie Deutschlands

Ein Vortrag von Dr. von Schnitzler, Frankfurt a. M.

Die Internationale Gesellschaft für kaufmännisches Bildungswesen veranstaltete im Juli dieses Jahres einen Internationalen Wirtschaftskursus, an dem mehr als 400 Personen aus über 20 Ländern teilnahmen. Die Teilnehmer des Wirtschaftskurses berührten auf ihrer Studienfahrt durch Deutschland auch Frankfurt a. M., wo sie u. a. das Verwaltungsgebäude der I. G. besuchten. Hier hielt der Führer des Betriebes, Direktor Dr. von Schnitzler, nach einer herzlichen Begrüßung der Gäste einen überaus willig aufgenommenen Vortrag über die Bedeutung der chemischen Industrie Deutschlands. Da die Ausführungen über die vielseitigen Arbeitsgebiete der deutschen Chemieindustrie und ihre nationalpolitischen Aufgaben auch für unsere Gesellschaftsmitglieder von besonderem Interesse sein werden, geben wir nachstehend den Wortlaut des Vortrages wieder:

Die Bedeutung der Chemie ist heute in der ganzen Welt erkannt. Infolge der chemischen Industrie finden sich daher in fast allen Ländern. Sie dienen nicht nur Verbesserung der technischen Leistungsfähigkeit, zur Förderung der Ausfuhr und als Grundbasis für die eigene Volkswirtschaft.

Für die deutsche Volkswirtschaft ist darüber hinaus die chemische Industrie zu einem Wirtschaftsfaktor von geradezu fundamentaler Bedeutung geworden. Sie erschöpft sich nicht darin, daß sie technische Möglichkeiten verwirklicht oder vorhandene Güter verbessert und dadurch das Leben schöner und angenehmer gestaltet, sondern sie schafft geradezu die Grundlagen für die Versorgung und damit das Dasein unseres Volkes. Ursache dieser Entwicklung ist in hohem Maße der Weltkrieg mit seinen harten Auswirkungen für Deutschland. Wichtige Rohstoffquellen sind Deutschland durch den Verlust seiner Kolonien und der übrigen abgetrennten Gebiete beraubt genommen worden. Deutschland war abgeköpft von den Rohstoffquellen der Welt und auf die eigenen inländischen Hilfsmittel angewiesen. Die Chemie wurde dadurch zum einzigen und unentbehrlichen Hilfsmittel, um die Rohstoffprobleme zu erleichtern.

Diese Aufgaben der deutschen chemischen Industrie haben durch den Ihnen bekannten Vierjahresplan unseres Führers Adolf Hitler einen gewaltigen, neuen Anstrich erhalten. Bei der Arbeit an lebenswichtigen Stellen muß die Chemie die wirtschaftliche Bewegungsfreiheit unseres Volkes sicherstellen. Ihre Aufgabe ist es, das zu beschaffen, was die Natur uns nicht in ausreichender Menge oder in brauchbarer Gestalt gibt. Im Wege chemischer Umwandlung werden so aus den

reichlich vorhandenen Ausgangsstoffen, wie z. B. Kohle, Luft und Rohöl, Tausende von wertvollen Neustoffen geschaffen.

Im Mangel an natürlichen Rohstoffen liegt auch der eigentliche Grund für die einzigartige Entwicklung der chemischen Industrie in Deutschland, und es ist durchaus kein Zufall, daß es gerade die Synthesen von Rohstoffen aus reichlich vorhandenen und verhältnismäßig geringwertigen Bestandteilen der Erde sind, die Deutschland der Welt als seine besondere Leistung auf dem Gebiet der chemischen Technik geschenkt hat. Man kann vielmehr sagen, daß gerade die gegebene Rohstoffverlage die deutsche Chemie immer wieder zu neuen Erfindungen und technischen Leistungen angetrieben hat. Darin liegt trotz der Enge unseres deutschen Lebensraumes eine unverkennbare Stärke, und es zeigt sich immer mehr, daß sich daraus auch Vorteile ergeben können, die einem Land, das infolge des Reichtums seiner Rohstoffquellen zu gleichen Anstrengungen nicht gezwungen ist, unter Umständen verlagert bleiben.

Ein typischer Ausgangsstoff für die mannigfachen Produkte, die chemische Erfindungskunst dem deutschen Volk schenkt hat, ist die Kohle; ein Stoff, der ursprünglich in Deutschland in größeren Mengen zur Verfügung steht. Schon die Teerfarbenindustrie, die in den letzten Jahren des vorigen Jahrhunderts in Deutschland entstand, ist von der Kohle ausgegangen. Bekannt sind die unermesslichen Erfindungen, die damals aus dem Teerfarbstoff gemacht wurden und diesen Industriezweig schon ausblühen ließen. Ich erinnere hier nur an die in ihren wirtschaftlichen Folgen bedeutsame Verdrängung der zwei wichtigsten natürlichen Farbstoffe Krapp und Indigo durch synthetische Produkte. Der Teerfarbenindustrie parallel ging der Aufschwung der pharmazeutischen Produktion, die neben dem medizinischen Fortschritt ihren Teil zur Verlängerung der durchschnittlichen Lebensdauer der Menschen beigetragen hat.

Daneben hat die Entwicklung neuer pharmazeutischer Präparate eine wirtschaftliche Verdichtung in überlappenden Schichten manchem überhaupst erst ermöglicht und zwar ist auch durch Erfindungen Deutschlands, das allerdings nach dem Verlust seiner Kolonien leicht seinen unmittelbaren Nutzen mehr aus diesen Fortschritten hat. Ich nenne hier nur das bekannte Mittel gegen die Schlafkrankheit, das Germanin, und die Malariamittel Stebrin und Plasmodin.

Auf der Kohle baut sich aber auch das so abstrakt wichtige Gebiet der synthetischen Kraftstoffe auf, das mit der schon sehr weitreichenden Motorisierung der Verkehrsmittel in Deutschland und bei der Durchführung des Vierjahresplanes von größter wirtschaftlicher Bedeutung geworden ist. Deutschland ist nicht in der Lage, seinen Treibstoffbedarf aus einheimischen Erdböden zu decken. Insbesondere trifft dies nach dem Verlust der erdbödenreichen Erdböden infolge des Krieges zu. Die Gewinnung der bereits in Deutschland angelegten und noch geplanten Zurechtfahren kann daher nur mittels der Produktion des synthetischen Benzins durchgeführt werden. Ich darf wohl an dieser Stelle erwähnen, daß hierzu an erster Stelle das von der I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft in mühevoller, langwieriger und kostspieliger Arbeit entwickelte Verfahren der Hochdruckhydrierung dient, ein Verfahren, das seit Jahren in großem Maßstab in den Leuna Werken angewandt wird.

Wirtschaftliche Lage aus 24 Millionen Trafen sich aus dem Koffer



Es ist Ihnen bekannt, daß es ein Wunsch unseres Führers ist, auch den breiten Massen des deutschen Volkes die Errungenschaften der Technik zugute kommen zu lassen. Es ist daher, wie Sie vor kurzem in der Presse lesen konnten, schon seit längerer Zeit mit allem Nachdruck an der Schaffung eines billigen Autos, des sogenannten *Volks-Wagens*, gearbeitet worden, der in Kürze auf dem Markte erscheinen wird. Damit aber diese vielen Wagen im Verkehr laufen können, müßte neben der Zurverfügungstellung der erforderlichen Mengen auch die nicht minder wichtige Frage der Beschaffung der nötigen Mengen von Gummi für die Ausrüstung dieser Volkswagen gelöst werden. Auch hier hilft die chemische Industrie; sie liefert den synthetischen Kautschuk, der heute auf einzelnen Gebieten schon dem Naturkautschuk in manchen seinen Eigenschaften übertrifft. Die ersten Ansätze zur Herstellung des synthetischen Kautschuks reichen schon viele Jahre zurück. Bekannt ist, daß in den wissenschaftlichen Laboratorien der früheren Elberfelder Farbenfabriken der Chemiker *Hofmann* die Kautschukentzuckerung begonnen hat. Noch eine weitere Stammfirma der I. G., die frühere Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik in Ludwigshafen a. Rh., hat sich schon frühzeitig mit diesem Problem befaßt. Immerhin in der Nachkriegszeit die chemisch-wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten über den synthetischen Kautschuk in den Laboratorien der I. G. Farbenindustrie niemals ganz, jedoch waren sie in dieser Zeit nur verhältnismäßig gering, weil man damals die schwierige und wichtige Aufgabe des Wiederaufbaus der deutschen chemischen Industrie von der Kriegswirtschaft zur Friedenswirtschaft durchzuführen hatte. Erst 1926 wurden die Arbeiten in den Laboratorien und Werken der I. G. unter Einsatz erheblicher Mittel in größerem Umfange aufgenommen, wobei man fand, daß sich zur Herstellung synthetischen Kautschuks das Butadien besser als das Isopren eignet.

Zielen zur Kautschukentzuckerung chemisch einfachen Bausteine, das Butadien, gelang es, aus Naft und Kohle herzustellen. Die daraus erzeugten verschiedenen Arten von synthetischem Kautschuk wurden unter dem Namen „Buna“ bekannt. Die Versuchsanlage gab dann wieder in den Jahren 1933/36 Veranlassung, die Großversuche mit dem aus Butadien-Kautschuk hergestellten Material erneut und verstärkt aufzunehmen, bis durch das Programm des Vierjahresplanes schließlich die Grundlage zu einer eigenen deutschen Kautschukproduktion auf synthetischer Grundlage geschaffen worden ist.

Die Erfahrungen zeigen, daß Buna nicht nur einen vollwertigen Kautschukstoff für die bisher bekannten Anwendungsgebiete des Naturkautschuks darstellt, sondern auf Grund besonders günstiger Eigenschaften auch in Anwendungsgebiete eindringt, auf denen der Naturkautschuk nicht eingesetzt werden kann.

Eine andere Großtat der chemischen Industrie, wiederum geboren aus dem Mangel an Rohstoffen, ist die Gewinnung des Stickstoffes aus der Luft. Es ist vielleicht einer der schönsten Gedanken in der Geschichte der Chemie überhaupt gewesen, die Luft als Rohstoffquelle der Menschheit zu erschließen und selbst heute noch, da es für den Chemiker selbstverständlich erscheint, die uns umgebende Atmosphäre in ihre Bestandteile zu zerlegen und als Rohstoff zu verwerten, bedeutet für die Allgemeinheit der „Griff nach der Luft“ wohl das am härtesten wirkende Wunder der Chemie des letzten Jahrhunderts. Carl Bosch, dem letzten Vorleiter des Aufsichtsrates der I. G. Farbenindustrie, gelang es schon kurz vor dem Weltkrieg, die Ammoniakentzuckerung in großtechnischem Maße in Ludwigshafen/Oppau durchzuführen. Für die deutsche Ernährungslage ist die Gewinnung des Luftstickstoffes von überaus großem Wert. Es wurde die Möglichkeit geschaffen, den deutschen Boden hinreichend mit Stickstoff zu düngen. Dies ist von besonderer Wichtigkeit, da er, um die Ernährung unseres Volkes zu sichern, etwa die dreifachen Erträge pro Fläche erbringen muß, als im Durchschnitt das Ackerland der übrigen

Länder und zwar trotz nördlichen Klimas und schlechterer natürlicher Beschaffenheit.

Daß die deutsche Landwirtschaft in den letzten 60 Jahren ihre Erträge pro Fläche auf das Doppelte steigern konnte, obwohl sich Deutschland in dieser Zeit in erster Linie industriell entwickelt hat, muß auch zu einem guten Teil der Bereitstellung von billigen Stickstoffdüngemitteln durch die chemische Industrie zugeschrieben werden.

In diesem Zusammenhang ist aber auch noch der übrigen Hilfen zu gedenken, die der Landwirtschaft durch die Chemie zuteil geworden sind. Es sind hier die vielen wirksamen Pflanzenschutz- und Schädlingsbekämpfungsmittel zu nennen, die jährlich die Vernichtung großer Mengen landwirtschaftlicher Güter verhindern. Ferner hilft die Chemie, eine bessere Ausnützung des Grünfutters zu erreichen, indem sie Konservierungsmittel liefert, um



Dr. von Schöninger bei seiner Rede

das im Sommer reichlich vorhandene Grünfutter bis in den Winter aufzubewahren.

Wichtig ist noch, daß die Chemie in Schall des Holzfutters und der Futterheile der deutschen Landwirtschaft unzählige Nährstoffe zur Verfügung stellt, deren Gewinnung nicht vom Wetter und vom Ernteausfall abhängig ist und die für den Fall von Katastrophen allergrößte Bedeutung für die Sicherstellung der Volksernährung gewinnen können. Sogar von der Kautschukentzuckerung gehen sich Wirkungen auf die Ernährungswirtschaft, denn der aus Kartoffeln gewonnene Treibspirit wird durch ein Nebenprodukt der Hydrolierung ersetzt und die Kartoffel kann statt in Alkoholfabrik in hochwertige Futterheile verwandelt oder als Nahrungsmittel verwendet werden.

Praktische Bedeutung gewinnen nun auch die Ergebnisse der schon vor längerem Jahren begonnenen Versuche zur Herstellung synthetischer Fettäure. Die Früchte der bisher geleisteten Forschungsarbeiten werden in den nächsten Jahren sichtbar werden und ein großer Teil des technischen Bedarfs an Fettäure wird auf diese Weise gedeckt werden können. Aus der Fettäure kann man sogar für den menschlichen Genuß brauchbare Fette gewinnen, wenn es auch nicht beabsichtigt ist, sie hierfür einzusetzen.



Belantis Kaiserkrone

Auch der Frage der Kleidung hat sich die Chemie gewidmet. Sie hat mit Energie an einer Lösung dieses Problems gearbeitet und ihren Anteil durch die erhöhte Gewinnung synthetischer Faserstoffe, Zellwolle und Kunstseide geleistet.

Als wichtiger Rohstoff für die Herstellung aller Arten von Kunstseide und Zellwolle dient der Zellstoff. Er wird aus Pflanzensafte gewonnen, von denen für die Zwecke der Faserstoffindustrie einmal Baumwoll-Pflanzensafte, zum anderen Hölzer, vor allem Fichtenholz, neuerdings aber auch Kiefern-, Buchen- und Pappelholz in Frage kommen. Abhängig ist auch noch auf die Entstehung einiger anderer künstlicher Faserstoffe kurz eingegangen, wie der Asbest-Wolle, der Glas-Wolle, der Fleisch-Faser und der Fisch-Wollfaser. Die Versuche, auf der Basis des Asbests eine Kunstfaser herzustellen, sind schon sehr alt. Besonders in Italien wurde an diesen Versuchen weitergearbeitet. Interessant ist, daß ähnliche Wirkungen, wie sie die Blotade im Weltkrieg auf die Entwicklung der deutschen Stapelfaserindustrie hatte, auch die Völkerbundsanctionen gegen Italien anlässlich des Abessinienkrieges auf die italienische Asbest- und Zellwolle-Industrie ausgeübt haben. Während der Sanktionszeit wurde in Italien die industrielle Produktion von Asbest-Wolle eingestellt und nach Aufhebung der Sanktionen ist sie beibehalten worden.

Noch vor wenigen Jahren hat man in Fachkreisen die Ansicht vertreten, daß die natürlichen Faserstoffe, vor allem die Baumwolle und Wolle, nur in solchen Ländern durch die Zellwolle ersetzt werden können, denen diese Textilrohstoffe fehlen.

Heute sehen wir jedoch, daß auch in Amerika und England, also in Ländern, denen unbeschränkte Mengen von Naturfasern zur Verfügung stehen, Zellwolle in großem Maße fabrikt wird.

Die synthetischen Fasern sind heute zu einem Textilrohstoff geworden, der aus der Bekleidungsindustrie nicht mehr fortzudenken ist; sie weisen auf Grund der verschiedenen Herstellungsverfahren besondere Eigenschaften auf, die für die Weiterverarbeitung von ausschlaggebender Bedeutung sind und den Fertigwaren einen bestimmten Charakter verleihen. Die Probleme der Hydrophobierung und Anionisierung der Zellwolle wurden erfolgreich bearbeitet, und es sind heute schon Fasern auf dem Markt, die in Bezug auf Kräfteleistung, Farbechtheit und wasserabweisende Eigenschaften der Wolle nachkommen. Mittels der zur Verfügung stehenden synthetischen Fasern wird es der Textilindustrie möglich sein, für alle gewünschten Verwendungszwecke geeignete Gewebe herzustellen. Voraussichtlich wird es auch gelingen, gasdichte und durchsichtige Gewebe zu entwickeln, ein Ziel, das mit Hilfe der natürlichen Fasern nicht hätte erreicht werden können.

Von ganz großer Bedeutung für die Metallwirtschaft aber ist die Einführung des Aluminiums und seiner Legierungen in einem bisher nicht vorgesehenen Ausmaß. Die Bedeutung der Aluminiumlegierungen wegen ihrer Gewichtserparnis beim

Flugzeug- und Autobau ist Ihnen allen bekannt. Die von der Chemie herausgefundenen neuen Festlegierungen haben auch die Qualität des Stahles erheblich verbessert. Die Elektrochemie liefert ferner die Schweißmittel und Schleifmittel zur Bearbeitung der neuen, härteren Stahlsorten.

343 haben die Chemiker daran gearbeitet, um zu neuen neuartigen Kunst- und Werkstoffen zu kommen. Die chemische Industrie ist in der Lage, eine Reihe neuer Erzeugnisse zur Verfügung zu stellen, die in vielen Fällen neben den naturgegebenen oder an ihrer Stelle in hohem Maße Verwendung finden können. Es handelt sich dabei wiederum um Erzeugnisse, die auf Rohstoffe zurückzuführen sind, über die wir in Deutschland in genügender Menge verfügen. Die Ausgangsstoffe der meisten dieser neuzeitlichen Rohstoffe gehen auf die Naturerzeugnisse Kohle und Kalk zurück. Die Verwendung der Kunststoffe ist heute bereits sehr mannigfaltig. Bei der Elektroindustrie, der photographischen und optischen Industrie, beim Apparatebau finden Kunststoffe mehr und mehr Eingang, wie sie auch bei der kosmetischen, Bilustrations- und Schreibwarenindustrie, sowie für die Herstellung vieler Gegenstände des häuslichen Bedarfs, wie Teller, Tassen, Röhren usw., unentbehrlich geworden sind.

Auch bei den Erfindungen der Photographie und der Lichtbildkunst überwiegt der Anteil der Chemie. Es ist einerseits die Zellulosechemie, die die Unterlagen der Filmherstellung liefert, andererseits ist es die Zellulosechemie, die die Wirksamkeit der lichtempfindlichen Substanzen erhöht. Erwähnen möchte ich in diesem Zusammenhang auch die außerordentlichen Fortschritte, die gerade auf dem Gebiete der Farbenphotographie in den letzten Jahren gemacht worden sind.

Der chemischen Industrie werden in Deutschland in der Zukunft auch noch außerordentlich große Aufgaben bevorstehen. Es gilt, z. B. aus den scheinbar wertlosen landwirtschaftlichen Roh- und Abfallstoffen neue wertvolle Produkte zu schaffen. So möchte ich nur erwähnen, daß bereits im vergangenen Jahrhundert ein Verfahren entwickelt worden ist, um das wichtigste Abfallprodukt der landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugung, das Getreidestroh, zu Zellstoff zu verarbeiten. Ferner besteht die Möglichkeit, Zellstoff aus Kartoffelkraut zu erhalten und Fasern aus ungenutzten Gelpflanzen, wie Ocker, Reis, Schilfrohr usw., zu produzieren. Sehr kürzlich ist eine Entdeckung bekannt geworden, wonach sich aus Kartoffelschalen Acker gewonnen läßt, und es werden Versuche unternommen, Schalen verschiedener Getreidearten und Hüllfrüchte einer besseren Verwertung auszuführen und viele andere mehr.

Für die deutsche chemische Industrie werden sich auch durch die Eingliederung Österreichs in die deutsche Wirtschaft neue große Probleme ergeben. Österreich ist ein reiches deutsches Land. Seine wirtschaftliche Tragfähigkeit darin, daß die vorhandenen Möglichkeiten nicht ausgeschöpft werden konnten. In der Steiermark und in Kärnten werden die wertvollen Eisen- und Meierei geläutert. Von großer Wichtigkeit sind ferner die österreichischen Magnesitvorkommen. Deutschland wird künftig auf diesem Gebiet nicht nur sich selbst versorgen können, sondern sogar Mengen für den Export übrig behalten.

Zu nennen ist auch der Holzreichtum des Landes. Eine gewaltige Steigerung der Zellstoffherzeugung ist möglich. Die österreichische Textilindustrie ist unter Abfallwirtschaften. Die Kunstseideindustrie ist wenig entwickelt und eine Zellwolleproduktion gab es bislang noch nicht. Fachleute sind auch der Ansicht, daß auf dem ehemaligen österreichischen Gebiet größere Erdschätze vorhanden sein müssen.

Auf allen diesen Gebieten wird nun auch die deutsche chemische Industrie fördernd eingreifen. Die Hebung der Bodenschätze, der Ausbau der Energiewirtschaft und die Förderung der vordringlich für den Vierjahresplan in Frage kommenden Industriezweige stehen heute im Vordergrund.

Wichtig ist bei den vielen durch die Chemie geschaffenen Neuprodukten die Preisfrage. Nach den Erfahrungen der zurückliegenden Jahre kann man sagen, daß es im Wesen jeder Neukstoffproduktion zu liegen scheint, nach wenigen Jahren in ihrem Verwendungsbereich stark verbilligend zu wirken.

Man auch die Neukstoffpreise in den ersten Jahren oft über den Preisen der Naturstoffe zu deren Verdrängung sie bestimmt sind, so folgt meistens sehr schnell eine Zeit, in der auf Grund der technischen Verbesserungen der Herstellungswerte eine fortschreitende Verbilligung für die Neukstoffe und aus ihnen hergestellten Erzeugnisse eintritt. Meist liegt die Verbilligung auch insofern vor, als die Neukstoffe neuen Verwendungszwecken auf Grund ihrer größeren Leistungsfähigkeit zugeführt werden können als die Naturprodukte.

Liegt auf der Hand, daß die meisten der hier nur kurz erwähnten Erzeugnisse der chemischen Industrie erst in jüngster Zeit gefunden werden konnten, liegt auf Entdeckungen zurückgehen, die schon viele Jahre vorliegen.

Denn es ist schon immer so in der Chemie gewesen, daß zwischen der ersten Entdeckung einer Erfindung bis zu ihrer großtechnischen Herstellung im Durchschnitt Jahrzehnte angestrengtester Arbeit liegen.

Eine fortgeschrittene, manchmal vielleicht sogar unmerklich erscheinende wissenschaftliche Forschung ist die chemische Industrie nun einmal nicht denkbar, und es ist verfehlt auch kein Zufall, daß gerade in Deutschland der höchste Fortschritt und sein Ausbau zur sonderlichen Vorkühnheit von jeder so besonders erfolgreich war. Einer der Gründe hierfür liegt wohl in der besonderen Eigenart unseres Volkes, nämlich in der Tatsache, daß im deutschen Menschen der lausliche Drang, zu forschen und die Natur zu errönden, stets wach und lebendig gewesen ist.

Carl Duisberg hat einmal gesagt: „Die großen Fortschritte der chemischen Technik, die von Deutschland ausgingen, wurden nur ermöglicht durch besondere Eigenschaften, die die deutsche Veranlagung und den deutschen Volkscharakter auszeichnen. Um auf chemischem Gebiet Erfolge zu haben, ist unumgänglich nötig: Eine wissenschaftliche Einstellung, die Fähigkeit zu langwierigem Experimentieren, das viel unfruchtbare Kleinarbeit, Geduld und Ausdauer erfordert, und schließlich die Vereinbarkeit, im Vertrauen auf die organisatorische und technische Leitung an anderen Rissen einzugehen.“ (Duisberg, Carl, Abhandlungen, Vorträge und Neben, Bd. 2 S. 207.)

Ein solches Risiko hat die deutsche chemische Industrie in ihrer Geschichte wiederholt auf sich genommen. Ich erinnere nur an die Erfindung des künstlichen Indigos, wobei die damalige Fabrikale Antin- & Soda-Fabrik ganz allein eines 18 Millionen Mark aufgewendet hat. Ich darf hier die Aufnahme der Produktion von synthetischen Farbstoffen erwähnen, die in einer Zeit erfolgte, in der es allen anders als wahrscheinlich war, daß die Produktion später einmal Gemeine abwerfen würde. Trotz dieser Sachlage aber wurden auch hier ungeheure finanzielle Opfer für die Durchführung der Produktion in großtechnischem Rahmen aufgewendet. Diese Handlungsweise entspricht überhaupt einem Prinzip der deutschen chemischen Industrie, nämlich auch solche Fabrikanlagen in Angriff zu nehmen, die noch nicht von vornherein gewinnerbringend ausfallen, wobei man die Erwartung hat, daß in Verbindung mit anderen wirtschaftlichen Momenten oder späteren technischen Erfahrungen auch zunächst nicht vielversprechende Produktionen erfolgreich werden können.

Die Notwendigkeit wissenschaftlicher Forschung, durch die die chemische Industrie in Deutschland groß geworden ist, wird heute in besonderer Weise erkannt. Es haben sich viele Männer gefunden, die darauf hinweisen, daß an den Universitäten für die Ausbildung eines hervorragenden Chemikerkadasters und an den Aufwendungen für die Fortschritte

am allerwenigsten gespart werden dürfte. Es werden wissenschaftliche Gesellschaften und Institute unterstützt in der Erkenntnis, daß die Arbeiten und wissenschaftlichen Anregungen, die dort gefunden werden, letzten Endes auch wieder der Industrie zugute kommen.

Dieser Erkenntnis verdanken wir eine große Zahl von Ausbildungs- und Forschungsinstituten. Zahlreiche Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute zur Förderung der Wissenschaften bieten die Möglichkeit, daß sich Forscher, losgelöst von ihrer Lehrtätigkeit, der Wissenschaft auf den verschiedensten Gebieten widmen können. Chemische, physikalische, biologische und noch viele andere Forschungen werden in diesen Instituten betrieben. Auf den Gebieten der Biochemie, der Pharmacie, der physikalischen Chemie und der Elektrochemie gibt es noch zahlreiche andere wissenschaftliche Gesellschaften und dergleichen.

Der politische Umbruch in Deutschland im Jahre 1933 hat sich naturgemäß auch auf die Wissenschaft ausgewirkt. Aber es war eine völlige Verkennung der Sachlage, wenn man im Ausland gelegentlich glauben wollte, daß die nationalsozialistische Staatsführung den Wert von Wissenschaft und Forschung nicht hoch genug einschätze. In Wirklichkeit ist gerade das Gegenteil der Fall.

Nicht nur, daß die zu solchen strengen Forderungen unangenehm eine Förderung von Wissenschaft und Forschung notwendig machen, es muß vielmehr gesagt werden, daß sich ein Grundgedanke des Nationalsozialismus auch mit den Antriebskräften der Forschung deckt; denn wie wir uns im Dritten Reich in einem unaufhörlichen dynamischen Werden befinden und ein nie ruhendes Streben vorantreiben ist, unser Schicksal selbst zu meistern, so ist auch bei der Forschung diese ewige innere Bewegung lebendiger, die den machtvollen, von seiner Idee befehlenden Erfinder anspornt und zu den letzten Ergebnissen der Forschung gelangen läßt. Während es Zeiten gegeben hat, in denen eine Generation von den Leistungen der vorhergehenden abtrat und sich auf den wissenschaftlichen Fortschritt der Vorfahren ausruhte, so kann heute für Deutschland gesagt werden, daß wohl noch nie mit einer solchen Energie und einem solchen Eifer die Probleme für die fernere Zukunft angefaßt worden sind.

Zweifellos ist, daß der Vierjahresplan der deutschen Wissenschaft in Deutschland neue große Impulse gegeben hat und noch geben wird und daß dieser Plan auch für die chemische Technik der Volkswirtschaft und Nahrungswirtschaft sehr wichtig ist. Es ist wieder eine große Zeit für die Chemie anzubrechen. Sie erschließt die Lebensgrundlagen unseres Volkes und findet dabei auch in ständig wachsendem Maße die Anteilnahme der Öffentlichkeit. Damit ist die chemische Wissenschaft einer in sich abgeschlossenen theoretischen Vereinsamung entzogen. Sie steht vielmehr lebendiger denn je mitten in den Anforderungen unserer Zeit als Garant unserer wirtschaftlichen Selbstständigkeit.

Die übrige Welt aber braucht über ihre Entzerrung nicht beklagt zu sein. Wir ihr möchte die deutsche chemische Industrie, wie sie es heute schon tut, in fruchtbarer Austausch bleiben. Im künftigen Wettbewerb mit den übrigen Industrien der Welt will sie die Ergebnisse ihrer Arbeit, die zum Teil aus der Not der deutschen Lebensnotwendigkeit entstanden wurden, allen Völkern der Erde unteilbar werden lassen. Wie die verschiedenartigen bahnbrechenden Produkte auf dem weiten Feld der Heilmittel schon früher dem Schicksal haben Anteil haben und zeugen in der Welt widerstehen und zu kämpfen, so werden auch die vielen neuartigen Produkte der deutschen Chemie dem Schicksal in den Haushalten und in der Technik fremder Völker Einsatz zu finden und das Leben der Menschen anzureichern zu schätzen.

So bedeutet die deutsche chemische Industrie eine Lebensgrundlage für das deutsche Volk, aber auch einen wirtschaftlichen Faktor im friedlichen Gütertausch der Völker.

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No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. VI-6548

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No. 20

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(Date) 26 Aug 47

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Die neuen Aufgaben der deutschen Volkswirtschaft

Von

Dr. Bruno Kiewewetter

Dozent an der Deutschen Hochschule für Politik



Vertriebsstelle
des Reichs v. Gütern-Verwaltung
für 1937.

1937

Junfer und Dännehaup Verlag / Berlin

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Dr. Bruno Kiewewetter

Die neuen Aufgaben der deutschen Volkswirtschaft

Junker und Dünnhaupt Verlag / Berlin

Die Rohstoffverteilung in der Welt.

	Welt- produktion in Tausend Tonnen	Prozentuale Verteilung auf				
		Stoff- beiz.	Stoff- relig.	Flachs- lapp.	Wolle- lapp.	Über- reste
Nahrungsmittel (1000 Quintale)						
Getreide	67 870	—	—	2,7	4,7	1,5
Sojabohnen	13 550	20,6	12,4	9,7	—	—
Pflanzöl	24 980	2,1	0,9	4,4	1,2	—
Beifut	5 800	55,0	12,4	0,3	0,2	—
Kartoffel	16 260	25,0	2,3	9,2	3,2	—
Erbsen	60 700	62,8	14,1	3,8	6,8	—
Erbsen	36 000	8,6	0,5	0,1	3,7	—
Textilien, Samen, Petroleum						
Wolle (1000 Quintale)	51 000	24,4	0,2	—	49,2	17,1
Wolle (1000 Quintale)	1 659	50,9	3,5	0,1	12,3	3,8
Wolle (1000 Quintale)	14 605	99,5	—	—	—	—
Wolle (1000 Quintale)	1 031	58,0	1,9	37,2	—	—
Petroleum (1000 t)	206	1,8	—	2,9	59,8	11,7
Mineralien, Metalle (1000 t)						
Kupfer	1 050	29,8	—	—	16,8	3,0
Fluss	45	94,3	—	—	0,2	2,2
Fluss	1 180	44,5	0,7	—	21,2	1,1
Fluss	1 185	34,8	0,7	—	29,8	1,7
Fluss (1000 t)	116	10,0	23,0	—	22,1	18,8
Fluss	122	43,1	1,0	16,4	—	—
Fluss	409	33,5	—	—	0,2	27,5
Fluss	1 751	30,4	0,4	0,6	2,2	—
Fluss	6 532	1,1	2,9	—	4,4	3,6
Fluss	1 137	3,5	46,5	9,2	14,1	—
Fluss	1 910	0,2	19,8	—	6,5	—
Fluss (1000 kg)	5 667	18,5	0,2	0,5	12,8	—

Durch die Abwertung der großen Eisenerzgruben in Lothringen, die uns im Verfall der Dicht ausstrahlt wurde, ist die Verteilung des Eisens auf der Welt so ungleichmäßig erfolgt, daß England etwa 10% liefert, die Vereinigten Staaten ebenso wie Rußland etwa je zwei Fünftel, Frankreich aber ein Viertel der Eisenerzproduktion der Welt in seinen Grenzen verteilte. Das ist eine große Menge, daß die fremden Eisenerzgruben niemals in der Lage sein wird, dieses Eisen selbst zu verarbeiten, sondern durch die Ausfuhr der Eisenerz ein Handelsverhältnis mäßt. Die für die Verarbeitung so wichtigen Erze, wie z. B. Eisen, werden von Großbritannien und Rußland zu zwei Dritteln konzentriert.

Mit Hilfe unserer Kolonien können wir uns auf verschiedenen Einzelgebieten unseres Rohstoffbedarfes wesentlich entlasten. In unseren Händen wären diese Kolonien in einem ganz anderen Ausmaß entwickelt worden, als das die Kolonialländer bisher gekannt haben. Diese Länder sind unsere Kolonien, wie der Südpazifik, ein Teil des Pazifiks. Wenn wir einmal den augenblicklichen Rohstoffbedarf der Kolonialgebiete zugrunde legen, so würden wir heute schon durch die Einfuhr von Eisenerz — eine Pflanzenfaser, die als Ersatz für die Jute gilt — zu mehr als 100% unabhängig von der Einfuhr anderer Jute sein; wir könnten unseren Rohstoffbedarf in Höhe von drei Vierteln der deutschen Einfuhr, die Hälfte unseres Bedarfs an Kautschuk und ein Viertel unserer Baumwollzufuhr aus den Kolonien decken, so, wie könnten wir sogar in einem gewissen Umfang mit Gold versorgen. Aus den Kolonialgebieten wurden 1934 322 000 Unzen Gold ausgeführt.

Die Rohstoffe, die wir wirklich innerhalb unserer Grenzen haben (wie Wolle, Eisen, Kupfer, Blei, Zink, Erbsen), sind zum allergrößten Teil nur in unzureichendem Maße vorhanden, andere Rohstoffe (wie Baumwolle, Jute, Mineralphosphat, Zinn, Kautschuk) besitzen wir überhaupt nicht. Wir haben deshalb die Aufgabe, unser deutsches Vaterland nach Rohstoffquellen zu durchsuchen. Germany hat darauf hingewiesen, daß der größte Teil unseres Bodenschatzes erst geographisch auf Rohstoffquellen unterteilt ist. Es gibt Gebiete in Deutschland, die als Lagerstätten von Erz seit Jahrhunderten bekannt sind, deren bergbauliche Ausbeutung man aber nicht vorgenommen hat, weil man lieber das billigere und allerdings auch höherwertige Erz vom Ausland kauft. Daneben müssen wir in unserer Rohstoffnot bereit sein, alle anfallenden Rohstoffe selbst zu erschaffen und zu verarbeiten. Einer der wichtigsten Rohstoffe der eisenschmelzenden Industrie ist der Schrott, für den gegenwärtig ein jährlicher Bedarf von 9 bis 10 Millionen Tonnen besteht im Wert von fast

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einer Viertelmilliarde Reichsmark. Wir müssen bedacht sein, was es geben, Rohstoffe und Metalle, die wie bisher vom Ausland bezogen wurden, durch neue, auf künstlichem Wege erzeugte zu ersetzen. Metalle lassen sich allerdings auf synthetischem Wege nicht herstellen. Hier können wir nur mit Hilfe von Legierungen vorgehen, indem wir beispielsweise Leichtmetalle, wie Aluminium, Magnesium, Eisen und andere durch einen entsprechenden Zusatz härten und diesen Metallen Eigenschaften geben, die sonst nur die schweren Metalle haben. Die deutsche Aluminiumerzeugung zeigt eine bemerkenswerte Steigerung von 18 900 Tonnen 1929 auf 95 100 Tonnen 1938. Die Legierungsforschung und -arbeit befindet sich bei den Leicht- und Leichtmetallen wie bei den Schwer- und Edelmetallen in einer vorwärtigen Entwicklung. Es ist z. B. für den Austausch von Messing gegen Zinkzinn eine Erfindungspatente von rund 1000 Z. je 100 Tonnen Messing erreicht worden.

Auf dem Gebiet derjenigen Rohstoffe, die legierende organische Bestandteile besitzen, ist die künstliche Erzeugung eher möglich und schon z. T. weit vorgeschritten. Das beruht auf der ersten an die Verflüssigung der Kohle zu Benzol, die wir bereits in einem beträchtlichen Ausmaß durchzuführen, daß wie der Südersee an veränderbar, wie in etwa 1 bis 1 1/2 Jahren von der Einfuhr aus ausländischer Azeftstoffe unabhängig sein werden. Diese Unabhängigkeit besteht bis zu 80% des Treibstoffbedarfs. Es ist eine gewaltige Aufgabe, die damit der deutschen Wirtschaft gestellt ist im Hinblick auf den stetig steigenden Mineralölbedarf. Wir führten 1935—1938 in 1000 Tonnen ein: 1645 — 8994 — 3707 — 4105. Von dem zweit Millionen Tonnen Leichtkraftstoffen, die Deutschland im Jahre 1935 verbraucht hat, waren bereits 45%, also fast die Hälfte, im Jahre erzeugt. Der zweite große Erfolg der deutschen Wirtschaft und Technik ist die Erzeugung des künstlichen Kautschuks, Kunstgummi, der aus Kohle und Zell hergestellt wird und dem man gerade als einem künstlichen Werkstoff die Eigenschaften in erheblichem Maße geben hat, die der Naturgummi nahe bringt. Wir der Südersee seiner Nähe ausgeführt hat, wird durch die Erzeugung künstlichen Gummis auch gerade die deutsche Automobilindustrie eine Mehrfachsteigerung erleben in Höhe von 20 bis 50 Millionen Tonnen Kohle pro Jahr. Das bedeutet ein Höhe von einem Eckstein, gemessen an der Kohlenförderung des Jahres 1930. Um die erhöhten Fördermengen zu erreichen, wurde die Gesamtzahl der Bergarbeiter bis Ende 1938 auf 254 000 vermehrt. Da der deutsche Bergbau bei dem stetigen Umfang der Förderung mit etwa 20% seiner Leistungsfähigkeit ausgenutzt ist, stehen noch erhebliche Produktionsreserven zur Verfügung.

Kohle ist also kein Rohstoff mehr, sie ist ein Rohstoff für unsere deutsche Wirtschaft geworden. Ebenso verhält es sich mit dem Gold, aus dessen Wirtschaftsgut, der Zirkon, die Zirkonide gewonnen wird. Auf die Bedeutung der Zellwollherstellung habe ich bereits hingewiesen; von der Gesamtmenge an gewerblichen Rohstoffen im Jahre 1938 (2,5 Milliarden Reichsmark) entfiel ein gutes Drittel allein auf Zellstoffe. Neben dem Grundstoff Zellulose erfordert die Herstellung von Zellulose den Verbrauch umfangreicher Mengen von Chemikalien, so daß damit gleichzeitig eine betrübende Wucherung auf der chemischen Industrie verbunden ist.

Ein anderes umfassen Gebiet, das uns eine Unzahl neuer Werkstoffe geliefert hat, sind die Kunststoffe und Pressstoffe. Kunststoffe werden gewonnen aus den Zellprodukten der Zementindustrie, die früher wegen ihrer weichen, heute aber hochwertigen Rohstoffe abgeben. Das Hauptanwendungsgebiet für sie ist die Elektroindustrie in Form von Isolatoren, Dosen, Gläsern. Das Gehäuse des Volkswagens, wie auch Telefonhörer, Telefongehäuse, Plastikspielzeug, Zigarettenhalter, Zigarettenbehälter werden heute schon aus diesem Kunststoffe gemacht. Es wäre denkbar, daß man auch Türen, Türen aus diesem Wunderstoff formt; sie sind haltbar und brauchen nicht gepolstert zu werden. Es dürfte auch durchaus im Bereich der Möglichkeit liegen, daß man Leitungsröhren aus Kunststoffe herstellen, beim Kunststoffe selbst nicht, und gerade durch Kost verlieren wie bei, wie ich ausgeführt habe, große Mengen wertvoller Metalle. Die Kunststofferzeugung hat bereits beträchtliche Fortschritte gemacht, daß man heute schon sehr hoch beanspruchte Rohstoffe aus diesem Stoff herstellt und sogar Lagerbehälter für Wasserstoff, Gasbehälter in Stahlbehälter und sonstigen Spezialanforderungen einbaut. Es ist geradezu erstaunlich, zu hören, daß in Deutschland z. B. Walzenlager aus Pressstoff über einmal so lange als solche aus Stahlblech und 10 bis 20mal so lange als Lager aus Bronze oder Messing gehalten haben. Durch stärkere Verwendung von Kunststoffspreßstoffen tritt eine Verringerung des Verbrauchs an Kupfer, Zinn und Zink ein, an so genannten „Edelmetallen“ also, unter denen man solche Metalle versteht, mit denen wir sehr sorgsam umgehen müssen.

Um diese ungeheuren Aufgaben, die der deutschen Wirtschaft in der Rohstoffherstellung gestellt sind, zu erfüllen, bedarf es selbstverständlich der dazu notwendigen Menschen. Man wird man sagen, daß Deutschlands mit seiner Bevölkerung von 67 Millionen einen Mangel an Menschen hätte. Durch das Versäulen Elend haben wir 1918 den zweiten Teil unserer Bevölkerung verloren. Wir hatten 1915 auf dem heutigen Reichsgebiet eine Bevölkerung von 60,5 Mil-

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No. VI

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No. 21

Doc. No. VI-7276 EXHIBIT No. 21 8/27/47

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Das Nationalsozialistische Ziel müßte sich nicht darin erschöpfen, die
Nationalsozialistische Wirtschaftspolitik zu betreiben, sondern es müßte
auch die Nationalsozialistische Wirtschaftspolitik betreiben, die die
Nationalsozialistische Wirtschaftspolitik betreibt. Und eine solche
Nationalsozialistische Ziel ergibt sich auch. Denn das ist selbstver-
ständlich: so wie die Wirtschaft von der Politik abhängig
ist, so die Meinung der Wirtschaft auch abhängig von der
Methode der Politik. Es gibt im Nationalsozialismus
keine liberalistische Wirtschaftsauffassung, und ebenso ist es
undenkbar, daß im Nationalsozialismus auf die Dauer eine
kapitalistische Wirtschaftspolitik geführt werden kann.

Hermann Göring vor dem Reichstag
am 17. November 1936

C. Krauch

Jugend an die Front

Die Nachwuchsfrage in Wissenschaft und Technik

Noch klingt uns in den Ohren der Ruf von der Überfüllung der Hochschulen, die Warnungen vor dem akademischen Studium, die Klagen über ein akademisches Proletariat. Da hat sich ganz plötzlich und der breiten Öffentlichkeit noch unbemerkt ein entscheidender Wandel vollzogen. In der Industrie fehlen schon heute etwa 5000 Ingenieure. Der Bestand der Technischen Hochschule an Studierenden sank von 1930 bis 1935 auf die Hälfte. Die Einschreibungen gingen auf ein Drittel zurück. Arbeitsdienst und Wehrdienst lassen die jetzt Studierenden um 2½ Jahre später für den Beruf fertig werden. Bis 1942 werden uns bei dem Gesamtbestand von 250 000 Ingenieuren 30—35 000 Ingenieure fehlen. Ähnlich liegen die Dinge bei den Chemikern, der zweiten großen Berufsgruppe der Naturwissenschaftler.

Heute schon fehlt es an den Hochschulen an Lehrern und vor allem an Assistenten. Diese Tatsache hat bereits dazu geführt,

daß die Prüfungsleistungen der Absolventen an den Hoch- und Fachschulen in erheblichem Maße zurückgegangen sind. Bevor ich auf die Gründe dieser Entwicklung eingehe und praktische Vorschläge mache, halte ich einige Worte über die Bedeutung dieser Tendenzen für das Zukunftsschicksal unseres Volkes für notwendig.

Das deutsche Volk ist gezwungen, auf einem viel zu engen Raum zu leben. Der Ausschuß von dem Besitz der Rohstoffquellen der Welt zwingt es dazu, die Rohstoffe, die es zu seiner nationalen Sicherheit benötigt, auf chemischem Wege aus seinen eigenen Vorkommen — aus der Kohle, den Salzen, Kalk und anderen Stoffen sowie aus Luft und Wasser — zu gewinnen. Das ist der Sinn des Vierjahresplanes, wie ihn der Führer mit den Worten gekennzeichnet hat: „Ich stelle dies nun heute als das neue Vierjahresprogramm auf. In vier Jahren muß Deutschland in allen



Der Chemiker

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-2-
jenen Stoffen vom Ausland gänzlich unabhängig sein, die irgendwie durch die deutsche Fähigkeit, durch unsere Chemie und Maschinenindustrie sowie durch unseren Bergbau selbst geschaffen werden können."

Neben dieser großen umfassenden Aufgabe als zweite lebenswichtige Forderung für das deutsche Volk, die Ausfuhr zu schaffen und in ihrer Qualität ständig zu verbessern, die im Wege des internationalen Handels dem deutschen Volke die Beschaffung der Güter und Leistungen aus dem Auslande ermöglichen, deren es zur Sicherung und Hebung seines Lebensstandards bedarf.

Für die Erfüllung dieser großen Verpflichtungen hat jeder an seinem Platze das Beste zu geben. Der endgültige Erfolg kann aber nur dann erzungen werden, wenn keiner ausfällt oder in seinen Leistungen nachläßt. Bei dem besten Willen und der größten Anstrengung wird der Arbeiter in den Fabriken nicht das gesteckte Ziel erreichen können, wenn die Ingenieure oder Chemiker versagen oder nicht in der notwendigen Anzahl zur Verfügung stehen. Für den Bauern ist der Wissenschaftler und Techniker unentbehrlich, der ihm die Mittel an die Hand gibt, um den Ertrag seiner Arbeit zu erhalten und zu steigern, der ihm die notwendigen Maschinen und Düngemittel zur Verfügung stellt, die sein Betrieb erfordert. Auch der Soldat bedarf der Mitarbeit der Wissenschaft und Technik, die ihm bei der ständigen Verbesserung der Rüstungen in der Welt die Waffen liefert, um allen Angriffen, die unserem Volk jemals drohen könnten, auch technisch erfolgreich entgegenzutreten zu können.

Es zeigt sich also, daß neben dem Arbeiter, Bauern und Soldaten der Wissenschaftler und Techniker für das Lebensschicksal unseres Volkes eine große und wichtige Aufgabe zu erfüllen hat. Die Wissenschaftler und Techniker treten in der

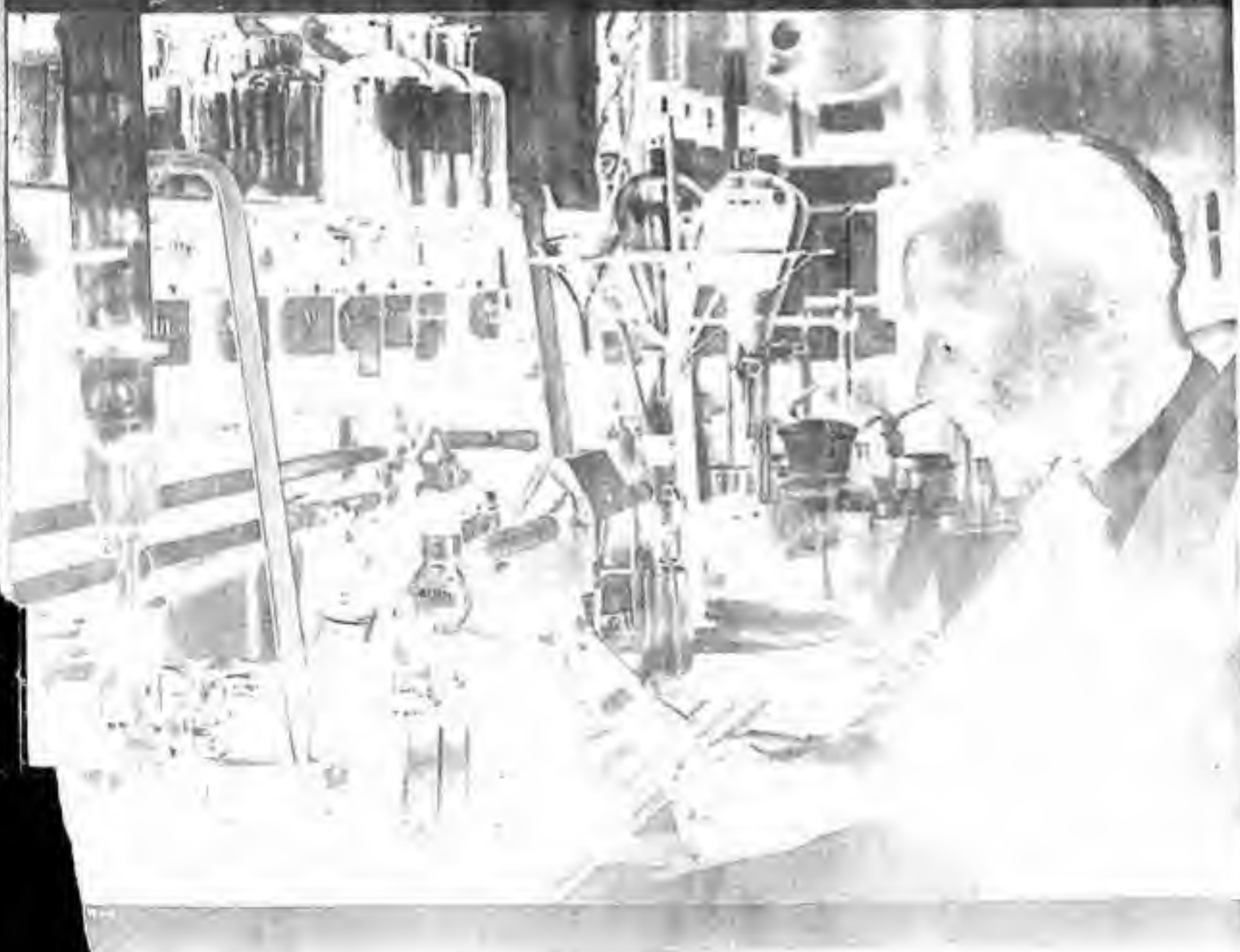
Öffentlichkeit nur selten in Erscheinung; ihr Wirken wird nur bekannt, wenn es sich um große und umwälzende Erfindungen handelt. Und doch sind sie es, die Entscheidendes leisten können und müssen für die Lebensbehauptung des deutschen Volkes in der Gegenwart und für die Sicherung und immer weitere Entfaltung seines Lebens in der Zukunft, ein Ziel, das wir mit dem Führer alle wünschen.

Wir sehen also, daß die Erhaltung und Entfaltung der deutschen Wissenschaft und der Nachwuchs der deutschen Ingenieure und Chemiker für die Gesamtheit von größter Bedeutung sind und daß ein Zurückbleiben dieses Frontabschnittes auf die Dauer die Erfolge des deutschen Volkes und seiner Führung im Ringen um den Aufstieg gefährden könnten.

Welches sind nun die Gründe für die oben gezeigte Entwicklung?

Der wirtschaftliche Aufschwung, der durch die nationalsozialistische Führung erreicht wurde, und die Aufrüstung haben alles, was auf dem Gebiete des technischen und chemischen Nachwuchses verfügbar war, praktisch aufgenommen. Für die Beurteilung der Zukunftsentwicklung wollen wir davon ausgehen, wie der junge Mensch, der vor seinem Übertritt in das Berufsleben steht, heute seine Zukunft zu betrachten pflegt: Der Primaner, der der HJ oder SS oder SA angehört, erhält dort wie in der Schule ein ernstes Verantwortungsgefühl dafür, daß er verpflichtet ist, sein Leben und seine Arbeit für den Aufbau und Fortschritt seines Vaterlandes einzusetzen. Er soll sich für dieses Ziel umfassende Kenntnisse in seiner Jugend aneignen, um sie unter Gründung einer Familie bald zum Wohle seines Landes anwenden zu können. In erster Linie wird ihm immer wieder der Wert der "praktischen" Berufe, des Handarbeiters, des Kaufmannes und vor allem des Offiziers und politischen Führers

Im Laboratorium



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nahegebracht; dagegen wird der Wissenschaftler und Gelehrte, insbesondere der Naturwissenschaftler, der sich mit „mathematischen“ Dingen beschäftigt, leider oft als weltfremder Stubenhocker gesehen, an dem der Strom des Lebens unbeachtet vorbeizieht. Daher ist ein aufgeweckter und lebenslustiger Junge, der sich seinen zukünftigen Beruf überlegt, auch wenn er an sich große Begabung für Naturwissenschaft zeigt, mehr dazu geneigt, Offizier oder, bei geeigneten Vorbedingungen im Elternhaus, Kaufmann zu werden, eventuell noch Mediziner, als Mann, der der notleidenden Menschheit praktische Hilfe leisten kann. Er kann sich aber viel weniger leicht dazu entschließen, eine so „theoretische“ Sache wie Naturwissenschaft zu betreiben. Dazu kommt, daß der junge Student bei dem Studium der Technik und Chemie zunächst einen vielleicht zu langen Studien- und Ausbildungsplan vor sich sieht. Naturgemäß kann er jetzt auch noch nicht genügend übersehen, welche Chancen ihm in der Wirtschaft zweifellos bei persönlicher Tüchtigkeit und entsprechenden Fähigkeiten offenstehen. Er ist keineswegs mehr ein amerikanisches Vorrecht, dem jungen Techniker den Weg zur höchsten Spitze zu ermöglichen. Im heutigen Deutschland bieten auch die Wirtschaft vielfältige Möglichkeiten, Wissen und Können auf verantwortlichem Posten zu entfalten.

Wie kann nun die Entwicklung, die zu einer Vernachlässigung der naturwissenschaftlichen und technischen Berufe führen muß, aufgehalten werden? Es sei versucht, im folgenden zur Beantwortung dieser Frage einiges zu sagen, das als Anregung gewertet werden soll. Die Lage ist so, daß die Dinge geändert werden können durch einmütige Zusammenarbeit aller zu diesen Dingen berufenen Amler und Organisationen.

Folgende Maßnahmen erscheinen wichtig:

I. Die Aufklärung der Öffentlichkeit über die Bedeutung der Wissenschaft und Technik für unser Volk, und zwar nach folgenden Gesichtspunkten:

1. Der Einsatz hochwertiger wissenschaftlicher und technischer Leistungen ist für die Verwirklichung unseres politischen Zieles unentbehrlich.
2. Die wissenschaftliche und technische Arbeit an der Hochschule, im Laboratorium, im Konstruktionsaal und im Betrieb ist unmittelbare Mitarbeit an der Sicherung der Gegenwart und der Zukunft unseres Volkes.
3. Außerste Kraftanstrengung während der Ausbildungszeit ebenso wie später bei der Ausübung des Berufes wird für jeden Wissenschaftler und Techniker als unbedingte Pflicht gegenüber der Volksgemeinschaft verlangt.

II. Besondere Unterweisung der Jugend über die Aufgaben und Ansichten in Wissenschaft und Technik.

Den Primären sollen durch geeignete Herren der Universität und der Industrie Vorträge auf Lichtbildern (und eventuell Film) eingegeben werden, in denen ihnen die Bedeutung der Technik und Chemie für die deutsche Volkswirtschaft und die wichtige Rolle und Aufgabe des Chemikers vor Augen geführt wird.

III. Verbesserung der Zukunftsaussichten des Studierenden der Naturwissenschaften.

Die Ausbildung und die Zukunftsaussichten des angehenden Technikers und Chemikers müssen derartig abgestimmt sein, daß man dem Abiturienten sagen kann, daß er als Chemiestudienanfänger mit 25 Jahren seinen Doktor machen und mit 30 Jahren seine Familie gründen kann.



Ein Chemiestudienanfänger im Laboratorium

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. V

CASE No. V

DOCUMENT No. NI-6815

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 23

Doc. No. NI-6815 EXHIBIT No. 23 5/29/47

(Place) Nuernberg, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Isel C. Schuyler, of the Evidence
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N1-6215-80. Oktober.

Görings Appell

Obwohl eine weitgehende Marktdurchdringung in den teilnahmeberechtigten Ländern heute nicht nur in Deutschland als Bestandteil der staatlichen Rüst- und Sonderpolitik betrachtet wird, stellt der Biergesetzgeber wieder eine grundsätzliche Frage zum internationalen Warenverkehr auch im Marktforschungsprogramm dar. Größtenteils Laufhandels zu treiben oder erbsenwertiger, als Kistenanlieferungen in Angriff zu nehmen, aber deren Marktforschungsleistungen man sich durchaus in ihren ist. Das hat Ministerpräsident Göring deutlich betont. Aber zum Laufhandel gehören mindestens zwei, und wenn die Welt sich nicht entfallen kann, Deutschland nationaler Rohstoffquellen einzuräumen, oder wenigstens in der Devisen- und Schuldenfrage das Notwendige zu tun, dann muß Deutschland sich eben ganz auf sich selbst stellen und wird diesen Weg mit aller zur möglichen Energie zu Ende gehen.

Es ist bedauerlich und merkwürdig zugleich, daß das Ausland diesen Zusammenhang nicht erkennt oder, wenn es ihn sieht, seine Folgerungen daraus zieht. Daß die Nachkriegszeit eine Reihe verpaßter Gelegenheiten auch auf wirtschaftspolitischem Gebiet darstellt, ist bekannt. Während aber früher in der Regel Deutschland die Folgen zu tragen hatte, wird diesmal auch die Weltwirtschaft die Auswirkungen verspüren. Man mag sich im Ausland damit trösten, daß der deutsche Markt nur einen Teilausschnitt des Weltmarktes bildet, aber die Zukunft wird zeigen, wie kurzfristig solche Überlegungen sind. Dem daran liegt das Schicksal, daß der Vierjahresplan die synthetische Rohstoffproduktion in ganz außerordentlicher Weise fördern wird. Das Holz und noch mehr die Kohle haben neuerdings in der Hand des Chemikers ungeheure Eigenschaften entwickelt, sie verwandeln sich in Textilstoff und Schmieröl, in Kunststoff, Textilstoff und Kunstseide, ja in Fett und Futtermittel. Ebenso ermöglicht nebenbei, daß Seife bereits aus Kohle hergestellt werde, dabei sind technisch die meisten dieser Kunststoffe dem Naturprodukt schon deshalb überlegen, weil man es in der Hand hat, ihnen durch kleine Veränderungen des gewöhnlichen Prozesses die gewünschten Eigenschaften zu geben. Nur die Kosten derselben heute dem Naturprodukt noch einen Vorsprung, aber sie spielen angesichts der Rastlosigkeit, in der Deutschland sich befindet, keine entscheidende Rolle. Überdies haben wir es schon einmal erlebt, und zwar beim Übergang, daß das Naturprodukt innerhalb eines Jahres die Fähigkeit gewinnt, den Naturstoff selbst auf dem Weltmarkt zu verdrängen. Was sich heute in Deutschland abspielt, ist also für die übrige Welt alles andere als ein Experiment, dessen Ergebnisse oder Mißerfolge man in Ruhe entgegensehen kann. Es ist ein Vorgang, der für die Zukunft der Weltwirtschaft von größter Bedeutung ist und einschneidende strukturelle Wandlungen herbeiführen vermag. Diesemitzu erkennen man das bald, obwohl wir es kaum noch erwarten, nachdem so manche Erleichterung nichts geholfen hat. Der Vierjahresplan wird durchgeführter, aber Tempo und Ausmaß hängen auch jetzt noch von dem Verständnis ab, welches das Ausland den Bedürfnissen der deutschen Wirtschaft entgegenbringt.

Wie sagten schon, daß die höheren Erzeugungskosten ebenso wie die großen Aufwendungen für die Herstellung von Produktionsanlagen für Deutschland kein Hindernis darstellen können, Ministerpräsident Brüning gebrauchte den Vergleich mit einem Engpaß, durch den die deutsche Wirtschaft hindurch müßte, helfen Ende aber akzeptiert sei und den man daher austeritätlich betreiben sollte. Trotzdem bedeutet der Beginn des Vierjahresplanes auch für Deutschland eine Stunde erster Bestimmung, die erfolgreiche Durchführung eines solchen Programms stellt dem privatwirtschaftlichen System und allen, die als Erzeuger, Händler oder Verbraucher darin tätig sind, eine sehr schwere Aufgabe. Sie werden lernen müssen, für eine absehbare Zeit in einem ganz anderen Sinne volkswirtschaftlich zu denken, als dies unter normalen Verhältnissen üblich oder notwendig ist. Ob und wieviel Waren man kaufen soll, wie man seine Preise berechnet, wie man die Ware verteilt, und wie man sie nützt und verbraucht, das alles sind Fragen, bei denen das ganze Volk, vor allem aber die Unternehmerschaft, eigene Wünsche und Bedürfnisse zurückstellen und die Zustimmungen auf die gesamte Volkswirtschaft peinlich genau im

[illegible]

Islanders.

Berlin, 20. Oktober.
In einem Artikel, den wir in der Wochenzeitung „Das
Schwarze Kreuz“ vom 22. Oktober finden, wird die Be-
schuldigung gegen die „Brandstifter Zeitung“ er-
höhet, sie wolle den geistlichen Auslandsbeziehungen weiter
helfen. Als Beispiel wird auch diesmal einer der Hefen
angeführt, in dem auch andere Blätter (selt sind es national-
sozialistische Parteiblätter) den deutschen Kaiserthron ein
Verdictsurtheil, schaffenslachten, in dem aber ein ausländisches
Blatt, das dem Urtheil einer geistlichen Kammer heiligt,
nur die „Brandstifter Zeitung“ als Quelle angibt.

[illegible]

Es ist nie und für niemand ein Vergnügen, mit-
beachtet und mitbrandst zu werden. Jeder wird sich bemühen
müssen, das zu vermeiden. Solange es aber in der Welt über-
haupt etwas Bedeutsames gibt, wird es auch der Besatz un-
gefehr sein, ernsthaft und mitbrandst zu werden. Aber be-
trachten wir die Wirklichkeit! Ist es wirklich von ent-
scheidender Bedeutung, ob irgendwelche Kassenblätter
(insbes. nur die Umzugsanmeldungen, die, wie jeder
Besucher weiß, kein Jahr zu Jahr und von einem zu
Monat mehr an Bedeutung für die Wirtschaftung des Lan-
des besitzen haben und denen wir nicht dadurch neues An-
sehen verschaffen sollen, daß wir sie überhaupt beachten) die
„Frankfurter Zeitung“, den „Häufigsten Beobachter“, den „Zei-
tungs-Ratier“ oder sonst ein dergleichen Blatt in irgendeinem
Ginzelstättchen um ihren Inhalt beschauen und mitbräuen zu
können — ist das wirklich von so großem Belang im Vergleich
zu der unbestreitbaren Tatsache, daß wir hier mit der unläs-
tag für Tag in augenscheinlich wirtschaftspolitisch
und anderen Betrachtungen dem ernsthaft arbeitenden Lan-
de unentbehrliches, dem Reichinteresse aber höchstlich
Material zuführt und mit diesem Kassen loszulegen ein
Zinselertrag führt, das eben nur wenige Zeitungen zu führen
in der Lage sind? Ebenso wenig wie eine nationalsozialisti-
sche Parteigeitung sind wir „Frankfurter“ in der Lage, uns be-
wegen zu können; daß es außer wichtigen und unwichtigen,
außer maßgebenden und ausserordentlichen Leser gibt.

Wenn man aber eine Liste von Zitate unfürsüßlicher Art zusammenstellen wollte, so würde man finden, daß ihr bei der „Frankfurter Zeitung“ eine erbliche Reihe von Zitaten gegenübergestellt werden kann. Die Schenken, daß außer der unfürsüßlichen mündlichen Rede einer lebendigen politischen deutschen Zeitung, die im Ausland Zeitung hat, ein für manchen vielleicht noch erhaltenswerter großer Maß von Lichter und dann nachweisbarer Blätter von nicht minder unfürsüßlicher Art vorhanden ist. Bistiger als die internationalen Heber (Seinen und im Ausland die Staatsmänner, Politiker, Diplomaten, Beamten, Beamte, Gelehrten, Offiziere, Ingenieure, Lehrer — und nicht zuletzt die Journalisten) zu sein, die brauchen in allen Ländern (oder für den Zweck der Auslandsreise) eine Zeitung wie die unfürsüßliche.

Ich und die Frau Schöcher, um Ihre Wohnung May-Kantel
für ein Jahr zu mieten. Diese Wohnung befindet sich in
der 1. Etage — und sehr schön, auch für mehrere
Personen. Auf diese Weise, wie Sie ist. R. N.

Synonym — ringed cat.

[illegible]

„Befruerte“ Landjugend.

[illegible]

Die katalanische Sprache.

Im Monat 25. Oktober.

Bei es für die Comenianen in der spanischen Frage geht
mehr um eine europäische Fragestellung, sondern in
ihre um ein ideologisches Problem. Die
intern gut etabliert man in ganz ungewöhnlicher
die „Comenianstradition“ zur Bezeichnung aller poli-
tischen Schritte. Die Methode ist etwas ungewöhnlich, aber so
angebracht, daß die Darstellung keine großen Schwierig-
keiten bereitet. Sie besteht darin, daß in Betriebsberichten
hundert an Entscheidungen gefaßt werden, die mit
den dabei befragten, nämlich das, was den ein-
zelnen Regierungen vorgelegt wird. Daraus man
Merkmalen, so ergibt sich später so etwas wie eine
offene öffentliche Formung, die ganz konträre Ergeb-
nisse stellt. Die jeweilige Außenpolitik kann dann so tun,
als ob sie lediglich das Verlangen der Regierungen, wenn sie
man hinein einschleift. Dieses Verfahren wird an-
genommen, nicht so sehr weil das Außenministerium in der
Comenianen selbst öffentlich verfügbar werden sollte, sondern weil
die gesamte wirtschaftliche Welt außerhalb
Mittelmeer um das Problem Spanien-Comenianen in
der ganzen Welt. Gegenüber diesen ausländischen Äußerungen
ist man sich mit solchen comenianistischen Überzeugungen
nicht.

[illegible][illegible]

den dort aber war die Situation für die Moskauer Armee keineswegs angenehm. Das Heil haben die tschukotischen Eskimos und Inuit in der Hand, die gegenüber der Moskauer Regierung reichlich unabhängig ist. Die besseren Kommunikationsschiffe. Den unmittelbaren der Nationalisten empfand man in Kasan, ist von der Flanke durch die französische Grenze vor. Die Christenheit der Kämpfe der betreffenden Kämpfern in Spanien untereinander, die sowohl in die mit in Barcelona die Hauptkraft der Linken in Annehmen, entspringen sich der öffentlichen Meinung. Der Moskau unter Umzug der besten Moskauer Rhythmus durch, eine Regierung herauszufinden, die formal als Koalition existiert, wobei den Moskauer Kommunisten

Die Wanger Gefangenen.

Wang, 20. Oktober (Potsd.) Am 20. Oktober sind die Wanger Gefangenen, die in der Wanger Gefangenenanstalt in Wangen am Neckar untergebracht sind, nach Stuttgart gebracht worden. Die Gefangenen sind in der Wanger Gefangenenanstalt in Wangen am Neckar untergebracht. Die Gefangenen sind in der Wanger Gefangenenanstalt in Wangen am Neckar untergebracht.

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Göring über den Vierjahresplan. M1-6815 Die große Fundgebung im Berliner Sportplatz.

(Berliner Telegramm vom 20. Oktober 1936)

Berlin, 20. Oktober. Die Rede, die Reichspräsident Hindenburg in seiner Eigenschaft als Bauherr der Vierjahresplan in Berlin gehalten hat, hat ein einflussreiches Echo in der Presse gefunden. Der Reichspräsident hat in seiner Rede die Bedeutung des Vierjahresplans für die deutsche Wirtschaft und die deutsche Wirtschaftspolitik betont. Er hat die Bedeutung des Vierjahresplans für die deutsche Wirtschaft und die deutsche Wirtschaftspolitik betont. Er hat die Bedeutung des Vierjahresplans für die deutsche Wirtschaft und die deutsche Wirtschaftspolitik betont.

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Landes-Verwaltungsrat für Göring-Geb.

Landes-Verwaltungsrat für Göring-Geb. Die Landes-Verwaltungsrat für Göring-Geb. Die Landes-Verwaltungsrat für Göring-Geb. Die Landes-Verwaltungsrat für Göring-Geb. Die Landes-Verwaltungsrat für Göring-Geb. Die Landes-Verwaltungsrat für Göring-Geb.

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CASE No. V

DOCUMENT No. N1-9015

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 24

Doc. No. N1-9015 EXHIBIT No. 24 11/29/57

(Place) Wuerzburg, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schuyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

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(~~typewritten~~

pages and entitled

M-9618, Typed excerpt from final
report of Oil Div. of US Strategic Bombing Survey
dated Jan. 1947, is (~~the original~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, ~~as the original of a document found~~
~~in German archives, records and files captured by military~~
~~forces under the command of the Pacific Command, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Forces.~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
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Rolf C Schuyler

THE UNITED STATES
STATISTICAL BUREAU SURVEY

OIL DIVISION
FINAL REPORT

OIL DIVISION
January 1947

Fred M. Opel

(Page 1 of original)

SECRET SUMMARY

An Empire Built on Coal, Air, and Water

Artificial Germany was a chemical empire built on coal, air, and water. Eighty-four and a half per cent of her aviation fuel, 85 per cent of her motor gasoline, all but a fraction of 1 per cent of her rubber, 100 per cent of the concentrated nitric acid, basic component of all military explosives, and 99 per cent of her equally important methanol were synthesized from these three fundamental raw materials.

Until the late thirties, most of Germany's liquid fuels were imported — she produced only a third of her 1936 liquid fuel requirements (Figure 1). Then extremely ambitious synthetic oil and war chemicals programs were started. Germany's military and economic planners were so convinced that this program could be completed and maintained without enemy interference that they went to war in 1939 with reserve stocks equal to only:

- 3.1 months' war needs for aviation gasoline,
- 1.9 months' war needs for motor gasoline,
- 1.8 months' war needs for tetraethyl lead,
- 2 months' war needs for nitrogen satisfactory for explosives, and
- 2.4 months' war needs for rubber.

Germany never recovered from this precarious position, and throughout the war her oil stocks, particularly critical items like aviation and motor gasolines, were so tight that her whole military effort in the air and on the ground would have collapsed like a pricked balloon in three or four months had her oil supply been dried up.

Killing the German Industrial Octopus

The oil, chemical, explosives, and rubber industries of Germany were bound together into a vast interlinking complex, so that attacking them was like fighting an octopus. Hydrogen from Leuna was used in making half of

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Germany's rubber. In the Ludwigshafen-Ippau Chemical Works, the production of oil, chemicals, rubber, and explosives was interdependent. The five synthetic nitrogen plants which produced 84.5 per cent of the country's synthetic nitrogen also made the process gas required for the production of 37.6 per cent of the synthetic oil. The body of this industrial organism was the gas-generating plants which turned coal into process gases; its arms were the many plants that used those gases and other material drawn from the coal to produce synthetic fuels and lubricants, chemicals, rubber, and explosive products. The largest German chemical plant, at Leuna, consumed 338,000,000 cubic feet of hydrogen-containing process gas a day and 54,000,000 cubic feet of fuel gas, a total of nearly twice the peak winter-time consumption of all New York City. The arms of this gigantic man-made creature could be damaged or severed without killing it, but when the gas plants were hit the whole organism was weakened. When these plants could no longer function, the whole group of industries died.

Primary Target: Oil

In the spring of 1944, when the U.S. Strategic Air Forces reached full maturity, the German oil industry was selected as a top priority target group. The first four heavy attacks on oil took place on 13 May 1944, but the real war really turned on when General Carl A. Spaatz dispatched his memorable cable of 8 June to the Air Forces: "Primary strategic aim of U.S. Strategic Air Forces is now to deny oil to enemy air forces." All oil plants were to be hit as systematically and severely as air strength permitted, and they were to be hit with sufficient frequency to insure their being kept out of production.

Up to May, 1944, the AAF and the USAAF together had dropped 509,306 tons* of bombs on

(Page 2 of original)

enemy targets in Europe, of which 5,670 tons, or 1.1 per cent, went down on German oil targets. Some of these attacks caused important loss

* All bomb tonnages are short tons (2,000 lb) and all production tonnages are metric tons (2,205 lb).

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in German oil production. From 12 May 1944 to 3 May 1945 (V-E Day), the combined Air Forces dropped 191,456 tons on the 17 German oil-producing targets, and production took the same grade. The output of aviation gasoline halved (Figure 2). The initial reaction of the Luftwaffe was to offer increased resistance, and consumption increased with a consequent terrific drain on the storage tanks. From August to the end of the war (except December), consumption always exceeded production (Figure 3). Less than 500 tons of aviation gasoline were made during February, 1945, only 40 tons were made in March, none at all in April. Stocks of aviation gasoline on 1 February were only 32,000 tons -- barely enough to wet the tank bottoms.

With both production and stocks declining rapidly, the most drastic curtailment of aircraft operation was put into effect. Training was eliminated in September, and essentially all operations except combat flying were prohibited. In the closing months of the war, Luftwaffe pilots were sent into combat with only 40 to 45 hours of flight training -- sitting ducks for our well-trained air crews. Germany's large reserve of military aircraft stayed on the ground with empty tanks, unable to oppose the advancing forces. The situation with regard to motor gasoline was no less disastrous. Tanks and armored vehicles were moved to the front by oxen. Every motor trip exceeding 50 miles had to be approved by a commanding general. A speed limit of 17 miles per hour was imposed.

Synthetic Bottlenecks: Chemicals, Rubber, Explosives

Among Germany's key war chemicals were synthetic nitrogen, methanol (synthetic wood alcohol), tetraethyl lead, and rubber. Without nitrogen, not a single ton of military explosives or propellants could have been made, and there would have been no fuel for some of the rocket devices. Certain military explosives were entirely dependent on synthetic methanol. Without tetraethyl lead, the octane number of the Luftwaffe's aviation gasoline would have been so low that a 2,000-hp fighter engine would have been able to deliver only 1,200-hp in the pinches -- inadequate

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against Allied planes. Without rubber, the war machine could not have rolled.

Germany's synthetic nitrogen and synthetic methanol plants were few in number, though of large capacity, but an ambitious expansion program was undertaken just as war broke out. With this program in view, the war planners were apparently not too uneasy about the minute stock piles in September, 1939.

Tetraethyl lead, with all production prior to 1939 centered in one plant, was too scarce and concentrated for comfort. A second plant was built, coming into operation in July, 1939, a French plant was captured, and a third German unit was scheduled for completion in 1945. An underground plant was also planned, but no equipment was ever installed. The stock pile of tetraethyl lead in September, 1939, was equal to just 1.1 months' war requirements. Ethylene dichloride, a vital ingredient for ethyl fluid, was manufactured in only one plant.

Rubber for the war machine was also critically scarce, but the development and fabrication of synthetic rubber had advanced successfully by 1936 and 1937. The first large synthetic plant (in Germany) was in operation well before the war, and a second large plant at Buchs also into production by March, 1940, while a third large plant at Bielefeld opened in March, 1943. The rubber stock pile in September, 1939, was equal to 1.1 months' requirements.

The planned expansion in the military explosives and propellants industries began secretly in 1934. Many plants were built, and the expansion and dispersal plans were well worked out, except that the military were always reluctant to improve adequate facilities for their basic raw materials, apparently thinking it difficult to understand that without such raw materials their many over-capacity powder and propellants plants could not run.

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Air Attacks on Chemicals, Rubber, and Indoloxins

Neither the German chemical industry nor any vital segment of it was selected by the Allied air forces for deliberate concentrated attack.

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Far as all division personnel could ascertain, no single attack was dispatched against synthetic nitrogen and methanol, despite the readily perceptible military consequences. Yet both of these vital chemicals were ~~knocked~~ out as a bonus -- fortuitous perhaps but until the end of the war unrecognized -- resulting from the vigorous campaign against oil (Figure 4). After two plants (Leuna and Ludwigsdorf) were shut down by air attacks dispatched against oil targets, Germany was deprived of 53 per cent of her synthetic nitrogen, 40 per cent of her synthetic methanol, and 65 per cent of her synthetic rubber. Damage to five additional oil plants increased the loss in synthetic nitrogen to 91 per cent, in synthetic methanol to 86 per cent. When the nitrogen supply began to vanish, agriculture was the first to feel the pinch. No synthetic nitrogen was available for fertilizer after September, 1944, and the anticipated drop in the 1945 harvest from this cause alone was estimated at 22 per cent.

From September on, the Wehrmacht felt the blow, and in spite of frantic attempts to install plants for converting by-product coke-oven nitrogen into a form satisfactory for explosives manufacture, stocks of explosives had dropped by January, 1945, to less than two months' requirements (Figure 5). High explosives were only 33 per cent and ammonium nitrate 12 per cent of peak production. Thousands of finished shell cases remained unfilled, and those that were filled contained up to 70 per cent of rock salt to stretch the small supply of explosives. The reduction in munitions effectiveness was about equal to the percentage of rock salt used. Supplies of anti-aircraft ammunition were so short, according to General von Ardenne of the Flak Artillery, that battery commanders were ordered not to fire at enemy aircraft overhead unless

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(a) the airplanes were attacking the target which the battery was supposed to protect, (b) the commander was sure he could hit the airplanes!

That nitrogen plants were given a higher repair priority than oil plants is easy to understand. By Allied military intelligence -- at least as far as the Division personnel could learn -- failed to pick up knowledge of the situation until the plants were available for inspection is less comprehensible.

There were 35 large explosives and propellants plants, seven of which made 70 per cent of the total production of high explosives. These plants were never selected for serious strategic attack, although it may be argued that knocking out these key plants might have curtailed production of explosives with less expenditure of effort than the incidental knockout of synthetic nitrogen plants. As the result of a single raid by two Halifaxes which dropped two 2,000-lb. bombs and 1,748 incendiaries, half of the TNT production capacity of one of these plants was destroyed and never recovered.

I, FRED M. OPEL, A-441683, research analyst, OGCN, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the title-page and of pages 1, 2 and 3 (partial) of the Final Report of the Oil Division of the United States Strategic Bombing Survey, photolithographic edition of January 1947.

Fred M. Opel

FRED M. OPEL
AGD # A-441683
Office of Chief of Counsel for
Air Crimes, AFM 696-A

- END -

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. PS-2514

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 25

Doc. No. PS-2514 EXHIBIT No. 25 6/21/47

(Place) Nurnberg, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

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P.S. - 2514 Excerpt from German Statistical
Year Book 1933

dated Berlin 33, is (~~the subject~~) of a document which
(a true copy)
was delivered to me in my sworn capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (~~an~~) original of a document found
(~~in the subject~~)
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Force.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

Library Branch, ACCWC

Rolf C Schuyder

Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich

Herausgegeben
vom Statistischen Reichsamt

Zweihundfünfzigster Jahrgang
1933



Verlag des Statistischen Reichsamtes
Berlin, Unter den Eichen 87

XIX. *Insipiens*

1. Als ordentliches Gericht im Deutschen Reich am 1. Januar 1933

Länder	Bevölkerung Zahl der Gebäude eigen- schaften, nach dem Stand am 31. De- zember 1900 p. 1900	Zahl der			Vermögensverhältnisse Eigentumsverhältnisse			Zahl der Häuser mit Balken- stuhl (p. 1900)	Zahl der Häuser mit Balken- stuhl (p. 1900)	Zahl der Häuser mit Balken- stuhl (p. 1900)	Zahl der Häuser mit Balken- stuhl (p. 1900)
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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. V

CASE No. V

DOCUMENT No. W-4833

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 26

Doc. No. W-4833 EXHIBIT No. 26 9/2/47

For IDENTIFICATION ONLY 8/29/47
IN EVIDENCE 9/2/47
REINTRODUCED 9/18/47

(also) Nuernberg, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schuyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimin.

hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

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(typewritten
(photostated
(misrepresented
(reproduced

pages and entitled

NI- 4833... Affidavit by Heinrich Gattineau

dated March 17, is ~~(the original~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, ~~as (an original of a document found~~
~~in German archives, records and files seized by military~~
~~forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Force.~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, sec. Room

Rolf C Schuyler

ERKLÄRUNG UNTER EID.

Ich, Dr. Heinrich GATTINGAU, z. Zt. in Nuernberger Justizpalast, nachdem ich darauf aufmerksam gemacht worden bin, dass ich mich mit falscher Aussage strafbar mache, stelle ich hiermit unter Eid freiwillig und ohne Zwang folgendes fest:

Ich bin am 6. Januar 1905 in Bukarest, geboren, bin verheiratet. Seit Januar 1928 bin ich Angestellter der I.G. Farbenindustrie zuerst als Sekretär von Duisberg. Seit 1931 war ich Leiter des handelspolitischen Referats, das der Vorläufer der wirtschaftspolitischen Abteilung war und Leiter der Pressestelle der I.G., die unter der Aufsicht von Prof. Erwin SELCE stand. 1933 bis Januar 1938 war ich Leiter der wirtschaftspolitischen Abteilung (WIPO) der I.G. Farbenindustrie in Berlin NW-7 und seit Januar 1939 kaufmännischer Leiter der AG Dynamit NOBEL in Pressburg.

Die Aufgabe als Chef der wirtschaftspolitischen Abteilung (WIPO) fiel mir zu, weil ich neben meiner Sachkenntnis auf handelspolitischen Gebiet, durch meine Pressetätigkeit und Bekanntschaften die noetigen Verbindungen zu Regierung und Parteistellen hatte und daher der I.G. gute Dienste als Verbindungsmann leisten konnte. In dem Bestreben der Leitung der I.G. bei den neuen Machthabern Anschluss zu finden, waren meine Verbindungen und alten Freundschaften die zum Teil noch aus der Zeit meiner Mitgliedschaft im Bund Oberland, bei dem ich seit 1923 Mitglied war, stammten, ausserst nuetzlich. Aus dieser Zeit kenne ich z. B. HIMMEL (Kulturwart der NSDAP), der mir Presseverbindungen verschaffte, Prof. RAUSCHGRIE, der mich u.a. HESS, Stellvertreter des Fuehrers, vorstellte. Mitte 1933 erhielt ich den Titel Sturmabfuhrer z.B.V. in der obersten SA-Fuehrung und Ende 1933 wurde ich zum Standartenfuhrer z.B.V. befördert. Meine Tätigkeit dort bestand von Fall zu Fall in wirtschaftlicher Beratung des Stabschefs der SA ROEHM. Am 30. Juni 1934 wurde ich wegen meiner Zugehoerigkeit zum Stabe ROEHM's von der Gestapo verhaftet und schied nach meiner Entlassung aus der SA aus. Meines Wissens erhielt kein anderes leitendes Mitglied der I.G. zu dieser Zeit den selben oder aehnlichen Titel. Die Verbindung war fuer

14

die SA deswegen wichtig, weil ausser den laufenden allgemeinen Spenden, die nicht ueber mich liefen, andere Antraege auf Spenden an die SA, die von 2000 bis 25000 liefen, durch mich an die Leitung der I.G. herangetragen wurden. Die gresste Spende von 200000 RM fuer MAENTEL der SA ^{2.} _h fiel in dem Winter 1933/34. Diese Antraege, soweit die Summen ueber 2000 RM betrugen, wurden von mir an Hr. Max ILGNER als das zustandige Vorstandsmitglied weitergegeben und von ihm weiter mit Geheimrat Hermann SCHMITZ besprochen. Aus der Zeit vor 1933 sind mir verschiedene ~~Zahlungen~~ Zahlungen aus dem sogenannten Kalle-Fond bekannt, die an politische Parteien und auch die Nationalsozialisten zu Wahlzwecken gemacht wurden. Kleinere Zahlungen wie z. B. die monatlichen Unterstuetzungen, die ab 1932 an den wirtschaftspolitischen Pressedienst von FUNK (Angeklagter in Prozess Nr. 1) bezahlt wurden, kamen aus Mitteln der Pressestelle und bedurften seit dem 30. Juni 1934 Dr. Max ILGNER, ¹⁵ ~~vorher~~ ^{vorher} Prof. _h Erwin SELK ³) und seiner Bewilligung. Durch Dr. ILGNER's Initiative wurde zu Beginn 1933 der Wirtschaftsfuehrerkreis, der eng mit dem Propagandaministerium zusammenarbeitete, (sogenannter F-Kreis) geschaffen. Dieser Kreis bestand aus Vertretern der Industrie, unter anderem Herrn von WINTERFELD (Siemens), Dr. RAHN (Mittleuropaeischer Wirtschaftstag und westliche Schwerindustrie), O.C. FISCHER, Dr. ILGNER und mir fuer I.G. Farben. Diese Organisationen setzten es sich zur Aufgabe im Zusammenhang mit dem Propagandaministerium die Ereignisse in Deutschland _h die fuer den deutschen Ruf im Ausland unguenstig waren, abzuswaechen und dafuer zu sorgen, dass die Verhaeltnisse des "Neuen Deutschland" im Ausland in besseres Licht gesetzt wurden. Es war auch die Aufgabe des _h Wirtschaftsfuehrerkreises ungeschickte Aktionen des Propagandaministeriums zu verhindern und durch geeignete zu ersetzen. Der Wirtschaftsfuehrerkreis war dazu in der Lage, da seine Mitglieder die auslaendischen Verhaeltnisse gut kannten, gute Verbindungen im Ausland hatten und auf die Mentalitaet der betreffenden Laender eingestellt waren. Die Exportpolitik war durch den Lauf der Ereignisse in Deutschland sehr gestoert worden und die Vertreter der Industrie wollten nun darangehen, diesen un-

gunstigen Entwicklung durch entsprechende Propaganda entgegenzuarbeiten. Man versuchte, die Aufmerksamkeit von den politischen Fragen auf kulturelle abzulenken. Im Propagandaministerium war diese Entwicklung sehr erwünscht, da dadurch die Verbindungen, welche die Industrie im Ausland hatte, fuer seine Zwecke benutzt werden konnten. Ausserdem war guenstig, Leute zu benutzen, die nicht als bezahlte Propagandisten abgestempelt waren. Diese Propagandataetigkeit wurde nicht vom Propagandaministerium sondern von den Firmen der betreffenden Referenten finanziert. So bearbeitete ich Skandinavien und (Dr. Max ILGNER Nordamerika. Unter anderem wurden auch Reisen von auslaendischen Journalisten nach Deutschland finanziert. Die Verhandlungen und die Bezahlung des Propagandisten Ivy LEE fallen auch in diese Zeit. Die Zahlungen fuer diese Zwecke hat Hr. ILGNER bei der Zentral-Finanzverwaltung der I.G. abgerechnet und Geheimrat SCHMITZ davon in Kenntnis gesetzt. Das Buero Dr. ILGNER's wurde als Geschaeftsstelle fuer den Wirtschaftsfuehrerkreis benuetzt. Andere Propaganda-Organisationen, die Initiative von ILGNER aufgezogen wurden, sind die Vereinigung Karl SCHUEZ und der Mitteleuropaeische Wirtschaftstag. Diese Taetigkeit von Dr. ILGNER stand auch im Zusammenhang mit seinem Bestreben, sich den neuen Machthabern nuetzlich zu machen, um so eine prominente Stellung fuer sich selbst zu erlangen. Er war dazu in der Lage, da er als Leiter der NW-7 Organisation der I.G. in alle Angelegenheiten der I.G. Farben Einblick hatte und sich dadurch anderen Leuten und Dienststellen nuetzlich machen konnte. Sein Ehrgeiz machte sich z. B. auch darin bemerkbar, dass er von Anfang an versuchte, die WIPO und die Pressestelle unter seine Aufsicht stellen zu lassen, was ihm im Jahre 1934 gelang.

Mit der Machtuebernahme HITLER's versuchten die verschiedenen leitenden Mitglieder der I.G., Anschluss an Nazi-Reise zu finden. Geheimrat SCHMITZ z.B. wurde Mitglied des Kuratoriums fuer das "Haus der deutschen Kunst", Mitglied des Reichstags. Prof. SELCK war bei der SS, hatte seine Verbindungen daher. Georg von SCHNITZER hielt einen Salon in Berlin, um so mit den fuhrenden Leuten engen Kontakt zu halten. Die meisten Vorstandsmit-

NI-4833

glieder und viele leitende Personallichkeiten der I.G. Farben wurden zu Wehrwirtschaftsführern ernannt. Diese Titel wurden durch das Wirtschaftsministerium fuer Verdienste um die ^{Waffenherstellung} Rüstungsproduktion verliehen. 14

Die Aufgabe der wirtschaftspolitischen Abteilung war es, Verbindung mit den immer zahlreicher werdenden Regierungs- und halboffiziellen Stellen zu halten. Unter anderem war es Aufgabe der WIPO, Verbindungen mit der Auslandsorganisation der NSDAP aufrecht zu erhalten. Wir verschafften die politischen Unbedenklichkeitserklärungen der A.O., die fuer die Ausreise der Angestellten der I.G. Farben erforderlich waren. Eine der Bedingungen fuer die Erteilung dieser Bewilligung war, dass die ausreisenden Herren sich im Ausland bei der A.O. melden und im nationalsozialistischen Sinne betätigen mussten. Diese Unbedenklichkeitserklärung wurde nur Leuten mit einer bejahenden Stellung zum Nationalsozialismus erteilt, d. h., dass politische Gegner oder Nichtarier diese Bewilligung nicht erhalten konnten. Soweit die Reisenden Funktionäre in einer Parteiorganisation waren, mussten sie sich auch nach Rückkehr bei der A.O. zwecks Berichterstattung ueber die wirtschaftlichen und politischen Bedingungen der betreffenden Laender melden. Vielfach kam es auch vor, dass leitende Angestellte der I.G. Farben im Ausland, darunter auch viele Verbindungsmänner, gleichzeitig Funktionen in der A.O. bekleideten. Alle deutschen Vertreter der I.G. unterstanden natuerlich der politischen und sonstigen Kontrolle der A.O. Die A.O. wollte und I.G. Farben willigte ein und bestand nach 1937 darauf, dass die I.G. Vertreter soweit sie Deutsche waren im Ausland sich an saemtlichen Aktivitäten und Veranstaltungen der A.O. beteiligten.

Die I.G. war im Jahre 1932 an der Einfuehrung des sogenannten Einheits- treibstoffes interessiert, da sie grosse Summen in das Hydrierverfahren fuer synthetische Benzinprodukten investiert hatte. Es war daher wichtig zu wissen was HITLER in dieser Frage zu tun gedachte, falls er zur Macht kaeme. Ich arrangierte diese ^{in Auftraege von E. Goebbels} Zusammenkunft durch HAUSHOFER und Rudolf HESS. 14

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HITLER sagte zu, dass ^{auf} ^{Grund} er unserer Produktion den noetigen Schutz gewahren ^h
wuerde.

Die Institution der Verbindungsmänner der I.G. Farben war eine Idee von Dr. Max ILGNER. Diese Verbindungsmänner waren dem kaufmannischen Ausschuss verantwortlich und wurden meistens auf Vorschlag von ILGNER oder der Verkaufsgemeinschaft vom kaufmannischen Ausschuss ernannt. Ihre monatlichen Berichte befassten sich mit währungspolitischen Angelegenheiten, mit politischen Situationsschilderungen, mit Ueberblicken ueber die Industrie ^{der} betreffenden Laender ihrer Produktion etc. Diese Berichte gingen an das Buero des kaufmannischen Ausschusses und wurden von dort an die interessierten Stellen weitergeleitet. So kamen sie auch zur volkswirtschaftlichen Abteilung (VOWI), wo sie weiter verwertet wurden. So fanden sie auch spaeter ihren Weg in die verschiedenen Militaer- und Regierungstellen, die von der VOWI Berichte erhielten. Auch die WIPO erhielt die sie interessierenden Teilberichte, d. h. ueber politische und handelspolitische Fragen und ich weiss, dass wichtige Berichte dieser Art an den Vorstand weitergeleitet wurden. Saemtliche Verbindungsmänner waren Leute, ueber deren Ernennung zuerst mit der A.O. Ruecksprache gepflogen wurde und die der A.O. genehm oder zumindest tragbar waren.

1936 oder 1937 wandte sich Staatssekretaer POESSE vom Wirtschaftsministerium an die I.G., um festzustellen, welche Produktionskapazitaeten verschiedener Austauschstoffe z. B. Zellwolle, Leichtmetall und syntetisches Benzin bei der I.G. vorhanden waren, um ^{Angaben anzufragen wegen, ob die Produktionskapazitaeten fuer den Krieg} fuer einen Kriegsfall informiert ^h
zu sein. Die I.G. stellte sich durch die Spartenbueros Statistiken fuer diese Arbeiten zur Verfuegung. Diese Statistiken wurden durch die Wirtschaftsgruppen, in denen wieder die I.G. Spartenleiter sassen, an das Wirtschaftsministerium weitergeleitet.

1
4

Ich habe jede der ^{sechs} ~~sechs~~ Seiten dieser Erklärung unter Eid sorgfältig durchgelesen und eigenhändig gegengezeichnet, habe die notwendigen Korrekturen in meiner eigenen Handschrift vorgenommen und mit meinen Anfangsbuchstaben gegengezeichnet und erkläre hiermit unter Eid, dass ich in dieser Erklärung nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen die reine Wahrheit gesagt habe.

H. Heinrich Gattineau

Dr. Heinrich GATTINEAU

Sworn to and signed before me this^{13th} day of March 1947 at Nuernberg by Dr. Heinrich GATTINEAU, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

Otto Verrer

OTTO VERRER

U.S. Civilian A-444385, Interrogator
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. War Department

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-5170

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 27

Doc. No. NI-5170 EXHIBIT No. 27 9/2/47

FOR IDENTIFICATION ONLY 8/29/47
IN EVIDENCE 9/2/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug. 47

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Rolf C Schuyler

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1

Rudolf Aschenauer
Verteidiger von Angeklagtem
Dr. Gattmann

Munich, 31. Mai 1947

An die Anklagevertretung
in Falle 6

In der Anlage übersende ich Ihnen folgende von Dr. Gattmann
unterschiedene Erklärung:

"In der widersprüchlichen Erklärung vom 15. März 1947, die mir von
Herrn Vorber vorgelegt wurde, sind eine Reihe von Fälschungen und unricht-
tügen und irreführenden Formulierungen enthalten; ich habe darauf
ausdrücklich hingewiesen und in einzelnen Punkten, die mir besonders
wichtig erschienen, nachträglich schriftlich eine Berichtigung ver-
langt. Bei sorgfältigem Studium, zu dem mir leider keine Zeit
gegeben wurde, habe ich jedoch festgestellt, dass die Erklärung
auch noch in anderen Punkten unrichtig ist. Ich setze daher meine
Unterschrift unter die Erklärung vom 15. März 1947 zurück.

Munich, den 31. Mai 1947

ges. Heinrich Gattmann

Rudolf Aschenauer

NI-5170
-2-

ERKLAERUNG

IN DER EISESSTATTLICHEN ERKLAERUNG VOM 13. MAERZ 1947
DIE MIR VON HERRN VERBER VORGELEGT WURDE, SIND EINE REIHE
VON FEHLERN UND UNRICHTIGEN UND IRREFUEHRENDEN FORMULIE-
RUNGEN ENTHALTEN. ICH HABE DARAUF MUENDLICH HINGEWIESEN
UND IN EINZELNEN PUNKTEN, DIE MIR BESONDERS WICHTIG ER-
SCHIENEN, NACHTRAEGLICH SCHRIFTLICH EINE BERICHTIGUNG VER-
LANGT. BEI SORGFALTIGEM STUDIUM, ZU DEM MIR SEINERZEIT
KEINE ZEIT GEGEBEN WURDE, HABE ICH JEDOCH FESTGESTELLT,
DASS DIE ERKLAERUNG AUCH NOCH IN ANDEREN PUNKTEN UNRICHTIG
IST, ICH ZIEHE DAHER MEINE UNTERSCHRIFT UNTER DIE ERKLAE-
RUNG VOM 13. MAERZ 1947 ZURUECK.

NUERNBERG, DEN 31. MAI 1947

Heinrich Gattineau
HEINRICH GATTINEAU

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-5788

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 28

Doc. No. NI-5788 EXHIBIT No. 28 8/29/47

Re introduced 9/9/47

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(Date) 26 August 1947

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Einleitung

Die vorliegende Arbeit, die in Hamburg, zwischen dem 1. und 15. April 1933, im Auftrag des Reichsausschusses für die Erforschung der Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung, verfaßt wurde, ist eine Darstellung der Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung in Deutschland von 1848 bis 1933.

1. Die Arbeiterbewegung in Deutschland

Die Arbeiterbewegung in Deutschland ist eine Bewegung, die sich aus der Arbeiterbewegung in England, Frankreich und den Vereinigten Staaten ableitet. Sie ist eine Bewegung, die sich aus der Arbeiterbewegung in England, Frankreich und den Vereinigten Staaten ableitet.

Die Arbeiterbewegung in Deutschland ist eine Bewegung, die sich aus der Arbeiterbewegung in England, Frankreich und den Vereinigten Staaten ableitet. Sie ist eine Bewegung, die sich aus der Arbeiterbewegung in England, Frankreich und den Vereinigten Staaten ableitet.

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2. Die Arbeiterbewegung in Deutschland

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5) Einkünfte in Deutschland aus einer Tätigkeit

Einkünfte in Deutschland	Mittel und Maßstab	Lohn und Gehalt
Einkünfte aus einer Tätigkeit	Mittel und Maßstab	Lohn und Gehalt
Einkünfte aus einer Tätigkeit	Mittel und Maßstab	Lohn und Gehalt
Einkünfte aus einer Tätigkeit	Mittel und Maßstab	Lohn und Gehalt
Einkünfte aus einer Tätigkeit	Mittel und Maßstab	Lohn und Gehalt
Einkünfte aus einer Tätigkeit	Mittel und Maßstab	Lohn und Gehalt
Einkünfte aus einer Tätigkeit	Mittel und Maßstab	Lohn und Gehalt

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1970 marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The agency has achieved many milestones in the history of space exploration, including the first manned mission to the Moon in 1968 and the first shuttle launch in 1968. NASA's achievements have inspired generations of Americans and have paved the way for future space exploration.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

James L. Smith

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-8037

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 29

REINTRODUCED 9/13/47
REINTRODUCED 9/18/47

Doc. No. NI-8037 EXHIBIT No. 29 8/29/47

(Place) Nuernberg, Germany

(Date) 21 August 47

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VI - 8037..... Interrogation of Buechele.....
....by Dr. Otto Hellmuth.....

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- 1 -

STADENPOL 800
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(Folgt Diktat des Lebenslauf, dem die Liste der Aemter angeschlossen wurde, niedergelegt im Affidavit vom 18.4.47)

F.: Wir wollen uns heute aber MOB unterhalten.
War es ausserhalb ihrer MOB-Frauen in Ihrem Arbeitsgebiet?

A.: Motivationsprobleme? - Wir wurden da nicht gehört, wir hatten keine Individualität. Es war die Wirtschaftsgruppe als solche da, Dr. Fischer, die hatte die Produktion zu sammeln, das wurde an das Wirtschaftsministerium weitergegeben.

Fig. 2. *Notes, drawings, and text*

4.1. "Wieso wir geschickt in Werk. Wenn, dann kann es nur der Be-
triefener wissen. Wenn Sie sagen MOB-Frage, dann
weiß ich nicht, wie ich das beantworten soll. Wenn eine Be-

7.1: Stimmt Frage an das Werk gerichtet wird, dann muss der Be-
krieger eine Antwort geben. Eine Modbearbeitungsstelle hat-
ten wir nicht. Ich will aber eine Sache erläutern: Die Fra-
ge des Schutzes, die sogenannten Schutzmassnahmen, die im
Fall einer Gefährdung zu treffen sind, da war ja das Werk als
gelöst. Wenn das Werk weggerissen wird, dann teilt es sich
so, dass Schutzmassnahmen getroffen wurden, das war Herr
Wiederhold. Stimmt.

Vol. 24, No. 217 to 247600, 247601 to 247602

Aber das wollte ich nicht, dafür war Hans-Zeibardt mindestens
für mich der ideale Mann.

4. War die Luftwaffe verbunden mit verschiedenen Generalen,
die Luftwaffe, die ich nicht, aber 1935/36, es war ein
Mittel, um die Luftwaffe zu greifen. Wie
sah es aus?

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1. In der Zeit vom 1. April bis zum 30. April 1968 wurde die telefonische
Anfrage, ob ein bestimmter Name im Telefonbuch zu finden ist, mit Erfolg, damit
es möglich war, den Namen des betreffenden Personals zu ermitteln.

- A.: Von der Warnzentrale wurde angerufen: Wir haben das Geschwader gesichtet. Dann kam es darauf an, kann das Werk bis zur Ankunft des Geschwaders ordnungsgemäss abgestellt werden.
- F.: Was verstehen Sie unter "abgestellt"?
- A.: Das ganze Leunawerk hing von der Gaserzeugung bis zur Fertigproduktion wie ein Webennetz zusammen. Jeder Betrieb ist mit dem anderen gekoppelt. Wenn in irgendeinem Betrieb eine grössere Störung stattgefunden hätte, dann wäre es möglich gewesen, dass sich das ganze Werk entspannt hätte. Es war deshalb so, dass man das Werk als solches in sich abriegelte, verschiedene Komplexe abriegelte durch Zumschalten von Schiebern, von Leitungen, sodass man den Schaden lokalisieren konnte.
- F.: Das ist tatsächlich vorgenommen worden während der Luftschutzübungen?
- A.: Es ist nur papiermässig vorgenommen worden.
- F.: Die Produktion ging weiter? Wie geschah die Meldung?
- A.: Es hiess: Jetzt kommt das Geschwader. Die haben dann ihre Zeiten geschätzt, der Flak-Kommandeur hat sagen müssen, ob er es rechtzeitig erkannt hat, hat geschossen. Der Flieger hat dann gesagt "ich bin durchgekommen" oder "ich bin getroffen worden".
- F.: Ist geschossen worden?
- A.: Nein, es war nur Planspiel. Die haben das gemacht, um es für den Ernstfall auswerten zu können.
- F.: Sind Tief- und Sturzflüge gewesen?
- A.: Ja.
- F.: Haben die Flieger etwas abgeworfen?
- A.: Nein.
- F.: Ist blind geschossen worden?
- A.: Nein, ich weiss allerdings nicht, ob die eine 2 cm-Kanone abgeworfen hat - es wäre möglich.
- F.: Eine Abwehrkanone?
- A.: Das weiss ich nicht mehr recht.
- F.: Die Flugzeuge haben keine Blinden Bomben abgeworfen?
- A.: Nein, das wäre eine gewisse Gefahr gewesen für das Werk, wenn eine Last auf eine Schmelzleistung geflogen wäre, hätte das nachgehen sein können.
- F.: Und wie ging es dann weiter?
- A.: Dann war das Spiel als solches beendet, dann wurde gesagt, was wir hätten machen können, ob die Meldung zu spät oder zu früh eingetroffen wäre. Herr Deinhart hat das dann ausgewertet, usw.
- F.: Sind Sie auch als Werk kritisiert worden von den Luftschutz?
- A.: Nein, ich habe das nicht, ich habe die Auswertung der Kritik gehört. Wir haben nur gesagt, wenn es so gut gelingt, so tief abzuherunterkommen, dann ist das ja schon

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bedenklich.

F.: War Oberst Thoma bei diesen Planspielen zugegen?

A.: Ich kann es nicht genau sagen, Generaloberst Milch habe ich in Erinnerung, ein paar Luftwaffengeneräle, es ist möglich, dass Thoma da war. Ich habe ihn gesehen.

F.: Anlässlich von Planspielen?

A.: Nein

F.: Wie oft haben diese Planspiele stattgefunden?

A.: Ich habe so ein Spiel nur einmal erlebt. Dagegen, dass mal angeordnet wurde, wir wollen mal einen Tag üben, Durchgabe von Nachrichten zur Abstellung, das ist ab und zu gemacht worden.

F.: Können Sie sich an das Datum erinnern, ungefähr?

A.: Das ist schwer, nach dieser Grossübung hat Deinhart von sich aus ab und zu eine solche Übung gemacht. Ich weiss es nicht mehr.

F.: Welche Rolle hat die Vermittlungsstelle W dabei gespielt?

A.: Vermittlungsstelle W war, soweit ich darüber im Bild bin, eingerichtet worden für Klärung von Fragen über Landesverrat bei Abgabe von militärischen Geheimnissen ins Ausland. Es wurde bekanntgegeben, dass da eine Vermittlungsstelle W eingerichtet wurde, das wurde von Krauch und Kaieriem eingerichtet. Ein Herr Diekmann hat in Berlin gesessen und hat Patent-Fragen bearbeitet.

F.: Ist das alles, was Sie über die Stelle wissen?

A.: Ich habe mit der Stelle nichts zu tun gehabt.

F.: Wenn die Wehrmacht von Ihnen Auskunft haben wollte, ist sie an die Stelle herangetreten?

A.: Wenn Herr Thoma etwas wissen wollte, hat er mich kommen lassen. Bei der Luftwaffe war es genau so, weil die Luftwaffe durch Herrn Müglicher Verbindung hatte.

F.: Was ist Ihnen über Dr. Reitlinger bekannt?

A.: Das war ein Mann von Ilgner. Dr. Reitlinger war ein Mann der Statistik, der zusammenstellte, Abhandlungen schrieb.

F.: Hat Reitlinger mit der Luftwaffe zusammengearbeitet?

A.: Das weiss ich nicht.

F.: Inwieweit sind Sie mit Ilgner in Berührung gekommen?

A.: Er war Vorstandsmitglied.

F.: Konkrete Fälle

A.: Südostausschuss, er war in verschiedenen Gesellschaften.

F.: Was wissen Sie über seine Spionage-Tätigkeit, Schellenberg?

A.: Da weiss ich nichts.

F.: Kehren wir zum MOB zurück. Der Buna-Teil wäre nur eine Seite. Wer war zuständig für MOB-Fragen auf dem synthetischen Treibstoffgebiet?

A.: Eigentlich Krauch

A.: Nein, in dem Betrieb?

A.: Das hätte ich sein müssen

F.: Sind Sie nie gefragt worden?

A.: Nein.

F.: Herr Doktor Blütefisch, das hat keinen Wert

F.: Von wem soll ich demgefragt worden sein?

F.: Stellen Sie sich vor, dass ich nicht frage ohne zu wissen, warum!

A.: Wir haben nur Produktionspläne herausgegeben.

F.: Wie haben Sie die genannt?

A.: Produktionspläne

F.: Haben Sie die Pläne für jeden MOB-Fall genannt

A.: Das ist möglich

F.: Wer war für die Fragen auf dem synthetischen Treibstoffgebiet für Leuna zuständig?

A.: Da war ich zuständig

F.: Was war der Sinn der Mobpläne?

A.: Eine Produktion aufzugeben, für den Fall, dass bzw. Deutschland in einen Krieg verwickelt würde. Jede Produktion musste angeben: 'was könnt Ihr, wenn - -'

F.: Warum sind die Mob-Anforderungen ständig gesteigert worden?

A.: Um eine gewisse Widerstandskraft zu erhöhen

F.: Weil man den Krieg als näher empfunden hat

F.: Jed. Treibstoff ist das undurchsichtig. Der Treibstoffverbrauch in Deutschland war ein enormer. Was an synthetischer und Blütefisch-Lieferung lieferbar war, war sehr gering. Das ist geschildert worden unter Plan Autarkie. Als nun gesagt wurde, was für MOB verwendbar, da kann man nur sagen: "alles"

F.: ~~Wieso?~~ Warum Sie bei Sitzungen anwesend, wo Krauch das Wort gesprochen hat?

A.: Nein.

F.: Haben Sie Krauch im Zusammenhang mit der Erzeugung von synthetischen Benzin gesprochen

F.: Ich frage, wie stark ist die Gesamtproduktion von Fliegerbenzin

F.: Hat Kr. auch Andeutungen gemacht, dass zu einem gewissen Zeitpunkt erhebliche Mengen gebraucht würden?

A.: Nein, müsste ich nicht.

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F.: Jemand aus seinem Stab?

A.: Nein, wüsste ich nicht.

F.: Hat Ungewitter derartige Andeutungen gemacht?

R.: Das war Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemische Industrie

F.: Erdmann?

A.: Kenne ich nicht

F.: Sonst irgend jemand?

A.: Ich wüsste nicht. Es müsste Thoma gesagt haben, dass wir alle Zeit schlagfertig sind. Herr Mücklich hat gedrängt, er möchte hochklepffeste K Treibstoffe haben.

F.: Welche Quantitäten?

A.: Quantitäten waren sehr hoch genannt, von uns praktisch nicht vorhanden. Isooktan y s.B.

F.: Wurde ein Zeitpunkt genannt, zu dem bestimmte Mengen zur Verfügung stehen mussten? Denken Sie an 1938

R.: Über Iso-Oktan, darüber im Reichsluftfahrtministerium der Kampf ob Iso-Oktan oder ~~Wasserstoff~~ ein geeigneter Treibstoff sei und über diese Diskussionen ist die Entwicklung des Iso-Oktan ins Technische zurückgetreten, sodass bei Anfang des Krieges nur wenige 1000 to zur Verfügung standen, es war also kein Termin gesetzt für uns.

F.: Haben Sie an die WIFO geliefert?

A.: Flieger-Benzin für die Wehrmacht

F.: Sind dort Läger gehalten worden

A.: Ja, die haben Läger gehabt.

F.: Wie gross waren die?

A.: Das ist nicht meiner Kenntnis. Es wurde abgerufen für die WIFO direkt vom Werk in Esslingen. Ob da Läger von 10- oder 20 to waren, kann ich nicht sagen.

F.: Haben Sie bei der IG Läger gehabt?

A.: Wir hatten nur Läger in Jena, nur Produktionsläger und einige gewerbliche oder gewerbliche Annehmlichkeiten. Mit dem Absatz beschäftigte sich die Standard Shell und Gasolin

- Hier wurden einige Minuten Pause eingeschaltet -

F.: Was würden Sie als Ziel der nationalsozialistischen Wirtschaftspolitik bezeichnen?

A.: Ich würde sagen es ist die Volkswirtschaft unter staatlicher Aufsicht.

F.: Es bedeutet Druck?

A.: Es bedeutet, dass alle Wirtschaftskräfte des Staates in einem bestimmten Rahmen, unter staatlicher Aufsicht, arbeiten müssen. Die Politik ist die, die die Wirtschaft zu einem bestimmten Ziel zu führen.

A.: Die Wehrmacht ist eine politische Organisation, die die Sicherheit des Reiches zu gewährleisten hat. Sie ist nicht nur eine militärische Organisation, sondern eine politische Organisation, die die Sicherheit des Reiches zu gewährleisten hat.

F.: Wann?

A.: Da die Wehrmacht eine politische Organisation ist, ist sie auch eine politische Organisation.

F.: Wann?

A.: Wenn man es jetzt sieht, hat diese nationale Erstarbung dazu geführt, dass wir gegenwärtig, unter Umständen mit Gewalt, das ist das Volk einer wehrfähigen nicht in der Form mitgeteilt, das ist die Erfahrung gewesen.

F.: Sie brauchen übrigens das Wort "Kanonen" - -

A.: "Kanonen sind wichtiger als Bunker". Gewiss, man muss ja sagen, ein Staat ist ja nur dann in sich stark, wenn er gesichert ist gegen seine Nachbarn, d.h. wenn er seine Politik führen kann ohne angegriffen zu sein, ohne dass ein Dritter hineinredet. Das war wohl so die Auffassung der Führenden.

F.: Würden Sie sagen, dass es das Ziel gewesen ist, die Wehrmacht so zu erstarben, dass ein unbegrenzter Lebensraum gewonnen werden konnte?

A.: Das hätte ich nicht angenommen, ich hätte gedacht, so zu erstarben, dass es den innegewonnenen Lebensraum verteidigen kann.

F.: Und dann?

A.: Das ist die Zielsetzung, die ich für vernünftig halte.

F.: Und wann haben Sie erkannt, dass das nicht ~~die offizielle Zielsetzung~~ die offizielle Zielsetzung war?

A.: Ich muss sagen, ich war überrascht, ich habe immer gesagt, das ist eine Überhebung, die erkennen lässt, wie wenig die andere Seite - die Führung des nationalsozialistischen Aufbaus - das kann und die Macht der anderen eintaxiert.

F.: Von wann ist Ihnen klar geworden, dass das Ziel der nationalsozialistischen Wirtschafts- und Wehrpolitik eine Absolute Autarkie in Deutschland gewesen ist?

A.: Das ist mir aufgegangen in den Jahren 1936/37, wo man immer sagte "Autarkie", während wir sagten, diese als solche steht jeder Entwicklung hemmend gegenüber, der freie Austausch ist das einzig - -

F.: Wann ist Ihnen klar geworden, dass die Wehrpolitik Angriffs-politik war?

A.: Ich war überrascht, dass man diese Ziele zu verwirklichen begann.

F.: Wann?

A.: Mit dem Einmarsch in Polen.

F.: Nicht 1938?

A.: Österreich habe ich für eine politische Aktion gehalten.

F.: Tschechei?

A.: Da habe ich gesagt, das ist ein Schritt, der rein nach Macht aussieht, das ist wenig Politik zur Sicherstellung, das sieht nach Machtgelüsten aus. Wenn man mich sagte, das ist eine politische Aktion, um mit der Tschechei in ein gutes Verhältnis zu kommen.

- F.: Haben Sie sich vergegenwärtigt, dass die Tschechei nur das erste Kapitel sein wird?
- A.: Meine Auffassung war und ist die, man hat mit Blut gearbeitet, und ich habe gesagt "nun wird er die Finger davon lassen"
- F.: Dann fing Polen an
- A.: Wie der abrupte Einmarsch in Polen geschah, da fiel es wie Schuppen von meinen Augen
- F.: Ich meine die Vorbereitung
- A.: Diese Sachen sind uns ja stark durch die Presse gegeben, wo Hitler sagte, ich will ja nur die Strasse zum ~~Korridor~~ Korridor
- F.: War es Ihnen nicht klar, dass es nicht um den Korridor, sondern um Polen ging? Was die Greuelthaten die in der Presse figurierten, hatten doch nichts mit dem Korridor zu tun.
- A.: Bei den Greuelthaten habe ich gedacht, das stimmt nicht ganz
- F.: Als Sie am 28. August 1939 das Telegramm von der Vermittlungsstelle W bekamen?
- K.: Da war uns klar, da soll scheinbar zur Waffe gegriffen werden.
- F.: Massnahmen, die eine Heeresleitung trifft, sind Massnahmen, die ihre Schatten vorauswerfen
- A.: Nicht unbedingt. Fischer rief mich an und sagte, es kommt nicht zum Krieg, es wird alles beigelegt
- F.: Kann man die Mobilmachung der Wirtschaft ~~in~~ in der totalen Kriegsführung rückgängig machen?
- A.: Ich muss sagen, wir hatten keine grosse Umstellung, sondern laufende Weiterfabrikation von Benzin
- F.: Ich rede von der IG
- A.: Bei der IG insgesamt bin ich derselben Meinung, es war kein Rüstungs-Fertigungsbetrieb
- F.: Es war eine komplette Umachichtung
- A.: Es bestand ein Programm, Ludwigshafen stillzulegen
- F.: Was wissen Sie darüber?
- A.: Ich weiss nur, dass Ludwigshafen ein Telegramm bekommen hat
- F.: Wann?
- A.: Am 1. oder 2. September 1939 - der Betrieb soll stillgelegt sein
- F.: Von wem?
- A.: Von Ungewitter
- F.: Was haben Sie sich dabei gedacht - man will den polnischen Korridor und legt Ludwigshafen still?
- A.: Um sofort Arbeitskräfte zu bekommen. Ich glaube, mit dieser Sache gleichzeitig lief die Kriegserklärung von Frankreich und England. Das Telegramm kann auch am 3.9.39 gekommen sein.
- F.: Wenn es am 3.9. gekommen ist, dann war es selbstverständlich
- A.: Ich weiss das nicht genau

F.r Was wissen Sie von dem Telegramm?

A.: Es ist darüber diskutiert worden.

F.: Wo?

A.: In Leuna, ich glaube, Schneider hat mir gesagt, Ludwigshafen hat den Befehl bekommen, stillgelegt zu werden.

A.: Sie müssen sich entsinnen, ob vor Kriegsausbruch mit Frank-
reich und England

A.: Louisa war nicht mein Werk, ich kann nicht den Tag genau sagen

F.: Kann es nach dem 3.9. gewesen sein?

A.: Es kann auch sein - wenn ich das beschwören soll, das kann ich nicht. Das liegt sicher bei den Herren von Ludwigshafen fest.

F.1 Ich will von Ihnen wissen, wann haben Sie von dem Telegramm Kenntnis bekommen

A.1 Es war in den Tagen der kolossalen Unruhe, ich kann es nicht sagen

F.: Wenn Sie am dem 3.9. 1939 von dort abgehört haben, dann wurde das, was Sie hier gegen Frick und den Hauptmann behauptet, dann war es gewissermaßen eine selbstverständliche Anordnung, die Ihnen sicher nicht hatten geblieben wäre -

A.: Ja, das ist auch für mich logisch, aber trotzdem, weil ich nicht Betriebsführer in Ludwigshafen war, kann ich es nicht sagen.

F.: Es handelt sich nicht um Ihre Person dabei & ich bitte Sie, sich besonders anzustrengen. Wann haben Sie Kenntnis von dem Telegramm bekommen?

A.: Es kam erst die MOB-Order am 28. August, da wusste ich von Ludwigshafen nichts. Einige Tage später hörte ich es, ob aber vor oder nach dem 3.9. - -

Fr: Der 3. September war ein Sonntag, waren Sie da in Ihrem Büro?

A.: Auf jeden Fall in Leuna. Man ist da auch im Werk gewesen, jeden Sonntag vormittag. Es ist ja auch nicht so, dass die uns das sofort mitgeteilt hätten, das hat man dann erfahren, deshalb kann ich nicht sagen

F.1 Am 28. August hat Sie der lokale Wehrkreiscommandant benachrichtigt, dass der MOB-Fall vorliegt, gleichzeitig ist mitgeteilt worden, dass die MOB-Produktion beginnen soll. Welches war die Stelle, die die Anordnung gegeben hat, der Regierungs-Präsident oder der Wehrkreis-Beauftragte?

A.1 Es kann sein, dass der Regierungs-Präsident vorgehen hat.

7.1 Was hat er Ihnen gegeben - ein Telegramm?

A.: Das kann ich nicht sagen, das ging direkt an Schneider. Auf jeden Fall ist das am 28.8. bekanntgegeben

K.: Was wir suchen?

H. Die Abteilungsleiter, soweit ich weise

Q.1 How do you mind our?

A.: Das sind vielleicht insgesamt 20 Berren

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F.: Was hat Schneider gesagt?

A.: "Der MOB-Fall ist eingetreten, Sie haben in Ihrem Betrieb die Produktion und die Abgabe von Leuten danach zu richten"

F.: Hat er irgendwelche persönlichen Erläuterungen gegeben?

A.: Reden hat er nicht gehalten

F.: Keine Rede - -

A.: Er hat gesagt, dass jeder mit Ruhe seine Pflicht zu tun habe, es ist jetzt Krieg, ich erwarte von Jedem, dass er an seinem Posten steht.

F.: Sie standen am 28.8. unter dem Eindruck, dass das nur Krieg gegen Polen bedeutet?

A.: Ja, wobei ich sagen muss, dass aus den Nachrichten, die am 29. kamen, mit dem Rückversicherungs-Vertrag von Beck (der General von Polen) wobei ich sagte, ob England und Frankreich das zulassen, das wird fraglich sein

F.: Was war am 29.8.?

A.: War da nicht in der Presse ein Vermittlungsvorschlag von England gekommen, die Sache einzulenken? Das kam noch dazwischen wo Hitler sagte 'ich lasse mich nicht kommandieren'

F.: Haben Sie mit Krieg von England gerechnet am 29.?

A.: Ich muss sagen, wo Hitler das sagte, den Boden der Verhandlungen in der Politik ausschaltete, habe ich gesagt, das ist Krieg, wie kann ein Mann solch eine abrupte Antwort geben!

F.: Wann kam dann das ^{Ludwigshafener} Telegramm?

A.: Diese Äußerung ist, glaube ich, am letzten August-Tag gefallen, und dann habe ich davon gehört, wenn ich die Sache chronologisch nehme, Ludwigshafen wird stillgelegt. Es ist möglich, dass ich das am 1. oder 2. Sept. 39 gehört habe

F.: Sie haben gesagt, am 29. oder 30.8.

A.: Das glaube ich nicht.

F.: Mir kommt es darauf an, vor oder nach dem 3.9.

F.: Sind am 29. und den folgenden Tagen weitere Sitzungen in Leuna wegen des Kriegsausbruches abgehalten worden?

A.: Einzelbesprechungen in den Ressorts sicher

F.: Die Abteilungsleiter mit den Untergebenen?

A.: Die Abteilungsleiter haben ihre Betriebsleiter y zusammengerufen, haben ihnen die Worte von Schneider übermittelt.

F.: Wieviele Betriebsführer waren das?

A.: 50 oder 60

F.: 20 Abteilungsleiter und 50 oder 60 Betriebsführer?

Diese haben in ihren Ressorts am 28. August 1939 erklärt bekommen, das ist Krieg?

A.: Ja.

F.: Was haben die Betriebsleiter ihrerseits getan?

A.: Sie haben dann ihrerseits die Werkmeister zusammengerufen, die Obermeister, die Meister und haben sicher mit den entsprechenden Worten weitergegeben, was Schneider gesagt hat, wobei sie nun sicher schon jetzt ihre Listen durchsehen mussten, wer wird eingezogen - es kamen rote, gelbe und grüne Scheine, wer sich dann zu melden hatte, ohne Befehl abzuwarten, das musste dann ausgeglichen werden. Da beginnt die Einzelarbeit

F.: Ist es zutreffend zu sagen, dass am 28. August 1939 die gesamte Belegschaft des Werkes Leuna sich darüber im Klaren war, "dass Krieg"?

A.: Ich will sagen, am 29.8. Es wird sich nicht alles so schnell haben abwickeln lassen, wir hatten einen Schichtbetrieb von je 8 Stunden

F.: Wurde dann bei Kriegsausbruch noch eine weitere Anordnung vonseiten der Wehrmacht oder des Regierungspräsidenten an Leuna gegeben?

A.: Auf jeden Fall die, alle Schutzmassnahmen zu treffen, alles so einzurichten, wenn Leuna angegriffen wird

F.: Das war am 3.9.

A.: Mit Kriegsausbruch, am 1.9., es war ja Krieg

F.: Sonstige Anordnungen hinsichtlich der Produktion sind nach dem 28.8. nicht mehr gegeben worden?

A.: Das hat gewechselt, wenn gesagt wurde - -

F.: Grundsätzlicher Art

A.: Nein, das ist erst später gekommen, bei Neuaufnahme von Produktionen.

F.: Am 28. August 1939 waren Sie sich darüber im Klaren, dass das Ziel der nationalsozialistischen Wirtschaftspolitik die industrielle Wehrhaftmachung Deutschlands für den Angriffskrieg gewesen ist?

A.: Ja.

F.: Glauben Sie, dass die Wehrmacht den Krieg hätte führen können ohne synthetischen Benzin?

A.: Nein, sie hätte ihn nicht führen können ohne Stickstoff, ohne Benzin, ohne Gummi. Das halte ich für ausgeschlossen

F.: Verstehen Sie Ihre Antwort so, ohne IG-Produktion hätte der Krieg nicht geführt werden können?

A.: Ja, das ist klar - aber Sie haben das auf IG heraus - ja, das ist klar, aber das ist nicht die Antwort.

F.: Was war Hitlers Motiv, als er die Benzinindustrie unter seinen besonderen Schutz nahm?

A.: Nach meinem Dafürhalten wuchs bei Hitler die Antarkie-Bestrebung vollständig zusammen zu sein von synthetischen Treibstoffen und der Atomkraft zur Verfügung.

F.: Was war Hitlers Motiv, als er Hitler die Vögel Gattungen im Jahre 1935 in der Reichsregierung 1935

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A.: Bosch's Bitte war, dass fuer die weitergehende Entwicklung auf dem Gebiet der Kohlenwasserstoffe eine Arbeit verschlagen zu werden.

F.: Warum hat er sich Hitler als individuellen Verhandlungspartner ausgesucht?

A.: Ich bin der Meinung, dass Hitler kein Verhandlungspartner fuer ihn gewesen ist, sondern Bosch hatte sich mit dem Prozess vieler Parteien auseinanderzusetzen, die gegen die Entwicklung einer synthetischen Treibstoffherzeugung Sturm gelaufen waren. Er sagte "die schlaegen mir das, was ich fuer allgemein richtig gehalten habe, wenn moeglich kaputt".

F.: Hat Bosch Ihnen den Auftrag gegeben, zu Hitler zu gehen?

A.: Gattineau muss mit ihm telefoniert haben, ich waere ja wohl in der Lage, technische Auskunft zu geben. Ich sollte hinfahren im Auftrag von Bosch.

F.: Was hat Hitler damals zugesagt?

A.: Eigentlich nur, dass er sagte "ich werde dafuer sorgen, dass derartige Artikel in meiner Presse nicht mehr erscheinen"

F.: Hat er gesagt: Ich erwarte, dass die IG sich der Partei gegenueber anstaendig benimmt?

A.: Nein, kein Wort darueber. Ueber Politik ist ueberhaupt kein Wort gefallen. Ich habe das als sehr fair empfunden.

F.: Er war doch in Geldnoeten damals

A.: Ja, das mag sein, nicht ein Wort darueber

F.: Und Hess?

A.: Nicht ein Wort.

F.: Hat Gattineau etwas durchblicken lassen?

A.: Ich wurde gefragt, nachdem Hitler gesagt hatte, 'das ist meine Vorstellung', wie ist ~~das~~ da technisch die Kohle-^{Hydrogen}Formation?
Ich gab meine Erklaerung und dann war es erledigt.

F.: Worueber haben Sie sich mit Hess unterhalten?

A.: Er hat erzahlt von seinem Flug ueber Garmisch, welche Anstrengungen usw.

F.: Zur Sache selbst ist mit Hess nicht gesprochen worden?

A.: Nein

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F.: Haben Sie Bosch Mitteilung gemacht?

A.: Ja, muendlich, da habe ich gesagt, dass ich die Sache technisch vorgebracht haette und Hitler gesagt haette, er wuerde dafuer sorgen, dass in seiner Presse derartige Angriffe nicht mehr erfolgten. Im uebrigen haette er gesagt, dass er die Entwicklung fuer vernuenftig halte, dass, wenn man Benzin aus Kohle machen koenne, es erfolgt werden solle

F.: Was hat Bosch gesagt?

A.: "Dann ist der Mann vernuenftiger als ich gedacht habe".

F.: Hat Bosch gesagt, dass man sich erkenntlich zeigen solle?

A.: Nein

F.: Ist im Anschluss an die Unterredung irgendetwas getan worden, um ~~die~~ eine freundlichere Haltung der IG gegenueber der Partei zu zeigen?

A.: Soviel ich weiss, nein - das haette Bosch betroffen

F.: Wie hoch waren die Investitionen bis dahin auf dem Gebiet des synthetischen Treibstoffes? Insgesamt?

A.: Die Ausgaben muessen sich belaufen haben auf 300 Millionen ungefaehr.

F.: Ist es nicht wahrscheinlich, wenn Ihnen ein Politiker eine Erklarung abgibt, auf Grund derer 300 Millionen eingebracht werden koennen, dass man eine Gegenleistung macht?

A.: Ich bin der Meinung, dass Bosch das nie so gesehen hat

F.: Was hat Hitler zugesagt?

A.: Er hat nur zugesagt, er wuerde die Artikel gegen eine synthetische Benzin-Erzeugung stoppen "wenn schon in Deutschland Benzin erzeugt wird, dann sollen die Erzeuger auch auf ihre Kosten kommen", *oder er unter Kosten die angestrebten Ziele versteht*

F.: Er hat nicht nur gesagt, dass die Angriffe unterbleiben wuerden, sondern er hat auch gesagt, dass er Benzin benoetigt? Das bedeutet also, dass die Wirtschaftspolitik des Nationalsozialismus in der synthetischen Benzinherzeugung der Industrie finanziell unter die Arme greifen werde?

A.: Das koennen Sie dann von einer ganzen Reihe von Produktionen sagen.

F.: Wie haben Sie Hitlers ~~seiner~~ Äusserung verstanden, dass er die synthetische Benzin-Erzeugung in Deutschland fuer wirtschaftlich wuensenswert erachte?

A.: dasses richtig ist, aus deutschen Rohstoffen das zu erzeugen, was irgend moeglich ist. Finanziell gesehen ist das bei einer Devisenlage, die im Reich vorhanden ist - -

F.: Was hat Hitler veranlasst, seine in der ersten Auflage von "Mein Kampf" ^{geausserte} ~~gegenueber der IG~~ gegessene Stellung ^{aufzugeben} aufzugeben?

A.: Ich bin der Meinung, dass er eingesehen hat, dass ohne eine vernuenftige Arbeit der Grosskonzerne eine Wirtschaft nicht fuehrbar ist, dass es nicht so geht, dass man alles gleichschaltet

F.: Aufgrund Ihres Vortrages?

A.: Aufgrund meines Vortrages? - Das hat er wohl allgemein eingesehen, nicht auf Grund meines Vortrages.

F.: Hat er von der IG eine Produktionszusage verlangt?

A.: Nein.

END

Ich habe jede der 13 Seiten dieser Erklaerung unter Eid sorgfaeltig durchgelesen und eigenhaendig gegengeseichnet, habe die notwendigen Korrekturen in meiner eigenen Handschrift vorgenommen und mit meinen Anfangsbuchstaben versehen und erklare hiermit unter Eid, dass ich in dieser Vernehmung nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen die reine Wahrheit gesagt hat.

Dr. Heinrich Buetefisch
DR. HEINRICH BUETEFISCH

Elly Wunderlich
ELLY WUNDERLICH

German Court-Reporter

Dr. Otto Heilbrunn
DR. OTTO HEILBRUNN
Interrogator.

Muenberg, den 30. April 1947.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-6767

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 30

REINTRODUCED 9/18/47
REINTRODUCED 9/26/47

Doc. No. NI-6767 EXHIBIT No. 30 9/29/47

(Place) Nuernberg, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schnyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

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pages and entitled

NI-6767.....Interrogation of Karl Rauck
by Mr. Charles M. E. J.

dated April 47, is ~~(the original~~ of a document which
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was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
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Rolf C Schnyder

Vernehmung des Carl KRAUCH, am 16. April 1947
durch Mr. C h a r m a t z, nachmittags.
Weitere Anwesender Annelie Aigner, German Court Reporter.

11-6767

F.: Sie sind sich bewusst, dass Sie unter Ihrem Eid aussagen, Herr KRAUCH?

A.: Jawohl.

F.: Zuerst eine Frage: Ich habe vor einiger Zeit gelesen - ich kann mich nicht genau erinnern, wo das stand - dass BOSCH Sie im Jahre 1936 an GOERING empfohlen hat.

A.: Das kann ich nicht sagen. 1942, aus Anlass einer Aufsichtsratsitzung der Kontinentale-Gel-Gesellschaft hat mich FUNK angesprochen und mir gesagt, dass VOGLER damals zum ersten mal meinen Namen genannt hatte, als der Mann, der in Forschungsachen Bescheid wusste und deshalb fuer den Posten im Vierjahresplan in Frage komme. BOSCH hat - glaube ich - mit GOERING nicht gesprochen.

F.: Es ist aber moeglich, dass auf diese indirekte Art doch BOSCH ueber VOGLER Sie empfohlen hat?

A.: VOGLER war ein guter Bekannter von BOSCH und kannte auch mich durch seine verschiedenen Besuche in Ludwigshafen, wo ihm gewoehnlich die Laboratorien und Forschungsaestetten gezeigt wurden, wobei ich einen Vortrag zu halten hatte.

F.: Wenn ich Sie nochmals fragen darf: Wenn BOSCH Sie an GOERING empfohlen hat, wie koennen Sie sich das erklaren?

A.: Es kann nur indirekt moeglich sein, dass BOSCH von VOGLER gesprochen hat und dass bei dieser Gelegenheit mein Name gefallen ist. Das schliesse ich aus der Bemerkung von FUNK. Ich darf noch hinzufuegen, dass BOSCH in keiner Weise mich wunderte, als ich ihm ueber Berlin berichtete. Er musste irgendetwas wissen, aber er hat mir nichts gesagt.

F.: ^{dass Sie} Noch etwas anderes: Sie sagten mir/damals im Mai diesen Anruf von LOEB bekamen. Was haben Sie sich dabei gedacht?

A.: Ich hatte vielleicht angenommen, es sei wegen Benzin, denn in der Synthese von Benzin hatte ich einen gewissen Namen und ich schloes, er wollte mich ueber die Entwicklung befragen.

F.: War denn damals LOEB ueberhaupt schon ein Begriff?

A.: Mir nicht.

F.: Wie konnten Sie dann annehmen, dass LOEB Sie ueber Benzin fragen wird?

A.: Das war immer die seltsame Frage, weil ich in diesen Jahren noch keine Ahnung hatte.

17-676

F.: Schenkt er ja sehriges hier, er hat seinen Prozess hier in Wien
begegnet.
Der SCHACHT damals, im ersten Vierteljahr 1935, an solchen Dingen
interessiert?

A.: Ja, durch die Brabag. Er war ja Gründer der Brabag und hat mich
in die Brabag gerufen. Er hat ja BOSCH gekannt.

F.: Sie sagten, in die Ministerien?

A.: Das Finanzministerium, weil das ja die Festsetzung der Preise zu
machen hatte.

F.: Und wer noch?

A.: Das Veffenast, Général LIESE. Er war interessiert, ob das Benzin
ihren Ansprüchen genügen würde.

F.: Und erst noch ein Ministerium, oder andere Staatsstellen?

A.: Ich glaube nicht.

F.: Hatten Sie jemals mit dem Luftfahrtministerium zu tun, in dem LOEB
ein Funktionär war?

A.: Ich war einmal eingeladen von VORGLER, da war auch MILCH dabei.

F.: Wann war das?

A.: 1934/35.

F.: Haben Sie persönlich viel mit MILCH zu tun gehabt?

A.: In diesen Fragen. Er hat mich öfters persönlich angesprochen.

F.: Im Zusammenhang mit der Brabag: Welchen Eindruck haben Sie und auch
SCHACHT 1934 von KEPPLER empfangen?

A.: Ich habe das Gefühl gehabt, dass KEPPLER eine Parteiwirtschaft,
eine Staatswirtschaft aufbauen wollte, den Staat in die Industrie
hineinbringen. Ich hatte das Gefühl, dass er eine Art Staatskon-
zern gründen wollte, um eine neue, nationalsozialistische Wirt-
schaft aufzubauen auf anderer Grundlage.

F.: Ich kann mich nicht mehr sehr gut erinnern, aber ich glaube nicht,
wenn wir da mal mit KEPPLER darüber sprechen, dass er sagen wird,
er wollte eine Staats- oder Parteiwirtschaft aufbauen. KEPPLER war,
wie Sie wissen, Idealist nach der fanatischen Seite. Er wollte vor
allen deutsche Rohstoffe ausbauen. Das war so seine Idee. Aber, dass
KEPPLER ein Anhänger der Staatswirtschaft gewesen war, oder einer
von der Partei gelenkten Staatswirtschaft, den Eindruck hatte ich
von KEPPLER nicht.

Wessely

NI-6767

A.: Sie müssen sich in die Lage der damaligen Wirtschaft versetzen. Wir standen alle unter dem Eindruck. Es lässt sich auch denken, dass KEFFLER das später richtig gesehen hat. Aber damals, wo noch die Theorie eine Rolle spielte, dachte er jedenfalls so.

F.: Sie haben damals weniger an dem technischen Problem gesehen, dass KEFFLER an sich synthetische Rohstoffe machen wollte. Sie haben damals vor allem an politische und geldwirtschaftliche Momente gedacht.

Sie erwahnten da das Finanzministerium. Sie wissen, in Bezug auf Benzin hat zu allen Zeiten Schutzoll eine grosse Rolle gespielt. Wie hat sich diese ganze Schutzollpolitik entwickelt. Konnen Sie mir einen Ueberblick geben?

F.: Der Preis, zu dem wir hergestellt haben in Leuna, war viel hoher, als der Weltmarktpreis.

F.: Gab es damals, 1930, schon einen Zoll?

A.: Es gab schon geringe Zoelle.

F.: Im Jahre 1930?

A.: Ja.

F.: Das war ein reiner Finanzzoll?

A.: Ja.

F.: Konnen Sie mir ungefahr ein Bild geben in Bezug auf das importierte Benzin?

A.: So, wie Sie das sagten. Es ist ungefahr 10 Pf., dann der Gestehpreis der Fabrikation.

F.: Wie hoch war damals, 1930, ihr Gestehungspreis in Leuna?

A.: 40 - 50 Pfg.

F.: Wie hoch war der Verkaufspreis?

A.: 30 - 35 Pfg.

F.: Was ist jetzt nach 1930 geschehen? Sie haben produziert zu 40 Pfg.

A.: Wir wussten, dass diese Produktionsgestehungskosten zu hoch waren. Die gesamte Amortisation und Verzinsung lag auf der geringen Produktion. Wir sahen damals schon ein, dass wir in absehbarer Zeit nicht auf den Weltmarkt kommen wuerden.

F.: Was hat die Regierung dann getan, um die synthetische Erzeugung von Benzin moeglich zu machen?

A.: Sie hat den Zoll erhoht.

F.: Wann war das?

Kaess

A.: 1929 - das ist richtig.

F.: Zu dem Zeitpunkt, als die Regierung...

A.: Auf 4 Pf.

F.: Das hat Ihnen nicht sehr viel gebracht.

A.: Nein, das hat nicht gereicht. Darauf kamen...

F.: Zu was?

A.: Zu Finanzmaßnahmen der Regierung.

F.: Wie ging das dann weiter?

A.: In Stufen, bis zu einer Erhöhung von 10 Pf.

F.: Welches Finanzinstrument der Regierung?

A.: Ja.

F.: Wann war das?

A.: 1932.

F.: War das noch die BREWING-Regierung?

A.: Das war die BREWING-Regierung.

F.: Was ist dann geschehen?

A.: Dann kam die 1. April 1933.

F.: Und was war dann?

A.: Mit PAUL wurde noch...

F.: Von wann bis wann ist das?

A.: 1933 - 34 ist das...

F.: Und 1934?

A.: Das ist die...

F.: Was war das?

A.: Das war die...

F.: Was war das?

A.: Das war die...

F.: Was war das?

F.: Ist man damals an die I.G. herangetreten, neue Werke zu bauen, oder die vorhandenen besser auszunutzen?

A.: Ja, natürlich, die vorhandenen besser auszunutzen.

F.: In welchem Verhaeltnis waere eine staerkere Ausnutzung moeglich gewesen?

A.: 180 - 200 000.

F.: Also im Verhaeltnis 1:3.
Wann ist man da an die I.G. herangetreten?

A.: Im Sommer 1934.

F.: Was war der Anlass dazu?

A.: Die Professoren LA RONDRE und Professor UFFMANN fragten BUETEFISCH und PIER, ob es moeglich ist, die Produktion zu vergroessern.

F.: Welche Legitimation hatten diese Herren?

A.: Die Legitimation von FEDER.

F.: Waren das freiwillige Mitarbeiter von FEDER?

A.: Ja.

F.: Hatte denn das Wirtschaftsministerium freiwillige Mitarbeiter?

A.: Das waren Parteilente.

F.: Waren die in diesem FEDERschen Amt in der Reichsleitung taetig?

A.: Das weiss ich nicht, es waren jedenfalls enge Mitarbeiter von FEDER.

F.: Wie hat sich SCHMIDT dazu gestellt? War FEDER der Urheber, oder SCHMIDT?

A.: Sicher SCHMIDT.

F.: Diese zwei Maenner sind also bei der I.G. aufgetaucht?

A.: Ich glaube, dass UFFMANN PIER kannte.

F.: Wie kamen diese Leute da herein? UFFMANN hatte ja auf der einen Seite rein agnostische Interessen, auf der anderen Seite war er als Vertreter von FEDER.

A.: Er wurde angesehen als Parteivertreter.

F.: Und wie ging das dann weiter?

A.: Ich wurde sehr bald von BUETEFISCH und PIER gebeten, an einer Besprechung teilzunehmen.

Nr - 6767

F.1 Und was ist dabei herausgekommen?

A.1 Wir konnten sagen, dass das Verfahren von ^{B H}UPPELOHE ja noch nicht reif ist.

F.2 Das war ein Schwalbverfahren?

A.1 Ja.

F.3 Und was haben die Herren in Bezug auf das Verfahren von sich gegeben?

A.1 FEUER machte den Vorschlag des Wischpreises auf Grund einer Preiskontrolle. Er sagte, wir können den Zoll nicht auf unbestimmte Höhe vergrößern, wir können nicht den ganzen Zoll nachrücken lassen. Also lassen wir den Zoll und garantieren einen Preis als Abnahmepreis für die Fabrik. Das kann aber nur garantiert werden, wenn das Finanzministerium Einblick hat in diese Kalkulation und auf dieser Basis wurde ein Vertrag abgeschlossen, der unterzeichnet wurde von FEUER und BOSCH. Und daraufhin hat die I.G. beschlossen, in der Produktion voranzugehen.

F.1 Sie sagten jetzt, dass der Zoll nicht erhöht wurde und vorher - glaube ich - sagten Sie, dass der Zoll erhöht wurde.

A.1 Nein. Er wurde erhöht in der Zeit zwischen 1930 - 32.

F.2 Dann überhaupt nicht mehr?

A.1 Nein.

F.3 Sie sagten, dass dieser Vertrag zwischen FEUER und BOSCH 1934 abgeschlossen wurde. Soviel mir bekannt ist, ist aber der sogenannte Benzolvertrag im Dezember 1933 abgeschlossen worden.

A.1 Das kann ich nicht genau sagen.
Im Sommer 1933 war die erste Begegnung mit FEUER und im Winter wurde diese Sache gemacht.

F.3 An diesem Vertrag hat auch HILKE ein ziemlich reges Interesse gehabt. Was ist Ihnen darüber bekannt?

A.1 Darüber ist mir nichts bekannt. Ich hatte nur mit FEUER gesprochen.

F.3 Ist da nie von FEUER eine Bemerkung gefallen, dass diese Initiative nicht von ihm stammt?

A.1 Die haben das doch nie zugegeben.

F.3 Im November 1932 wandelten dann GATTINAU und BUCHHEIM nach München zu HILKE. Nicht wahr? Was wissen Sie darüber?

A.1 Es ging damals um die Bearbeitung der Presse. In der Presse erfolgten starke Angriffe gegen das synthetische Benzol, die wohl in irgend einer Weise von der Autoindustrie geleitet waren, und benutzte nun alle möglichen Zeitungen - darunter auch die Frankfurter Zeitung.

F.4 War dann das so ein konzentrierter Angriff? Ich kann mir nicht vor-

Müller

herauskommt, so wuerde ich, wenn ich an BOSCHs Stelle waere, die zwei Leute glatt hinauswerfen. Und damit mussten sie auch rechnen. BUETEFISCH und GATTINAU haben so ein Risiko nicht auf sich genommen, ohne dass BOSCH davon wusste.

A.: BOSCH fand sich dann schliesslich auch mit etwas ab. In dem Moment, wo die Herren ihm berichteten, HITLER gibt seiner Presse Anweisungen, war er dann auch zufrieden. Ich hatte so das Gefuehl.

F.: Sie erwahnten in einer Vernehmung - und wir haben davon schon gesprochen - dass im Parteiprogramm die Aufloesung der I.G. gefordert war. In "Mein Kampf" ist davon aber nichts drin gestanden?

A.: Nein. Das kann ich Ihnen schon deshalb nicht bestaetigen, weil ich es nie ganz gelesen habe.

F.: Wir sprachen vorher von dem synthetischen Benzinprogramm und Sie sagten, dass der treibende Mann FEDER gewesen sei. Ich fragte Sie dann, ob nicht HITLER Initiator, die staerkste Persoenlichkeit gewesen sei. Und zwar fragte ich Sie deshalb, weil BOSCH seinerzeit im Maerz oder April bei HITLER war und HITLER da einen Vortrag gehalten hat ueber die Wirtschaft, in welcher Unterredung auch das ganze Hydrierungsprogramm besprochen wurde. Ich habe mir ueberlegt, warum BOSCH das nicht von FUNK gesagt hat.

FUNK war zu dieser Zeit Reichspressechef und in dieser Eigenschaft war er bei dieser Unterredung dabei, und nicht zwar offiziell. Auf Grund dieser Schilderung von FUNK hat sich diese Unterredung zwischen BOSCH und HITLER auch um das ganze synthetische Programm gedreht.

A.: Ich habe mir auch ueberlegt, warum BOSCH mir das mit FUNK nicht erzahlt hat. Es ist moeglich, dass BOSCH FUNK als eine Art Protokollfuehrer angesehen hat.

F.: Und das ist jedenfalls auch eine Tatsache, dass HITLER sich den Benzinvertrag hat vorlegen lassen.

A.: Ich kann das natuerlich nicht sagen.

F.: Ist Ihnen bekannt, was BOSCH HITLER ausser dem allgemeinen Bericht ueber die Wirtschaft berichtet hat?

A.: Er hat die Hydrierung als Beispiel angefuehrt fuer eine internationale Zusammenarbeit, internationale Handels- und Wirtschaftsbeziehungen.

F.: Und was hat er da erzahlt, was hat HITLER dazu bemerkt?

A.: BOSCH hatte so das Gefuehl, als haette er an eine Wand hingeredet, da HITLER nicht reagiert hat.

F.: Was wollte dann BOSCH?

A.: BOSCH wollte die Zustimmung haben, dass die Wirtschaft ihre Selbststaendigkeit behalte. Das war seine Grundlage.

F.: Bis mindestens 1936 hat es doch einen Eingriff in die Privatwirtschaft nicht gegeben.

Klein

A.: Das ist aber befürchtet worden.

F.: Reden wir jetzt rein psychologisch. In dieser Unterredung im März und April, wo vorher doch schon diese ganzen Schwierigkeiten waren, und jetzt, da HITLER Reichskanzler ist, und man doch schon im Jahre 1932 versucht hat, dieses Benzinverfahren zu schützen und aufzupapieren, geht BOSCH zu HITLER, um ihn darauf aufmerksam zu machen. Da ist etwas, was mir nicht eingeht. Vielleicht können wir darüber ein anderes mal sprechen.

Wann ist denn BOSCH gestorben?

A.: Im Mai 1940.

F.: Das ist, als Sie dann in den Aufsichtsrat kamen?

A.: Ja, kurz darnach kam ich in den Aufsichtsrat.

F.: Herr KRAUCH, Sie können sich erinnern, vor vielen Monaten habe ich Sie hier mal gesehen, da habe ich Sie mal gefragt nach dieser GOERING-Rede am 14. Oktober 1938. Wer war damals bei dieser Rede alles dabei?

A.: Da waren sehr viele Leute anwesend.

F.: War die Rede im Preussenhaus?

A.: Nein, im Luftfahrtministerium.

F.: Wer war da dabei?

A.: Da waren mindestens 50 Personen. Mir fällt zufällig der beruschte HEYDRICH ein, HALDER war auch da, dann von der Marine, vom Heer.

F.: Was war das für eine Rede? Für die Industrie oder für die Ministerien?

A.: Für die Ministerien, da war von der Industrie niemand dabei.

F.: Sie wissen, damals im September ist der Vierjahresplan gegründet worden. Wann hat eigentlich GOERING den Vierjahresplan sozusagen erklärt und kommentiert?

A.: GOERING hat, meines Wissens, in seiner Rede im Sportpalast vom Vierjahresplan das erstmalig gesprochen.

F.: Wissen Sie das Datum?

A.: Das muss im Oktober gewesen sein.

F.: Im Oktober. Und zwar ist ja auch seine offizielle Ernennung im Reichsgesetzblatt im Oktober erfolgt. Wie war diese Rede?

A.: Da saßen oben die ganzen Minister, LÖB war natürlich da, und da rückte er mit seinem Programm herein.

F.: Hat sich - nachdem der Vierjahresplan offiziell Vierjahresplan wurde

etwas in der internen Organisation oder Zielsetzung wirtschaftspolitisch
geändert?

A.: Ich hatte nicht das Gefühl.
Sie haben mich neulich gefragt, wann ich zum ersten mal das Wort
Vierjahresplan gehoert habe. Ich habe darueber nachgedacht, ich glaube,
das war bei LOEB.

Eidesstattliche Versicherung.

Ich habe jede der 10 Seiten dieses Protokolls meiner Vernehmung vom 16. April
sorgfaeltig durchgelesen und eigenhaendig gegengezeichnet, habe die notwen-
digen Korrekturen in meiner eigenen Handschrift vorgenommen und mit meinen
Anfangsbuchstaben gegengezeichnet und erkläre hiermit unter Eid, dass
dieses Protokoll eine wahrheitsgetreue Wiedergabe meiner Vernehmung darstellt.

Muenberg, den

E. P. Clarnat
(Interrogator)

Vol. Mueller
(Unterschrift)

Muriel Wiener
(Court Reporter)

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Muerndberg, den

J. P. Clarnock
(Interrogator)

Carl W. Muller
(Unterschrift)

Muriel K. Fisher
(Court Reporter)

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. VI-6765

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 31

Doc. No. VI-6765 EXHIBIT No. 31

REINTRODUCED 9/18/47

8/29/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

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No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. PS - 3901

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No. 32

Doc. No. PS - 3901 EXHIBIT No. 32 8/29/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug 47

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dated Nov 32, is (the ~~original~~ ^{HITLER} of a document which
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Rolf C Schuyler

Umgestaltung des Reichskabinetts in einer Weise erfolgen möge, die den $\frac{1}{2}$ konstitutionellen Volkskraft hinter das Kabinett bringt.

Wir bekennen uns frei von jeder engen parteipolitischen Fesselung. Wir wissen, daß wir in der nationalen Bewegung, die durch unser Volk geht, einen entscheidenden Anfang einer Zeit, die durch Überwindung des Klassengegensatzes die Einheit des Volkes herbeiführt, für einen Wiederaufstieg der deutschen Wirtschaft vor sich sieht.² Wir wissen, daß dieser Aufstieg noch viele Opfer erfordert. Wir glauben, daß diese Opfer nur dann willig gebracht werden können, wenn die gesamte Gruppe dieser nationalen Bewegung, und so die Regierung beteiligt wird.

Die Übertragung der verantwortlichen Leistung eines und des Verlustes auf eine und personellen Kräfte angestrichelten Parabolkalender an den ersten der zweiten nationalen Gruppe wird die Schlacken und Fellen, die jeder Menschensonne, einem ungenutzten, ungenutzten und Millionen Menschen, die heute abstrahieren, so es gibt ein großes Problem.

For further information on these courses, contact: **Wendy and Peter J. Hoff**, *Coauthors*, *Work and Interdependence* (beginning with *Team Excellence*)

and general Education.

 $7 \frac{1}{2}$

Abschrift

von einfachen Notiz-Zettel

Helferich
 Krogmann
 R. Slomann
 Witthoert
 Cuno
 Kiep
 Albert
 Buch
 Kurt Wörmann
 Schacht
 Reinhardt
 Schroder
 Fink
 Kurt Eichborn

Hecker
 Vögler
 Rosterg
 Silverberg
 Thyssen
 Reusch
 Haniel
 Krupp
 Siemens
 Springorum
 Tischbein
 Jaenicke
 Rob. Bosch
 Ullrich
 Lübbert
 Beindorff oder Reindorff
 Wentzky (Name schlecht leserlich)
 Kalkreuth
 von Oppen
 Keudell
 Rabethge
 Wenzel
 Keyserling

Abschrift

von einfachen Notiz- Zettel

Krogmann	Reusch
Helffrich	Vögler
Schacht	Haniel
Reinhart	Rob. Bosch
Schroder	Pink
Hecker	Kalkreuth
Rosterg	v. Lussinoh
H. Slomann	v. Oppen
Witthoeft	Bichborn
Cuno - Kiep	Merck
Albert	Leibert
Silverberg	Lübbert
Tischbein	v. Keudell
Jaenicke	Ullrich
Schmitt	Rabethge
Thyssen	Wenzel
	Krupp
	Brandes

November 1932

Ew. EXCELLENZ,

HOCHWUHRDENTLICHE IHRE REICHSPRÄSIDENT,

Gleich Eurer Exzellenz durchdrungen von heisser Liebe zum deutschen Volk und Vaterland, haben die Unterzeichneten die grundsätzliche Wandlung, die Eure Exzellenz in der Föhrung der Staatsgeschäfte angebahnt haben, mit Hoffnung begrüsst. Mit Eurer Exzellenz bejahen wir die Notwendigkeit einer von parlamentarischen Parteiwesen unabhängigeren Regierung, wie sie in dem von Eurer Exzellenz formulierten Gedanken eines Präsidialkabinetts zum Ausdruck kommt.

Der Ausgang der Reichstagswahl von 6. November d. J. hat gezeigt, dass das derzeitige Kabinett, dessen aufrechten Willen niemand im deutschen Volke bezweifelt, für den von ihm eingeschlagenen Weg keine ausreichende Stütze im deutschen Volke gefunden hat, dass aber das von Eurer Exzellenz gestellte Ziel eine volle Mehrheit im deutschen Volke besitzt, wenn man - wie es erscheinen muss - von der staatsverneinenden kommunistischen Partei absteht. Gegen das bisherige parlamentarische Parteieregime sind nicht nur die Deutschnationale Volkspartei und die ihr nächststehenden kleineren Gruppen, sondern auch die Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei grundsätzlich eingestellt und haben damit das Ziel Eurer Exzellenz bejaht. Wir halten dieses Ergebnis für ausserordentlich erfreulich und können uns nicht vorstellen, dass die Verwirklichung des Zieles nunmehr an der Beibehaltung einer unwirksamen Methode scheitern sollte.

Es ist klar, dass eine, des öfteren wiederholte, Reichstagsauflösung mit sich häufenden, den Parteikampf immer weiter zuspitzenden Neuwahlen nicht nur einer politischen, sondern auch jeder wirtschaft-

lichen Beruhigung und Festigung entgegenwirken muss. Es ist aber auch klar, dass jede Verfassungsänderung, die nicht von breiterster Volkstreuung getragen ist, noch schlimmere wirtschaftliche, politische und soziale Wirkungen auslösen wird.

Wir erachten es deshalb fuer unsere Gewissenspflicht, Eurer Exzellenz ehrerbietigst zu bitten, dass zur Erreichung des von uns allein unterstuetzten Zieles durch Euer Exzellenz die Umgestaltung des Reichskabinetts in einer Weise erfolgen moege, die die groesstmögliche Volkskraft hinter das Kabinett bringt.

Wir bekennen uns frei von jeder engen parteipolitischen Einstellung. Wir erkennen in der nationalen Bewegung, die durch unser Volk geht, den verheissungsvollen Beginn einer Zeit, die durch Ueberwindung des Klassengegensatzes die unerlaessliche Grundlage fuer einen Wiederaufstieg der deutschen Wirtschaft erst schafft. Wir wissen, dass dieser Aufstieg noch viele Opfer erfordert. Wir glauben, dass diese Opfer nur dann willig gebracht werden koennen, wenn die groesste Gruppe dieser nationalen Bewegung fuhrernd an der Regierung beteiligt wird.

Die Uebertragung der verantwortlichen Leitung eines mit den besten sachlichen und persoenlichen Kreaften ausgestatteten Praesidialkabinetts an den Fuehrer der groessten nationalen Gruppe wird die Schlaeken und Fehler, die jeder Massenbewegung mitbringen koennen, ausmerzen und Millionen Menschen, die heute abseits stehen, zu befeuertester Kraft mitfuehren.

In vollem Vertrauen zu Eurer Exzellenz Weisheit und Eurer Exzellenz Gefuehl der Volkverbundenheit begruessen wir Euer Exzellenz

mit groesster Ehrerbietung

gez.:
Helferich
Krause

gez.:
Schacht
Reinhart

gez.:
Vecker
Voerler

gez.:
Tischbein
Jenicks

gez.:
Kalkreuth
von Oppen

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DOCUMENT NO. 3201-PS

ges.: R. Slocum Wittthoeft Cuno Kiep Albert Mueh Kurt Woermann	ges.: Schroeder Fink Kurt Eichborn	ges.: Rosterg Silverberg Thyssen Reusch Eaniel Krupp Siemens Springorum	ges.: Rob. Bosch Ullrich Luebbert Beidorff od. Reindorff Ventzky	ges.: Kendall Rebethge Wenzel Keyserling
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ges.: Krogmann Helferich Schacht Reinhart Schroeder Hecker Rosterg R. Slocum H. Wittthoeft H. Cuno - Kiep H. Albert (Hecker) Silverberg Tischbein Juenicke	ges.: Schnitt 1 B Thyssen Sch Reusch 1 Sch Voegler 1 Eaniel 1 Sch Rob. Bosch 1 K Fink 1 B Kalkreuth B v. Lussinck x v. Oppen B Eichborn R Merck H Luebbert B v. Kendall B	ges.: Ullrich R Rebethge Wenzel Krupp Brandes
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Abchrift von einfachen Motiv-Zettel

Helferich Krogmann R. Slocum Wittthoeft Cuno Kiep Albert Mueh Kurt Woermann Schacht Reinhart Schroeder Fink Kurt Eichborn	Hecker Voegler Rosterg Silverberg Thyssen Reusch Eaniel Krupp Siemens Springorum Tischbein Juenicke Rob. Bosch Ullrich Luebbert Beindorff oder Reindorff Ventzky (Name schlecht lesbarlich) Kalkreuth von Oppen Kendall Rebethge Wenzel Keyserling
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Abschrift

von einfachen Notiz-Zettel

Kreemann	Bausch
Helffrich	Voagler
Schecht	Deniel
Rohart	Rob. Bosch
Schroeder	Fink
Zecker	Kalkreuth
Losterg	v. Luschn
R. Sloman	v. Oppen
Witthoft	Sichborn
Guns - Kiep	Merck
Albert	Luebbert
Silverberg	v. Keudell
Fischbein	Ullrich
Jaslicks	Rabethge
Schnitt	Wenzel
Thyssen	Krupp
	Brandes

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No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-6522

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 33

Doc. No. NI-6522 EXHIBIT No. 33

6/29/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 26 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

1 Rolf C Schuyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

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(~~typewritten~~
(photostated
(~~reproduced~~
(~~transmitted~~) pages and entitled

NI-6502, Excerpts from Goebbels'...
book "Vom Kaiserhof zur Reichskanzlei"...

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Rolf C Schuyler

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eingetragen am 9. I. 43 H.*

NI-6522

Dr. Joseph Goebbels

Vom Kaiserhof zur Reichskanzlei

Eine historische Darstellung in Tagebuchblättern
(Vom 1. Januar 1921 bis zum 1. Mai 1933)

2. Auflage
131-145. Tausend



*Kauf Fahren. vom Reg. I
14. 11. 33
Kap. 222*



Zentralverlag der D. A. D. P. Str. 12, Berlin, N. O. 12
Hilfsstr.

N/1-6522

-3-

Dieses Buch widme ich
dem Führer

Berlin, am 30. Januar 1934

NI-6722
3
einen Beitrag abgeben würden zur Erkenntnis der Zeit, die hinter uns liegt, und die im besten Sinne des Wortes Overtüre ist zum anbrechenden Jahrhundert und aus ihm schon alle Themen, alle Motive und alle historischen Eingänge im Kern enthält.

Dem wie ihm wolle. Das Buch unserer Zeit von der objektiven Warte der geschichtlichen Belehrbarkeit aus zu schreiben, wird einem Späteren vorbehalten bleiben, der dazu mehr Abstand besitzt, der diese Zeit von einem erhöhten Standpunkt aus beobachtet und von der Entfernung aus weitere Blickflächen überschaut, als das uns heute überhaupt möglich ist. Ihm liegt es dann auch ob, den Dingen eine andere, vielleicht geistreichere Deutung zu geben, als der Verfasser das kann oder auch nur will. Er schildert nur, was er gesehen und erlebt hat, und zwar so, daß er mit gutem Gewissen davon sagen kann: So war es!

Die deutsche Revolution hat von Führer und Mannschaft Opfer persönlicher und sachlicher Art gefordert, von denen sich die Öffentlichkeit bis heute gar keinen Begriff macht. Der reibungslose Ablauf der Dinge verführt den Unbeteiligten vielfach dazu, anzunehmen, daß die Macht uns ohne unser Zutun wie eine reife Frucht in den Schoß gefallen sei. Diese Ansicht ist um so verhängnisvoller, als sie achlos an dem Opfergang vorbeigeht, den unsere Bewegung nach dem Gelingen, nach dem sie angetreten ist, gehen mußte, und zumellen gar zu der Unterstellung führt, daß sie die Macht eigentlich gar nicht verdient hätte. Damit ein für allemal aufzuräumen, ist eigentlicher Zweck dieser Blätter. Wer sie gerecht und unvoreingenommen liest, muß zu dem Ergebnis kommen, daß, wenn einer ein Anrecht auf die Macht besaß, dann wir, daß keinem anderen sie zustand und das, was sich vollzog, nur nach dem unabänderlichen Gesetz einer höheren geschichtlichen Entwicklung sich abspielte.

Und eins noch: die Gegner der nationalsozialistischen Bewegung sind in der Zeit ihrer Opposition niemals müde geworden, einen Teil zwischen den Führer und seine ersten Mitarbeiter zu treiben. Von ihnen aus selbe verständlich; denn sie waren nicht dumm genug, um nicht zu wissen, daß im Bruch der Gemeinschaft in der nationalsozialistischen Führung für sie die einzige Möglichkeit lag, die Bewegung vom Ziele abzubringen und sie am Ende in der Niederlage und Ergebnislosigkeit zerfallen zu lassen. Nur selten haben sich die Männer, die um Adolf Hitler stehen, dazu entschließen können, gegen

dem 27. Juli nahezu 40 Prozent Verluste erlitten. Wir müssen mehr arbeiten und weniger verhandeln.

Abends ist der Führer bei uns zu Hause. Wir besprechen noch einmal in aller Ruhe die ganze Situation. Der Führer ist im Wesen ein künstlerisch empfindender Mensch. Mit seinem feinen Gefühl erfasst er in augenblicklicher Schärfe jede Situation und seine Entschlüsse sind immer von absoluter Klarheit und einwandfreier Logik. Dem gegenüber kann man mit taktischen Windstößen nicht durchkommen. Nach dem Kabinett Schleicher wird sich an seiner Geduldskraft der Kopf stoßen.

7. Dezember 1932.

Wir sitzen den ganzen Tag im Reichstag. Es werden Fraktions- und Plenarsitzungen abgehalten. Meist Nebensachen und Abstimmungen, insbesondere zur Abrechnung einer blutigen Prügelei in den Wandelhallen zwischen einer Reihe unserer Abgeordneten und Kommunisten. Einer von uns wird dabei schwer verletzt.

Immer noch wird hier und da die Möglichkeit ventiliert, in Preußen in die Mache zu geben. Ich halte das für ganz falsch. Darüber müssen wir die ganze Macht erhalten oder aber weiterhin die schärfste Opposition durchführen.

8. Dezember 1932.

In der Organisation herrscht schon wieder Verwirrung. Die Geldsorgen machen jede selbständige Arbeit unmöglich.

Es laufen Gerüchte um, daß Brauner eine Palastrevolution plant. Wie sie im einzelnen verlaufen soll, konnte ich noch nicht erfahren.

Man ist immer noch so naiv, daß man nichts Geheimliches mitteilt, als alle ein paar Wochen aus all diesen Gerüchten zu erzählen.

Mittags plant die Deutsche Arbeiterpartei ein von dem Führer stammendes Briefschreiben, in dem er den enthält, daß es seine persönlichen Parteifreunde einstecken. Er gibt dafür ganz feste und unerschütterliche Zusicherungen an. Man müsse die Partei an den Staat führen, es sei

lent der Augenblick gekommen, einzulisten, die Bewegung ver-
brauche sich in nutzloser Opposition, er könne diesen Kurs nicht mehr
aufrechterhalten und lehne die Verantwortung dafür ab.

Natürlich sind alle diese Gründe nicht haltbar. Sie beweisen
nichts als höchstens, daß bei Straßer der Vorschlag zum Ministeramt
stärker ist als die Liebe zum Führer und zur Partei.

Man liest aus der ganzen Argumentation Schleichers Geban-
gung unsehbarer heraus.

Die Inspektoren der Partei sind beim Führer versammelt. Alle
sind in sehr gedrückter Stimmung. Der Unmut und die Empörung
der gesamten Parteiführung richtet sich gegen Straßer und seinen
Adjutanten Oberleutnant Scholz.

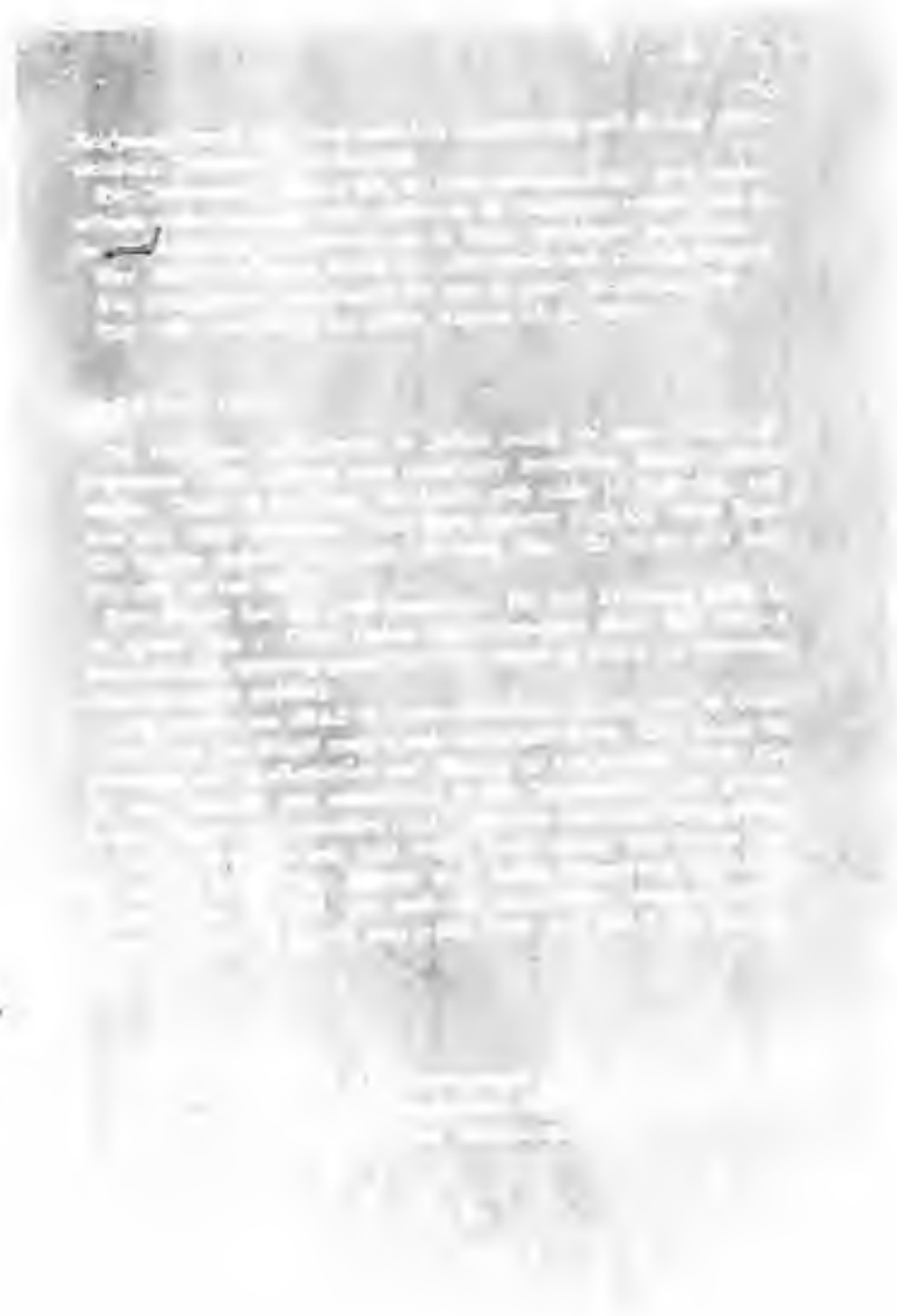
Abends ist der Führer bei uns zu Hause. Es will keine richtige
Stimmung aufkommen. Wir sind alle sehr deprimiert, vor allem im
Hinblick darauf, daß nun die Gefahr besteht, daß die ganze Partei
auseinanderfällt und alle unsere Arbeit umsonst getan ist.

Wir stehen vor der entscheidenden Probe. Jede Bewegung, die an
die Macht will, muß sie bestehen. Sie kommt meist kurz vor dem ent-
scheidenden Sieg und ist ausschließlich eine Sache der Nerven.

Wir dürfen jetzt den Kopf nicht hängen lassen; wir werden schon
Mittel und Wege finden, diese verzweifelte Situation zu über-
winden. Ausschlaggebend bleibt nur, daß wir uns nicht selbst ver-
lassen.

Kurz vor Dr. Ley: Die Lage in der Partei spielt sich von Stunde
zu Stunde zu. Der Führer muß augenblicklich wieder in den Kaiser-
hof zurück.

Um zwei Uhr nachts werde ich wieder von dort aus anrufen.
Ich fahre gleich heimwärts und treffe Glumler schon dort an.
Die Morgenausgabe der „Täglichen Rundschau“ bringt einen
Artikel, in dem der bis dahin gebietende Rührer Straßer
von seinen Parteimitgliedern ausposaunt wird mit ausföhrlicher Dar-
legung aller Gründe; diese kommen nur von ihm selbst inspiriert sein.
Hier wird Straßer als der große Mann der Partei ausgegeben, der
einsig und allein in der Lage sei, die Bewegung aus ihrer
heillosen Verwirrung wieder herauszuführen. Der Artikel läuft
auf nichts anderes hinaus, als Straßer an „gütliche“ statt zum
Führer der Bewegung zu machen. Offensichtlich läßt Straßer verlan-
den, daß er in Urlaub gefahren sei. Sein Brief an den Führer ist



3

1

On August 14, 1990, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20540, in response to a request for information regarding the number of persons who had been convicted of a crime involving the use of a firearm in the United States in 1989. The Bureau of the Census reported that the number of persons who had been convicted of a crime involving the use of a firearm in the United States in 1989 was 1,100,000.

[illegible]

74. *Chlorophyll* is a green pigment found in plants and algae. It is responsible for the process of photosynthesis, which converts light energy into chemical energy. Chlorophyll is located in the chloroplasts of plant cells.

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3

sprechen, in der ich versuchen will, dem Hörer den Zauber und die Atmosphäre unserer Massensammlungen zu vermitteln.

Wiederum fließt der Führer zu bringenden Besprechungen nach München.

Der Kunsttag macht mir einige Sorgen. Da allen entscheidenden Stellen schon noch immer die alten Systembezüge. Sie müssen möglichst schnell umgewandelt werden, und zwar bis zum 1. März so weit, daß der Schluß unserer Wahlaktion nicht mehr gefährdet werden kann.

Die Propagandaabteilung der Reichsleitung überläßt mich das, damit mir ein Wahlkampf in ganz kontinuierlicher Form zustehen können.

Die Aktion ist in ihrem Leiter im Norden fertig. Wie können also gleich an die Arbeit gehen. Es darf nicht lange geschult werden, denn alsdann ist Zeit sehr rar ist nicht zur Verfügung.

Wiederum eine ich der der Güterfrage im Osten. Es ist wunderbar, mitten unter diesen Dingen zu stehen und mit ihnen auf ihrer Art zu sprechen.

4. Februar 1919.

Der Wahlkampf geht schon an. Die politischen Parteien sind vor Verwirrung kaum noch zu retten gekommen. Aber das haben wir schon einen gewissen Vorsprung erreicht. Einmal bedeutet nichts mehr. Die Parteien haben, daß sie die Sache als eine mehr oder weniger einheitliche Mitarbeiterin sehen.

Die Regierung hat die Arbeit. Man kommt keine Zugkraft zu. Die Sache ist weiter in Berlin eingeleitet. Ich hoffe, wir sind die Frage des Kunsttags und der Wahlpropaganda. Wie sollen wir auch einen solchen Tag gegen die immer frischer werdende Gefahr der politischen Demokratie ausbleiben. In einer neuen Parteiverordnung werden wir nicht nachkommen.

Das geht's eine Sache, und wie sollen wir Kunsttag nachkommen. Warum sollen wir keine mit unserer Bewegung jeder anderen, als sie es geben mit uns geben haben.

Meine Mitarbeiterinnen sind sich im Ausland vollständig nicht abwechselnd und die Dialekt ist zum Beispiel.

11-6522
-9-
19. Februar 1953

Die letzte Sitzung des Führerstabes fand statt, als ich wieder auf dem Führer zusammenkam.

Der Stabschef von der Division hatte gesagt, dass es sehr wichtig sei, oft auch in sehr unruhigen Zeiten, was aber bei so vielen Schwierigkeiten, bei so viel Angst ist.

Die von Kesselring auf dem Festungsstandort in Berlin für ein hunderttausend Mannes über die ungeschützten Teile der Westfronten. Ich habe kein Wort, keine Führungspolitiker in der zu finden, dass von Berlin aus ein Teil des von Kesselring zu tun, der sich in der Lage befindet.

Er kommt sich in seiner Lage sehr gut bei Berlin und hat eine vernünftige Meinung mit den belagerten Deutschen. Das ist gut und für Westdeutschland entsprechend notwendig. Es wird auch seine Wirkung sehr stark sein.

Gleich nach der Vernehmung haben wir zusammen zum Beispiel und haben dann zu einem kleinen Gespräch durch Tadel von Schenkler nach Berlin zurück. Die romanische Identität. Wenn Kesselring das Kesselring, dann erscheint das Kesselring von Kesselring, und nach drei Stunden haben wir über den Kesselring der Kesselring, die sich eben zur Kasse bewegen mit.

Der Führer ist nie länger von einer unruhigen Seite und Lebenszeit. Der ganze Wahlkampf wird von ihm wie ein Spielzeug erlebt.

In Gasse bis nachts um vier Uhr die aufsteigenden Berge von Kesselring, dann Kesselring im Kesselring.

20. Februar 1953.

Kesselring sagt: Kesselring.

Ich habe die Filmaufnahmen von der Sportplatzstraße des Führers. Sie sind sehr gut gelungen. Sie werden uns als Propagandamasse unentbehrlich sein. Überall in den Städten, in denen der Führer nicht kommen kann, muss dieser Film laufen. Er wirkt vor allem durch die Geschwindigkeit der Darstellung und die Überwindung in der Welt und Geist.

[illegible]

✓ **Dr. J. H. Williams, M.D., F.R.C.P.**,
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians,
London, England.
President of the American Medical Association,
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

These rules are subject to change. Please refer to the current rules for the most up-to-date information.

3.3. Substrate 16a

Die künftigen, an 2. März aus dem neuen Hefen zum „Tag der tausend Fragen“ erscheinenden Nummer wird ebenfalls ein Zeitungs- und Map- und eine neue Seite bringen. In einer noch als kriegsähnliche Zusammenkunft aller Parteimitglieder und mitwirkenden Mitarbeiter soll ein Wahlkampf seine eigentümliche Gestaltung finden. Damit rechnen wir dazu, die letzten noch vorhandenen auf unsere Seite stehenden letzten Parteimitglieder nicht nur von der künftigen, sondern auch von der internationalen Presse als verständlich und als Kampfer zu erweisen. Wie haben wir in den vergangenen Wahlkämpfen so viel davon bemerkt, auf diesen Boden angesprochen, daß wir schon verurteilt unsere letzten Kampfer umsonst über alle Fragen triumphieren können. Die sind nämlich so verurteilt, daß sie keine Zeit haben. Jetzt müssen wir ihnen, was man mit dem Wahlkampf machen kann, noch mehr als je gebrauchen vorzählen. Die Arbeiterbewegung können wir spielen unser millionenfaches Wahlmaterial aus ihrer eigenen Mitte. Die wunderbare Kraft der politischen Kraft aus sich.

Man kann geben mit nur dem halben Jahr der Reifung in die Einheits-
 drossel und ohne den regionalen Wagnern „Achtung“. Es ist
 dann sehr mildes von der letzten Wagnernwerten erhalten.
 Die Reife ist jetzt noch geringer, aber die Pflanze ist im ganzen
 System sehr und meistens Wagnernwerten.

Von ganz die Natur umgeben von der Gasse. Hierher ist
sich aus der Natur umgeben von der Gasse. Hierher ist
sich aus der Natur umgeben von der Gasse. Hierher ist
sich aus der Natur umgeben von der Gasse. Hierher ist
sich aus der Natur umgeben von der Gasse. Hierher ist

... und so ist es auch (siehe).
Nachmittags habe ich in der Kridtischen Hofgasse, mit dem
Führer in persönlicher Besprechung ein ganzes Dutzend neuen
Ministerien durchgesehen. Dort, nachdem ich ihnen vorher
gehört, sind mir heute so viele, wie es sonst nur selten zu sehen
war. Das Ministerium für Krieg, Meeres- und Luftfahrt, Minister
und Propaganda in einer einzigen, prächtigen Organisation vor-
stehen. Der Reichsminister ist es von mir zum Staatsminister
erwählt. Ich befinde mich heute mit ihm und dem Minister
für den Krieg, der heute zum Minister ernannt wurde. Ich bin
überzeugt, dass in der Zukunft so viele und so viele, die
mir heute einmal persönlich mit mir zusammen kommen
werden. Ich bin überzeugt, dass ich heute mit ihnen
in der Zukunft...

Ich bin ein gewöhnlich nachher aufmerksamer Zuhörer.
 Wenn ich im Gespräch mit der Partei verkehre, so
 ist es mir immer ein Vergnügen, mich mit der Partei zu vernehmen. Ich
 bin mir nie ein über seine Natur lang geduldet haben, und ich
 habe gesehen, wie sie die Regierung ihrer Freiheit eine mäßige
 zu sein, besonders wenn sie die Freiheit haben. Die Partei
 ist die neue Partei.

2 Mary 1999.

Ich habe bei den nun einsetzenden Ferien geurtheilt, die Ferien
im Jahr bei vielen Musikanten in hohen Schulen, kleinen
Anstalten in weiter Entfernung zu Anfang der Ferien, ich
habe mich nicht bei den hiesigen Schulen abgegeben, nur
bei den hiesigen Schulen, ich habe mich nicht bei den hiesigen
Schulen abgegeben, nur bei den hiesigen Schulen, ich habe mich
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Schulen, ich habe mich nicht bei den hiesigen Schulen abgege-

[illegible]

...the North and the International Labour, the Revolution in

65-2
-12

eben eine Revolution. Auch wenn sie jetzt an die Macht kommt, hat
sie trotzdem die Aufgabe, einen neuen Aufbauplan zu formen.
Und vor allem ist es notwendig, daß wir den günstigsten Augenblick
abpassen. Was heute noch leicht erzielbar ist, morgen wird es vielleicht
schon unmöglich geworden sein.
Also zusammen mit nicht jenseits!

6. März 1933.

Der Reichstagswahlkampf ist bereits liquidiert. Wir haben nicht
zu sein Selbst verlassen, sondern schloßen mit einem gewaltigen
Überdruß ab. Wie anders diesmal als beim Novemberkampf; aber
weil wir damals nicht aufgaben, können wir heute aus dem Vollen
ernten. Das ist immer so im Leben. Von nichts kommt nichts, und
wer nicht sein will, kann auch nicht haben.

Mein Ministerium habe ich nun im Rahmen fertiggestellt. Es wird
in fünf große Abteilungen aufgespalten, die das Gebiet des Kunstsaals,
der Presse, des Films, der Propaganda und des Theaters umfassen.
Das sind alles die Gebiete, die mir persönlich sehr nahe liegen, und
denen ich mich deshalb schon mit ganzem Eifer und mit ganzer innerer
Glaubensfestigkeit widmen werde.

Unter den Kisten marschieren die Gläserregale. Man kann stunden-
lang anschauen und sich nicht müde der Freude.

Die deutsche Revolution geht ununterbrochen weiter und macht
stetigste Fortschritte. Auf allen öffentlichen Gebieten werden schon die
Nationalsozialisten aktiv und es bricht eine Beamtenrevolte aus.
Aber die gelindeste Form genügt, um sie in die Arme zu bringen.

Blutige Kämpfe sind im Gange. Eine Gruppe von nationalsozialistischen
Kämpfern ist mit uns da, wir von uns noch kleiner war, ihre
Ziele hoch. Die typischen Sozialdemokraten, die immer zu treffen
sind, wenn die Gefahr verheißt ist.

In Baden, Bayern und Württemberg sind nationalsozialistische
Kämpfer eingesetzt worden. Alles geht glatt in Ordnung.
Ungeheures wird überstanden.

Heute hat mir ein sehr guter Mann mitgeteilt, daß aus
meiner Partei ein sehr guter Mann ist. Zwei andere sind sehr
gute Freunde außerhalb der Partei und Vorkämpfer, haben von

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DOCUMENT No. NI - 7990

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No. 34

Doc. No. NI - 7990 EXHIBIT No. 34 8/29/47

(Place) Nuernberg, Germany

(Date)

26 Aug. 47

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Rolf C Schnyder

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ERKLÄRUNG UNTER EID.

Ich, Kurt Freiherr von SCHÖNBERG, nachdem ich darauf aufmerksam gemacht worden bin, dass ich mich wegen falscher Aussage strafbar mache, stelle hiermit unter Eid freiwillig und ohne Zwang folgendes fest:

Als PAPEN zum ersten Mal zum Reichskanzler ernannt wurde, hatte er das Vertrauen HINDEMBURG's und in grossem Masse die Unterstützung ^{von Angehörigen} der Parteien der Rechten. Er erhielt damals den Auftrag, eine Regierung zu bilden von HINDEMBURG, jedoch ohne die Genehmigung des Reichstages. Es war seine Absicht in seiner Regierung alle Sozialdemokraten und Kommunisten und alle übrigen Angehörigen der Linksparteien auszuschalten. Unter diesen Umständen erklärte sich die NSDAP bereit, PAPEN zu unterstützen. PAPEN's Regierung hatte daher ursprünglich die Unterstützung aller Rechtsparteien, inclusive der Nazis, mit denen aber in kurzer Zeit Differenzen entstanden. Als politische Morde, damals zum Grossteil von Kommunisten verübt, überhand nahmen, erliess PAPEN ein Gesetz, nach welchem politische Morde mit der Todesstrafe zu bestrafen waren. Bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt existierte in Deutschland die Todesstrafe nicht. Kurz darauf wurde in einer kleinen Stadt in Schlesien ein Kommunist in seinem Haus von 2 Nazis überfallen und zu Tode getropelt. Die beiden Täter wurden angeklagt, vom Gericht überführt und zum Tode verurteilt, sodass das von PAPEN erlassene Gesetz, das ursprünglich eigentlich gegen die Kommunisten gerichtet war, als erstes auf 2 Nazis Anwendung fand. Bald darauf wurde eine weitere Bestätigung der Entscheidung von Seiten der Nazis, SCHÖNBERG hat mehrere künftigen Telegramme an die zum Tode verurteilten Personen, in denen als die die Hoffnungslosen hinstellte und sich verabschiedete.

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Unser identifizierten. Gleichzeitig wurde HITLER ein Telegramm an PAPER, in dem er PAPER umgab, er wurde eine "Kontaktschalt" auf sich laden, wenn die 3 Verantwortlichen hingerichtet werden. Von PAPER antwortete darauf, dass er gegen das rechtsmässig gefällte Urteil nichts tun könne. PAPER hatte geplant, HINDENBURG vorzuschlagen, die beiden Mörder zu begnadigen, hatte aber HITLER dabei nicht im Kenntnis gehabt. Daraufhin wurde PAPER in einer kurzen Zeit darauf stattfindenden Versammlung der NSDAP von sämtlichen Sprechern in heftigsten Töne angegriffen. Dies war der erste zum Bruch in der Zusammenarbeit zwischen HITLER und PAPER führende Zwischenfall.

Der zweite ergab sich im August 1932, nachdem die NSDAP in den Wahlen eine grosse Anzahl von Sitzen gewonnen hatte. HINDENBURG, der damals auf seinem Gut in Ostpreussen weilte, hatte sich bereit erklärt, mit HITLER und PAPER über die aus den Wahlergebnissen entstandene Situation zu sprechen. Möglicherweise waren PAPER und HITLER der Meinung, dass der Moment gekommen sei, HITLER zum Reichkanzler zu machen und HITLER hatte wahrscheinlich von PAPER den Eindruck erhalten, dass HINDENBURG dies vorschlagen werde, oder zumindest die Möglichkeit, HITLER zum Reichkanzler zu machen, erörtern wollte. Ich behaupte an, dass General von SCHLEICHNER inzwischen mit HINDENBURG gesprochen und ihn überredet hatte, dass es absolut unmöglich sei, HITLER zum Kanzler zu machen. Als HITLER und PAPER daher zu HINDENBURG kamen, war dieser bereit, die Lage zu erörtern, schickte aber voraus, dass er unter keinen Umständen HITLER zum Kanzler machen wollte. Dies machte HITLER wütend, weil er annahm, dass PAPER ihn absichtlich getäuscht hatte und die Absicht hatte, seinen politischen Untergang herbeizuführen.

Wegen dieser zwei Vorfälle und weil er die Ansicht

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dass es vielleicht am günstigsten wäre, wenn sie zu einer
Zusammenarbeit kommen könnten. Als ich PAPEN im Dezember sah,
sagte er mir: "Ich glaube, dass es jetzt vielleicht möglich
wäre, eine Zusammenkunft herbeizuführen, um die strittigen
Punkte aufzuklären. Wir müssen eine Möglichkeit zur Zusam-
menarbeit der Rechtsparteien finden". Dies ist die Vorgeschichte
der Zusammenkunft HITLER's und PAPEN's in meinem Hause.

Am 4. Januar 1933 trafen HITLER, von PAPEN, HESS,
HIMMLER und KEPPNER in meinem Hause in Koeln ein. HITLER,
von PAPEN und ich begaben uns in mein Arbeitszimmer, wo eine
zwei Stunden dauernde Besprechung stattfand. HESS, HIMMLER
und KEPPNER nahmen an der Besprechung nicht teil, hielten
sich aber im Nebenzimmer auf. KEPPNER, der behilflich gewe-
sen war, diese Zusammenkunft zu arrangieren, kam von Berlin
von PAPEN kam allein von seinem Haus in der Saar; und HITLER
brachte HIMMLER und HESS mit sich, da sie zu einer Wahlversam-
lung in Lippe unterwegs waren. Die Verhandlungen fanden aus-
schliesslich zwischen HITLER und PAPEN statt, ich nahm keinen
Anteil daran. Die Besprechung begann ungefähr 11.30 Uhr mor-
gens und der erste Punkt der von HITLER zur Sprache gebracht
wurde, war die Frage, warum es notwendig gewesen wäre, die
zwei Nazis, die den Kommunisten in Schlesien ungebracht hatten,
zu bestrafen. Von PAPEN erklärte daraufhin, dass es notwendig
gefallen sei, diese 2 Nazis zu bestrafen - sie waren nicht hin-
gerichtet worden - da das Gesetz bestand und Verletzungen, ganz
gleich von wem begangen, gesühnt werden mussten. Er erklärte
weiter, dass es vielleicht möglich wäre, bei HINDENBURG eine
Begnadigung fuer die beiden Männer zu bewirken. Dann erklärte
PAPEN, dass er tatsaechlich HINDENBURG nahegelegt hatte, HITLER
zum Reichskansler zu machen, zur Zeit als er, PAPEN, zusammen

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mit HITLER HINDENBURG besucht hatte, und dass HINDENBURG vollkommen gewillt schien, diese Sache mit HITLER zu erörtern. Er sagte, dass es ihn ungeheuer überrascht und erschüttert hatte, als HINDENBURG dies nicht tun wollte und dass er der Meinung wäre, irgendjemand anderes, wahrscheinlich von SCHLEICHER, wäre für die geänderte Einstellung HINDENBURG's verantwortlich. Weiterhin führte PAPEN aus, dass er es für das Beste halte, eine Regierung zu formen, bei der die konservativen und nationalen Elemente, die ihn unterstützt hatten zusammen mit den Nazis vertreten seien. Er schlug vor, dass diese neue Regierung womöglich von HITLER und PAPEN zusammen geführt werden sollte. Daraufhin hielt HITLER eine lange Rede, in der er sagte, dass wenn er zum Kanzler ernannt werden würde, Anhänger von PAPEN als Minister an seiner (HITLER's) Regierung teilnehmen könnten, sofern sie gewillt wären, seine Politik, die viele Änderungen bestehender Zustände verfolgte, zu unterstützen. Er skizzierte diese Änderungen, einschliesslich der Entfernung aller Sozialdemokraten, Kommunisten und Juden von führenden Stellungen in Deutschland und der Wiederherstellung der Ordnung im öffentlichen Leben. Von PAPEN und HITLER erhielten eine prinzipielle Einigung, durch welche viele der Punkte, die den Konflikt verursachten, beseitigt werden konnten, und eine Möglichkeit der Zusammenarbeit gegeben war. Es wurde vereinbart, dass weitere Einzelheiten noch zu bearbeiten seien und dass dies in Berlin oder einem sonstigen geeigneten Platz vorgenommen werden könne. Dies erfolgte, wie ich später erfuhr, in einer Zusammenkunft mit REIBENTROP. Die Besprechung in meinem Hause endete um ungefähr 1.30 Uhr. Wir drei begaben uns dann zusammen mit HESS, HINGLER und KEPLER zu Tisch, wobei über allgemeine Dinge Konversation gemacht wurde. Um ungefähr 4 Uhr verliessen alle Gäste mein Haus.

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Das erste Zusammenreffen zwischen HITLER und BAUMANN am 1. Januar 1932 im kleinen Raum in Berlin wurde von mir organisiert, nachdem BAUMANN mich eingeladen am 10. Dezember 1932 seinen Besuch hatte. Bevor ich diesen Schritt unternahm, besprach ich mich mit einer Anzahl von Herren der Wirtschaft und informierte mich allmählich wie sich die Wirtschaft ^{in der Zeit der Weimarer Republik} stellte. Die allgemeinen Betrachtungen der Männer der Wirtschaft gingen dahin, einen starken Führer in Deutschland an die Macht kommen zu sehen, der eine Regierung bilden würde, die lange Zeit an der Macht bleiben würde, als die DDP am 6. Nov. 1932 ihren ersten Rückschlag erlitt und somit also ihren Schwerpunkt überschritten hatte, wurde eine Unterstützung durch die deutsche Wirtschaft besonders dringend. Ein gemeinsames Interesse der Wirtschaft bestand in der Angst vor dem Bolschewismus und der Hoffnung, dass die Nationalsozialisten einmal an der Macht, eine beständige politische und wirtschaftliche Grundlage in Deutschland herstellen würden. Ein weiteres gemeinsames Interesse war der Wunsch, HITLER's wirtschaftliches Programm in die Tat umzusetzen, wobei ein wesentlicher Punkt darin lag, dass die Wirtschaft sich selbst lenken sollte zur Lösung der von der politischen Führung gestellten Probleme. Zur praktischen Durchführung dieses Programmpunktes erwartete man, wie es ja später auch geschah, dass die gesamte Wirtschaft auf einer neuen Basis organisiert werden würde, und zwar in Verbänden, deren sämtliche wirtschaftliche Unternehmen, im Gegensatz zu den damals bestehenden Verbänden, beitreten müssten, deren Führung durch Wirtschaft ^{und} Kaufleute selbst erfolgen würde, die selbst für einen Ausgleich der Produktion zu sorgen hätten, sodass notgedrungen diese neuen Verbände mehr Einfluss ausüben könnten als früher. Weiterhin erwartete man, dass eine wirtschaftliche Konjunktur durch das Ver-

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gehen von grosseren Staatsaufträgen geschaffen werden wurde. In diesem Zusammenhang sind zu erwähnen: eine von HITLER projektierte Erhöhung der deutschen Wehrmacht von 100.000 auf 300.000 Mann, das Bauen von Reichsautobahnen und die Kredite, die der öffentlichen Hand (Länder, Gemeinden etc.) gegeben werden sollten zum Bauen von neuen und Verbesserungen von bereits bestehenden Strassen, Aufträge zur Verbesserung des Verkehrswezens, insbesondere der Reichsbahn und Förderung solcher Industrien wie Automobil- und Flugzeugbau und der damit verbundenen Industrien.

Es war allgemein bekannt, dass einer der wichtigsten Programmpunkte HITLER's die Abschaffung des Vertrages von Versailles darstellte und die Wiederherstellung eines sowohl in militärischer als auch in wirtschaftlicher Hinsicht starken Deutschlands. Es war klar, dass in einem starken Deutschland auch die Wirtschaft aufblühen werde, und es war darüber hinaus klar, dass wirtschaftliche Stärke eine Stellung bedeute, in der Deutschland nicht mehr von Ausland abhängig sein würde. Diese Bestrebungen, Deutschland stark zu machen, wurden von gewissen wirtschaftlichen Unternehmungen ^{trifft die Wirtschaft} nicht aus Idealismus, sondern aus nackter Profitgier, begründet als eine Möglichkeit, den eigenen Machtbereich zu vergrössern. Eine solche Möglichkeit war zweifellos auf dem Gebiet der Erzeugung des synthetischen Oels und Kautschuks gegeben.

Das wirtschaftliche Programm HITLER's war der Wirtschaft allgemein bekannt und wurde von ihr begründet. Es wurde durch Parteiversammlungen und Reden HITLER's und anderer nationaler, durch die Presse etc. propagiert. Eine weitgehende Wirkung ist die Rede, die HITLER auf Parteiversammlung in München am 24. Januar

Wohl HILGER's Mitbeteiligung wird im Juli oder August 1933 in Deutschland festzustellen sein. Der Vortrag wurde in Berlin die einzige Zusammenkunft des nationalsozialistischen Wirtschaftsausschusses, an der der damalige Reichswirtschaftsminister HILGER selbst teilnahm. Dieser hat aus allen Kreisen der Wirtschaft willkommen, jeder hat Anspruch an die ich mich erinnern kann, befand sich HILGER nur der Kommissar, ERICH von der Dentischen Bank und Karl Meißner von der I.G. Bei dieser Sitzung erweiterte HILGER seinen Kreis Programm in allgemeinen und dem wesentlichen Punkt in Deutschland, wozu die politische Führung das Ziel stecken und die Wirtschaft selbst die Ausführung übernehmen sollte.

Nachdem das Wirtschaftsprogramm der DDFP bereits
angelaufen und der Vierjahresplan geschaffen worden war, erklärte
te HITLER und GOEBBELS neuerdings die Richtung und Ziele des Pro-
gramms. In diesem Zweck hat GOEBBELS am 17. November 1939 in
das Pressesabern in Berlin eine große Anzahl von Reichsberatern
und Industriellen, unter denen sich KROHN, KRAUSE und von SCHNIT-
ZER von der I.G. befanden. Bei dieser Gelegenheit hielt GOEBBELS
und HITLER Reden, in denen sie in nachdrücklichster Form die Indu-
strie zur vollsten Unterstützung der Aufrüstung aufforderten,
wobei sie n.a. folgende verkündeten: "Die Ausbeamerstellung
der wir entgegen gehen, verlangt ein riesigen Ansturm von Indu-

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stungsfähigkeit. Es ist kein Ende der Maßnahmen, sondern
Allein erscheinend ist hier Stieg oder Belassung. Wenn wir hier
gen, wird die Wirtschaft ganz anders sein. Das "War
stehen in einer Zeit, in der sich die letzten Konsequenzen
schon abzeichnen. Wir stehen bereits in der Weltwirtschaft
in Krieg, es wird nur noch nicht gesonnen."

Ich habe jede Glanz 5 (nach) und ich habe
der Eid sorgfältig durchgesehen und ich habe
hat, habe die persönlichen Merkmale der
versteht und mit meiner individuellen
und erkläre hiermit unter Eid, dass ich in dieser
nach meiner besten Wissen und Gewissen die
habe.

[Signature]
Herr Präsident des Reiches

Es ist mir bewusst, dass ich mich
schuldig bin, Herr Präsident des Reiches, dass ich
die juristische Verantwortung übernehme.

[Signature]
Herr Präsident des Reiches
Herr Reichsminister
Herr Reichsminister
Herr Reichsminister

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
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WAR CRIMES

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CASE No. _____

DOCUMENT No. PS-3337

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 35

For IDENTIFICATION only 8/29/47

*THIS Doc. REPLACES PS 3373 ERRONEOUSLY
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PROVIDED 12/17/47

Doc. No. PS 3337 EXHIBIT No. 35 *9/2/47*

3337-PS

(Place) Suerberg, Germany

(Date) 16 Dec 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Edward T. Coxson of the Evidence

Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,

hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

8 (typewritten
(photostated
(micrographed) pages and entitled
(handwritten

*Applicant of non-revolutionary political situation in Germany
just before the assumption of power by the National Socialists and the part played
by the industrialists 5 Dec 1945* (the original of a document which
dated is a true copy

was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course

of official business, as (the original
(a true copy of a document found

in German archives, records and files captured by military

forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied

Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and belief,

the original Document is held at: *ICC files, Suerberg*
Edward T. Coxson

Transcript, Volume 1
2 November, 1947

APPENDIX

BY

Ernst Sommer, M.D., Professor

Ernst Sommer, M.D., Professor, being sworn, duly sworn,
testifies under oath and says as follows:

Ernst Sommer was first designated as Chancellor he was not
yet elected to the post of Reich President. He was very young
and inexperienced although he was an excellent speaker and an excellent
organizer and was with the Nazi Party. At that time he was
giving the course in Party Government without the necessary
political experience and was under heavy criticism from Hindenburg. He had the
impression of running the government and eliminating all Social
Democrats and Communists and all the people of the Party. At
that time the Nazi Party had said if you will follow this
policy, we will not support you and you will have a possible
chance to win. The Nazis began his government and at first all
the parties of the Right supported him, including the Nazis.
But this did not last long as differences soon arose. The
Nazis with a law which Nazis had enacted against the Communists.
At that time the Communists were assassinating and were often
the cause. This law provided punishment of death for political
murders. Prior to this, we had under the Republic no death
penalty. Unfortunately, there was a quarrel in Berlin between
some Nazis and Communists and in this quarrel, a Communist was
beaten and killed by two Nazis. They had to take action and
the new law and two Nazi Party members were sentenced to death.
It was very bad because it was not a case of premeditated
murder. The punishment of death for political criminals applied
however to this case. There was a very great uproar from the
Nazis - they protested to von Papen and said it was impossible

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[illegible]

January would go down and Schleicher would tell
over it some immediate steps were not taken. Because from
the first time they had worked together Hitler and Papen had
seen that their ideas were not so very different after all. I
think that during Schleicher's Chancellorship both realized
that it would be good if they could get together. That in De-
cember when I saw von Papen he said, "I think we can perhaps
now have a meeting together to clear these different points which
have kept us apart and we want find a way for the parties of the
Right to get together." That is the background of the subsequent
meeting in my home of Hitler and von Papen.

On January 4, 1933, Hitler, von Papen, Hess, Himmler and
Goebbels came to my house in Cologne. Hitler, von Papen and I
went to my den above us very closed in a discussion lasting
about two hours. Hess, Himmler and Goebbels did not participate
in this discussion but were in the next room. Goebbels, who had
helped arrange this meeting, came from Berlin; von Papen came
alone from his home in the Saar; and Hitler brought Hess and
Himmler with him, as they were traveling with him to Lippe in
connection with the election campaign. The discussion was only
between Hitler and Papen; I personally had nothing to say in the
discussion. The meeting started about 11:30 A.M. and the first
question was raised by Hitler as to why it was necessary to
punish the two Nazis who had killed the Communist in Silesia.
Von Papen explained to Hitler that it had been necessary to pun-
ish these two Nazis, although they had not been put to death,
because the law was on the books and all political offenders
under the law must have some punishment. He further explained
to Hitler that it might be possible to get a pardon from President
Hindenburg for these two men. Then von Papen told Hitler that
he had urged von Hindenburg to give serious consideration to
making Hitler the Chancellor at the time that Hindenburg met
with Hitler and von Papen and that he had understood that Hin-
denburg was perfectly willing to discuss this matter with Hitler
at that time. He said that it came as a great surprise and shock

Hitler

Hitler was very much interested in it and he felt that
 the responsibility for the change
 in Germany's policy of view. Later, von Papen told Hitler that
 it seemed to him the best thing to have the conservatives and
 nationalists who had supported him join with the Nazis to form
 a government. He proposed that this new government should, if
 possible, be headed by Hitler and von Papen on the same level.
 Then Hitler made a long speech in which he said if he were made
 Chancellor, it would be necessary for him to be head of the
 government but that supporters of Papen would go into his (Hitler's)
 government as ministers when they were willing to go along with
 him in his policy of changing many things. These changes he out-
 lined at this time included elimination of Social Democrats,
 Communists and Jews from leading positions in Germany and the
 restoration of order in public life. Von Papen and Hitler reached
 an agreement in principle so that many of the points which
 had brought them in conflict could be eliminated and they would
 find a way to get together. They agreed that further details
 would have to be worked out and that this could be done in Berlin
 or some other convenient place.

I understand they met later with von Ribbentrop and worked
 out further details.

The meeting broke up about 1:30 and the three of us joined
 Hess, Himmler and Keppeler at lunch, during which there was gen-
 eral conversation which lasted until about four o'clock when
 they, all the guests, departed.

This meeting in my home of Hitler and von Papen of 4 January
 1933, was arranged by me after von Papen asked me to arrange
 such a meeting. He made this request on about the 10 December
 1932.

I have been asked whether at this meeting von Papen suggested
 the burning of the Reichstag in order to accuse the Communist
 Party of the responsibility for this crime. Von Papen did not
 make any such suggestion nor was the burning of the Reichstag
 discussed by anyone in my house in my presence at this meeting.

There was never any suggestion of burning the Reichstag made in my presence and the first that I heard of it was at a dinner party when I was told that the Reichstag had been set on fire.

Wilhelm Keppler, prior to Hitler's coming to power, had at Hitler's suggestion formed a group of business men and officers to discuss economic problems. Hitler stated to this group that at such time as he might take control in Germany he would be in position to take decisive action and he desired to have this group work out various parts of an economic program.

Within this group there developed the idea of having all industry and finance in Germany organized under the leadership principle and this was subsequently effected in legislation shortly after Hitler became Chancellor.

Prior to Hitler's becoming Chancellor, the only money given by me or by the Stein Bank was in support of the steel industry in the aggregate RM 2,000. This group or circle of businessmen did not as an organization contribute to any of Hitler's programs.

About 1935 or 1936 after Keppler's position had declined considerably, Hitler became the president of the circle and the circle undertook each year to raise money, including 1944, to raise funds for "special" purposes.

These funds were paid by the members of the circle in "corporations" in which they had leading positions to the Bank to a special account. Each year I wrote to Hitler advising him as to the amount contributed by each member to the corporation during that year and Hitler in turn wrote a letter of thanks and appreciation to the contributor. The amount contributed by the circle amounted to approximately RM 1,000,000 each year. The formation of this group by Keppler preceded by some months the assumption of power by Hitler and those who joined were men to see a strong leader come to power in Germany and form a government which would last a long while. They had no regard for a fear of Bolshevism, belief that the Nazis would take over the government in Germany and an economic state is being that was

stable political and economic conditions were established in Germany. They also were all acquaintances of Keppler and through Keppler hoped to be able to influence Hitler. The following is a list of the members of the circle and their principle affiliations:

Flick	Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke
Rastberg	Vinterehall, "Kali" Company
Schmidt (may be dead)	Vinterehall
Biberbach	II. H. Farben
Steinbrink, Otto	Bewerkschaft - Freussen
Lindemann	German Lloyd - North Sea, & Malabar & Co., Bremen
Schmitt, Kurt	Former Economic Minister - later with Munich Re-insurance Company
Rosenberg	Rheinmetall-Borsig
Frankfurt	Imperial Adjutant to Hitler
Kawilowsky (dead)	August-Gutler Backglass, Düsseldorf
Dr. Kuntze	Industrial Bank
Klein	Bank Company
Voss	Hermann Göring Werke
Hessling	Formerly with Reichsbank - later with German oil interests
Mögel	St. Pauli-Bank
Malt, v.	Deutsche Bank
Cleaver	Reichs-Industrie-Produktion
Kaiser	Industrial Bank
Weyler	Secretary of State, Ministry of Economics
Waldenort	Reichs-Industrie-Produktion (also had interests in the Reichsbank)
Waldenort	Ministry of Economics
Karl, Hans	Ministry of Labor
Weyer	Secretary of State in Ministry of Propaganda
Kaumann	Reichs-Industrie-Produktion (also had interests in the Reichsbank)
Bismarck, Count von	Reichs-Industrie-Produktion (also had interests in the Reichsbank)
Pohl	Reichs-Industrie-Produktion (also had interests in the Reichsbank)
Schaefer	Reichs-Industrie-Produktion (also had interests in the Reichsbank)
Steyer	Reichs-Industrie-Produktion (also had interests in the Reichsbank)
Schacht, Dr. Hjalmar	Reichs-Industrie-Produktion (also had interests in the Reichsbank)
Keppler, W.	Reichs-Industrie-Produktion (also had interests in the Reichsbank)
Schneider, Kurt v.	Reichs-Industrie-Produktion (also had interests in the Reichsbank)
Krogmann, Karl Vincent	Reichs-Industrie-Produktion (also had interests in the Reichsbank)

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Uelfrich
Reinhardt, Friedrich
Meyer, Emil
Waldhecker
Förster, Herbert

Impag. Aufsichtsrat, Chairman
Commerz Bank, Aufsichtsrat, Chairman
Vorstand, Dresdner Bank
Reichsbank Director
Ministry of Economics

Arthur P. Dowsey
ARTHUR P. DOWSEY, VICE PRESIDENT

insured to and sworn to
before me this 5th day of
December 1944.

Arthur P. Dowsey
1st Lt A.C.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. EC-439

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 36

Doc. No. EC-439

EXHIBIT No. 36

5/24/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

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belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, for review

INTERVIEW OF G. GUNDEL

I, Georg von Schnitzler, a member of the Vorstand of I.G. Farben, make the following deposition under oath:

At the end of February 1933, 4 members of the Vorstand of I.G. Farben including Dr. Bosch, the head of the Vorstand, and myself were asked by the office of the President of the Reichstag to attend a meeting in his house. The purpose of which was not given. I do not remember the two other colleagues of mine who were also invited. I believe the invitation reached me during one of my business trips to Berlin. I went to the meeting which was attended by about 25 persons and I believe were mostly leading industrialists from the Ruhr.

Among those present I remember:

Dr. Schacht, who at that time was not yet head of the Reichsbank again and not yet Minister of Economics.

Krupp von Bohlen, who in the beginning of 1933 presided the Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie which later on was changed in the semi-official organization "Reichsgruppe Industrie".

Dr. Albert Voelter, the leading man of the Vereinigte Stahlwerke.

Van Löwenfeld from an industrial work in Essen.

Dr. Stein, head of the Gewerkschaft Auguste Victoria, a mine which belongs to the I.G. Dr. Stein was an active member of the Deutsche Volkspartei.

I remember that Dr. Schecht acted as a kind of host.

While I had expected the appearance of Göring, Hitler entered the room, shook hand with everybody and took a seat at the top of the table. In a long speech he talked mainly about the danger of communism over which he pretended that he just had won a decisive victory.

He then talked about the "Bündnis" (alliance) into which his party and the Deutsch - Nationale Volkspartei had entered. This latter party in the meantime had been reorganized by Herr von Papen. On the end he came to the point which seemed to me the purpose of the meeting. Hitler stressed the importance that the two aforementioned parties should gain the majority in the coming Reichstag election. Krupp von Bohlen thanked Hitler for his speech. After Hitler had left the room, Dr. Schaack proposed to the meeting the raising of an election fund of - as far as I remember - RM 3.000.000.-. The fund should be distributed between the two "Allies" according to their relative strength at the time being. Dr. Stein suggested that the Deutsche Volkspartei should be included which suggestion when I rightly remember was accepted. The amounts which the individual firms had to contribute were not discussed.

I did not take part in the discussion but reported the matter the next day or the one next to Dr. Bosch in Frankfurt who together with Gen. Kurt Schmitt had reserved exclusively for themselves the handling of distribution of money to political parties, the press etc. and had made a special appoint of "Vertraulichkeit" (secrecy) in this respect.

Dr. Bosch did, as far as I remember, not make any remark to my report, but shrugged his shoulders.

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I never heard again of the whole matter but I believe that either the bureau of Göring or Schacht or the Reichsverband der deutschen Industrie had asked the office of Bosch or Schmitts for payment of I.G.'s share in the election fund. As I did not take the matter up again I not even at that time knew whether and which amount had been paid by the I.G. According to the volume of the I.G. I should estimate I.G.'s share being something like 10 % of the election fund, but as far as I know there is no evidence that I.G. Farben participated in the payments.

I understand the English language.

J. von Schnitzler

Sworn to before us this 10th

day of November 1945 at

Frankfurt, Germany.

Otto P. Strobel sworn By

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. ✓

CASE No. ✓

DOCUMENT No. D- 403

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 37

Doc. No. D- 403 EXHIBIT No. 37 8/27/47

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR CRIMES
EVIDENCE DIVISION

Date: 26 Aug. 47

I certify that Document Number D-203
was introduced into Evidence as Exhibit Number 734
in Tribunal Number IV cases which commenced 19 April 47
and that attached photostat is a true and correct copy of
original.

F. Niebergall
F. NIEBERGALL
Chief, Document
Control Branch

*Report of speech by Hitler to German Industrialists
taken from Krupp's "Private Correspondence,"
1933-34 files, 20 Feb. 33.*

*See 7/1/47
208*

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
NURNBERG, GERMANY

USA Exhibit 767
Filed Feb 27 1946

D-203

Mit dem Jahre 1918 ist ein ganzes System zusammengebrochen. Daß es so kommen mußte, wurde vielfach vorausgesehen, auch von Führern der Wirtschaft, vor allem von Herrn Geheimrat Kirdorf. Die Revolution, die uns das Jahr 1918 brachte, war nur bedingt. Sie brachte uns jedenfalls nicht die Umwälzungen wie in Rußland, sondern nur eine neue Geisteswelt, die langsam die Auflösung des Bestehenden einleitete. Das Wort Bismarcks: "Der Liberalismus ist der Schrittmacher der Sozialdemokratie" ist jetzt bei uns wissenschaftlich begründet und bewiesen. Eine bestimmte Geisteswelt - Geistesrichtung - kann ungewollt, kann ungeahnt zur Auflösung der Grundlagen des Staates führen. Auch bei uns hat eine neue Geistesrichtung Boden gewonnen, die langsam zu einer inneren Zersetzung führte und Schrittmacher des Bolschewismus wurde.

Privatwirtschaft im Zeitalter der Demokratie ist nicht aufrechtzuerhalten; sie ist nur denkbar, wenn das Volk eine tragende Idee von Autorität und Persönlichkeit besitzt. Alles, was in der Welt an Positiven, an Gutem und Wertvollem auf dem Gebiete der Wirtschaft und Kultur geschaffen worden ist, beruht ganz allein auf der Bedeutung der Persönlichkeit. Wird die Verteidigung des Geschaffenen, seine politische Verwaltung, aber einer Majorität überantwortet, so geht es rettungslos unter. Alle Lebensgüter, die wir besitzen, verdanken wir dem Kampfe von Auserlesenen. Mitten

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Hätten wir die heutigen Zustände im Mittelalter gehabt, wären die Grundlagen für unser Deutsches Reich nie geschaffen worden. Dieselbe Mentalität, die den Schaffen von Werten zugrunde gelegen hat, muß auch angewandt werden, um diese Werte zu erhalten. Alle Werte, die unsere gegenwärtige Kulturhöhe ausmachen, sind entstanden aus einer gänzlich anderen Mentalität wie die, die sich ihrer Verwaltung seit 1918 bemächtigt hat. Die Revolution ist der erste Abschluß einer jahrzehntelangen Entwicklung einer Zwiespältigkeit unseres Volkes. Überall in der Welt erleben wir diese Krise der Zwiespältigkeit. Nur reagieren die Völker verschieden darauf - siehe Rußland, Italien -. Bei den übrigen Völkern wird diese Krise in ihren letzten Möglichkeiten und Konsequenzen noch nicht erkannt, auch in Deutschland nicht. Unser Volk hat noch immer nicht genügend erkannt, daß es zwei Seelen sind, die um es ringen. Unser ganzes Leben basiert auf Gesellschaftsverträgen. Das ist im kleinsten in der Familie der Fall und führt hinauf bis zum Staat. Es ist ein Ding der Unmöglichkeit, daß ein Teil des Volkes sich zum Privateigentum bekennt, während ein anderer Teil das Privateigentum ableugnet. Solch ein Kampf zerreißt das Volk. Man ringt solange gegeneinander, bis ein Teil Sieger bleibt. Wenn ein Mann einer Truppe fahnenflüchtig wird, kann er bestraft werden. Wenn aber 15 bis 20 % einer Truppe sich über den Fahneneid hinwegsetzen, muß die Truppe als militärisches Instrument versagen. Ebenso ist es beim Staat, wenn 15 % der Bevölkerung den Staat als eine durchlaufend anerkannte Gesellschaftsordnung negiert, kann man kein die Allgemeinheit

heit tragendes System aufbauen. So ist es auch nicht möglich, eine Kultur - Kunst, Religion, Wissenschaft - aufrechtzuerhalten, wenn ein gewisser Prozentsatz der Nation die Gedanken ablehnt, die jene Kultur geschaffen haben. Auch die Justiz kann nur aufgebaut werden auf allgemein anerkannten Theorien. So kann sie auch bolschewistisch sein, wenn sie die Sache des Bolschewismus schützen muß. Ein solcher Zustand der Zwiespältigkeit führt langsam aber sicher zur Agonie, zum Absterben einer Weltanschauung. Denn es können zwei Weltanschauungen nicht dauernd nebeneinander leben. In solchen Kämpfen verkehrt sich aber die Kraft eines Volkes vollkommen nach innen und kann infolgedessen auch nicht nach außen wirken. Es kommt nicht zur Ruhe. Dieser Zustand der Zermürbung dauert solange, bis ein Teil als Sieger hervorgegangen ist oder der Staat selbst sich aufgelöst hat, womit das Volk sich dann in der Geschichte wieder verliert. Wir leben heute in einer solchen Zeit, in der die Würfel fallen müssen, in der wir uns entscheiden müssen, ob wir zu einer staatserbaltenden oder kommunistischen Lebensform kommen wollen. Auch letztere ist denkbar. Vielfach sagt man ja, der Kommunismus sei die Endstufe der Menschheit. Ich bin gerade entgegengesetzter Ansicht: er ist der Ausgangspunkt menschlicher Entwicklung. Er stellt die primitivste Form menschlichen Lebens dar. Je tiefer man in die Natur hineinsteigt, umso einander ähnlicher werden ihre Leistungen, sie werden, wie beim Kommunismus, immer gleichartiger. Das kommunistische Prinzip läßt sich nicht halten. Es ist auch nicht ein Spiel des Zufalls, daß der

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eine Mensch mehr leistet als der andere. In dieser Tatsache wurzelt der Begriff des Privateigentums, der langsam in den allgemeinen Rechtsbegriff übergegangen ist und zu einem komplizierten Vorgang des wirtschaftlichen Lebens geworden ist. Der Weg, den wir zu gehen haben, ist klar vorgeseichnet. Es genügt aber nicht zu sagen: Wir wollen keinen Kommunismus in der Wirtschaft. Gehen wir politisch den Weg weiter wie bisher, dann gehen wir zugrunde. Wirtschaft und Politik lassen sich, das haben wir in den vergangenen Jahren genugsam erfahren, nicht trennen. Die politische Durchführung des Kampfes ist das primär Entscheidende. Deshalb müssen auch politisch klare Verhältnisse geschaffen werden. Wie die Wirtschaft allein nicht das Deutsche Reich geschaffen hat, hat auch die Politik nicht die Wirtschaft geschaffen. Aber eins baute auf den anderen immer höher auf. Wie ein Hand-in-Hand-Arbeiten von Politik und Wirtschaft uns den Aufstieg brachte, so bedeutete das Gegeneinanderarbeiten, wie wir es nach der Revolution erlebt haben, dauernden Abstieg. Als ich 1918 im Lazarett lag, habe ich die Revolution in Bayern miterlebt. Ich habe sie von vornherein als eine Krise in der Entwicklung des deutschen Volkes, als einen Übergang angesehen. Das Leben zerreißt die Menschheit ewig. Es ist deshalb die vornehmste Aufgabe eines Führers, die Ideale zu finden, die stärker sind als die das Volk zerreißenen Faktoren. Schon im Lazarett wurde es mir klar, daß man nach neuen Ideen zu einem Wiederaufbau suchen müsse. Ich fand sie im Völkischen, im Wert der Persönlichkeit, in der Ablehnung der Völkervereinigung, in der Kraft und Macht der

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der Einzelpersönlichkeit. Auf dieser Basis suchte ich zu einer Verständigung der beiden miteinander ringenden Seelen im deutschen Volke zu kommen. Der Kampf, den ich aufgenommen habe, war umso schwerer, als er in einer Zeit geführt wurde, ⁱⁿ der das Gesetz zum Schutze des Schwachen und Dekadenten galt, ein Gesetz, unter dem jedes Volk dem Untergang geweiht ist. Mit einer einfachen Ablehnung solcher Gedankengänge ist es natürlich nicht getan, man muß neue Gedanken bringen. Lehnt man den Pazifismus ab, muß man sofort eine andere Idee an seine Stelle rücken. Alles, was verdrängt werden soll, muß abgelöst werden durch etwas besseres.

Seit 40 Jahren erleben wir eine dauernde Zunahme der Sozialdemokratie. Bismarck hat kurz vor seinem Abschied schon gesagt: Wenn das so weiter geht, muß Marx Sieger bleiben.

Die gestaltenden und ersetzenden Kräfte eines Volkes kämpfen inner gegeneinander. In diesem Kampfe gewinnt die eine Seite eine immer größere Höhe als die andere und so habe ich die Entwicklung der Sozialdemokratie mit dauernd wachsender Sorge verfolgt und mir gesagt, wir müssen bald zu einer Entscheidung kommen. Wiederholt habe ich Gelegenheit genommen, an maßgebender Stelle vorstellig zu werden und auf die den deutschen Volke drohende Gefahr aufmerksam zu machen. Immer wieder ist mir aber u. a. auch von v. Seeckt entgegengehalten worden, gegenwärtig bedauere das den Bürgerkrieg. Und als vor einigen Jahren die Zahl der sozialistischen Kandidaten etwas zurückging, sagte man mir triumphierend: Sehen Sie, die Gefahr ist ja schon vorüber. Man tröstete sich immer wieder mit der Hoffnung, daß die

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sozialistische Bewegung von selbst nachlassen werde. Auf solchen Wege kann aber die Gefahr nicht überwunden werden. Die Menschen sind nichts weniger als gleichartig und wenn die Menschen nicht geführt werden, fallen sie in den primitiven Urzustand zurück. Diese Erkenntnis ist es gewesen, die mich bestimmt hat, eine neue nationale Bewegung zu gründen und sie ist auch nach 14-jährigen Kampf zu einer tragenden Kraft im Deutschen Reiche geworden. Wir dürfen nicht vergessen, daß alle Güter der Kultur mehr oder weniger mit harter Faust eingeführt werden mußten, ebenso wie seinerzeit die Bauern zum Anbau von Kartoffeln gezwungen wurden. Aber zu alledem gehört nun einmal Mut, fester Wille und Beharrlichkeit.

Wir stehen heute vor folgender Situation: Weimer hat uns eine bestimmte Verfassungsform aufoktroziert, mit der er uns auf eine demokratische Basis gestellt hat. Damit ist uns aber keine leistungsfähige Regierungsgewalt beschert worden. Im Gegenteil, der Kommunismus mußte sich nach dem, wie ich eingangs die Demokratie kritisiert habe, immer tiefer in das deutsche Volk hineinbohren. Die Folge war eine immer größere innere Spannung, durch die auch - und das ist mit dem Schlimmsten - die Gerichte nicht unbeeinflusst blieben. Es haben sich so zwei Fronten herausgebildet, die uns vor die Wahl stellen: Entweder Marxismus in Reinkultur oder die andere Seite. Man kann sich nicht auf den Standpunkt stellen und sagen: Die andere Seite wird sich schon allmählich wieder durchsetzen. So eine Haltung bedeutet die Niederlage. Man riet mir, als ich handeln wollte,

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te, abzuwarten. Ich ließ mich aber auf eine derartige Tolerierung nicht ein. Mit eben dem Mut, mit dem wir an die Arbeit gehen, das wieder gut zu machen, was man in den vergangenen 14 Jahren gesündigt hat, haben wir allen Versuchen, uns vom rechten Weg abzubringen, widerstanden. Die Götze des Zentrums, uns zu tolerieren, haben wir abgelehnt. Hagberg besitzt eine zu kleine Bewegung. Er hat nur unsere Entwicklung sehr aufgehalten. Wir müssen erst die ganzen Machtmittel in die Hand bekommen, wenn wir die andere Seite ganz zu Boden werfen wollen. Solange man an Kraft zunimmt, soll man den Kampf gegen den Gegner nicht aufnehmen. Erst wenn man weiß, daß man auf dem Höhepunkt der Macht angelangt ist, daß es keine weitere Aufwärtsentwicklung gibt, soll man losschlagen. Wir müssen in Preußen noch 10, im Reich noch 33 Mandate erringen. Das ist, wenn wir alle Kräfte einsetzen, nicht unmöglich. Dann beginnt erst die zweite Aktion gegen den Kommunismus.

Wir stehen jetzt vor der letzten Wahl. Sie mag ausfallen wie sie will, einen Rückfall gibt es nicht mehr, auch wenn die kommende Wahl keine Entscheidung bringt. So oder so, wenn die Wahl nicht entscheidet, muß die Entscheidung eben auf einem anderen Wege fallen. Ich bin dafür eingetreten, daß man dem Volke noch einmal Gelegenheit geben soll, selbst über sein Schicksal zu entscheiden. Dieser Wille ist ein starker Aktivposten für das, was möglicherweise später zu geschehen hat. Bringt die Wahl keine Lösung, gut, Deutschland wird nicht zugrunde gehen. Wie nie zuvor obliegt heute allen die Verpflichtung, sich für den Erfolg einzusetzen. Nie ist die Notwendigkeit, Opfer zu bringen, größer

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als dieses Mal gewesen. Für die Wirtschaft habe ich nur den einen Wunsch, daß sie parallel mit dem inneren Aufbau einer ruhigen Zukunft entgegengeht. Die Frage der Herstellung der Wehrmacht wird nicht in Genf, sondern in Deutschland entschieden werden, wenn wir durch innere Ruhe zur inneren Kraft gekommen sind. Innere Ruhe gibt es aber nicht eher, als bis der Marxismus erledigt ist. Hier liegt die Entscheidung, der wir entgegengehen müssen und ist der Kampf auch noch so schwer. Ich setze für den Kampf täglich mein Leben ein wie alle diejenigen, die sich mit mir in diesen Kampf gestellt haben. Es gibt nur zwei Möglichkeiten, entweder ein Zurückdrängen des Gegners auf den Boden der Verfassung und zu diesem Zwecke noch einmal diese Wahl, oder es wird ein Kampf mit anderen Waffen geführt werden, der vielleicht größere Opfer fordert. Ich möchte sie gern vermieden sehen. Hoffentlich erkennt also das Deutsche Volk die Größe der Stunde, sie entscheidet über die nächsten 10, ja vielleicht 100 Jahre. Sie wird ein Wendepunkt der deutschen Geschichte werden, für den ich mich mit glatvoller Energie einsetze.

Goering: Auch er rechne damit, daß mit der politischen Befriedigung auch die Wirtschaft zur Ruhe kommen werde. Experimente würden nicht gemacht. Um aber zum Ziele zu kommen, müssen am 5. März alle Kräfte aufgeboren werden. Vor allem sei es wichtig, in die Kreise zu dringen, die noch immer im Marxismus befangen seien und die in Verärgerung und Verbitterung nutzlos dahindämmerten. Die inneren politischen Widerstände seien zum größten Teil ausgeräumt, nach-

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dem man sich mit den anderen sinnesverwandten Gruppen auf einen Plan geeinigt habe. Die heute vorhandene Einigung müßte aber noch vertieft werden. Wie auch die Wahl ausfalle, die Kräfteverteilung solle dieselbe bleiben. In dem bevorstehenden Kampf hat jeder an seiner Stelle zu wirken. Die Deutschnationalen werden da angreifen, wo Erfolge für die Nationalsozialisten nicht mehr zu erzielen sind. Andererseits wird den Nationalsozialisten eine Arbeit aufgegeben, die für die anderen aussichtslos ist. Ohne Zweifel haben wir die meiste Arbeit zu leisten, denn wir müssen mit unseren S.A.-Leuten in die dunkelsten Quartiere der Großstädte vordringen und dort von Mund zu Mund wirken und an jede einzelne Seele kämpfen.

Goering ging ziemlich eingehend auf die großen mit diesem Wahlkampf verbundenen Gefahren ein. Er leitete dann sehr geschickt über zu der Notwendigkeit, daß andere nicht im politischen Kampf stehende Kreise wenigstens die nunmal erforderlichen finanziellen Opfer bringen müßten. Sie seien umso notwendiger, da das Geld der Steuersahler auch nicht mit einem Pfennig in Anspruch genommen werde. Staatsmittel würden nicht verwandt. Das erbetene Opfer würde der Industrie sicherlich umso leichter fallen, wenn sie wüßte, daß die Wahl am 5. März die letzte sicherlich innerhalb 10 Jahren, voraussichtlich aber in 100 Jahren sei.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. II

CASE No. V

DOCUMENT No. D-204

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 38

Doc. No. D-204

EXHIBIT No. 38

PROVIDED 9/2/47

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR CRIMES
EVIDENCE DIVISION

Date: 26 Aug. 47

I certify that Document Number D- 204
was introduced into Evidence as Exhibit Number 735
in Tribunal Number IV Cases which commenced 19 April 47
and that attached photostat is a true and correct copy of
original.

F. Niebergall
F. NIEBERGALL
Chief, Document
Control Branch

*Memo by Krupp re Hitler's speech to
Industrialists from Krupp's "Private Correspondence"
1933-34 file, 22 Feb 1933,*

*Rec'd
1 Photostat
SKK*

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. Nl-5191

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 39

Doc. No. Nl-5191 EXHIBIT No. 39 9/2/47

(Place) Nuremberg, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schuyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

RCS II 13 (typewritten -
(photostated pages and entitled
(micrographed
(handwritten

NI 5191 Affiant signed by J.G.F.'s Schmitzler

dated March 47, is (the original of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (the original of a document found
(a true copy
in German archives, records and files retained by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, Sec. Room

Rolf C Schuyler

NY-5191

AFFIDAVIT

I, GISEL VON SCHNITZER, member of the Vorstand of I.G. Farben-Industrie from 1925 until 1945, after having been warned that I will be liable to punishment for making a false statement herewith state the following under oath of my own free will and without coercion.

1. I was living near Frankfurt, Germany in late March 1945 when the American armed forces occupied the area. I was taken into custody on 7 May 1945 by the American authorities and I have remained in custody ever since that time, except for those periods when I was permitted authoritatively to be with my wife under house arrest. During the period from May until the late Fall of 1945, I was regularly questioned by American and Allied investigators, particularly by the American investigators, Mr. Eickstein, Mr. Weidbrock, Mr. Glaser, Mr. McVillie, Mr. Hollander and Mr. Reiche. During this period of interrogation I was ordinarily brought from Frangopolein prison in Frankfurt, Germany to the Reichsbank building in Frankfurt nearly every day along with a number of other former officials of the I.G. Farbenindustrie. There I and the other officials were asked to give information concerning the history of the I.G. Farbenindustrie and other matters either through interrogations or by writing up or dictating various statements concerning topics which were given to us by one or more of the investigators.

2. It has always been my intention to give the truth according to the best of my knowledge and belief to the Allied investigators. I never intentionally gave false information of any kind. The relations ship between the investigators and me in Frankfurt during May and June 1945 and again and very cordial. In Frangopolein American military prisoners were also detained. On a number of occasions I felt that I was mistreated in the jail because of the dislike which certain of the soldiers had for me. When I reported some of these incidents to the

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investigators, they interceded on my behalf with some success and sometimes without success. The investigators generally stated that they wanted me to give my best recollection of events without access to documents. Except for a few occasions when my recollection was refreshed by being shown a document, the statements I made and the interrogations to which I subscribed were based entirely upon my recollection and belief as of the time I was interrogated and made the particular statements. At no time during the investigations of 1945 was I prevented from correcting any statement which I made if thereafter I thought I had made an error. The typewritten statements which I signed were made in the following manner: I would first be asked to give information on a certain topic. Thereafter I would go to a room where I could be alone and write up the matter in longhand or else make longhand notes which I later used as a basis for dictating a statement to a German or American stenographer who took English stenography. Sometimes it took me less than a day to write up some of the statements. With some of the longer statements, however, it took me as long as three days to complete them. After the stenographer or typist reduced the statement to writing I went over the statement to make any corrections and then certified to the truth of the statement. The records of the interrogations were made as follows: Sometimes the questions and answers were immediately reduced to writing as originally made. Sometimes, after a period of discussion between the interrogator and me, a question or answer would be written down for the record which summarized the results of the matters discussed. Whichever of these methods was followed in these interrogations, I thereafter went over the written record of the interrogation to correct any errors and thereafter certified to the truth of the matters stated in the interrogation. In October I was removed from prison and placed under house arrest and thereafter re-arrested again. Mr. Edelman, GIC Finance Chief,

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informed as this was done on orders of higher headquarters because I was in the category of mandatory arrest. At that time I was informed in writing by Mr. Devine that the reason for my further imprisonment was ~~not~~ because of my failure to cooperate with the American authorities. This same letter states that my "assistance from an information gathering standpoint has been invaluable."

3. After these interrogations in 1945 were concluded I was detained in a number of prisons or detention camps along with leading officials of the I.G. Farbenindustrie. After discussing a number of matters concerning which I had given information with my colleagues, I came to the conclusion that I gave some erroneous information to the investigators in 1945. To no instance do I feel that I gave erroneous information intentionally. What I stated and concluded in the statements and interrogations in 1945 represented the truth as I saw it then to the best of my recollection and belief. I account for any errors which I made entirely for the following reasons: After the collapse of Germany I was in a state of great mental depression. I felt clearly that the Hitler regime had caused the ruin of Germany and of a great deal of Europe. Under these circumstances I associated some events together which I do not now feel should have been associated together in making some of the conclusions which I made. Moreover, I was asked to give my recollection and my conclusions concerning a number of events which were connected with I.G. Farben in the technical or in other fields where my duties had not given me a full insight into the true facts and concerning which I could then, in 1945, obtain no assistance by reference to the I.G. files. What I stated to the investigators in 1945 was true to the best of my recollection and belief at that time. However, since then I have talked to some of my colleagues who were better informed of these matters than I was and I must conclude I made certain errors which I certified as the truth to the Allied investigators.

For Submittal

4. Between 15 February 1947 and the present time, representatives of the Office of the Chief of Counsel for War Crimes showed me many of the statements and interrogations to which I had subscribed in 1945. I have been asked to point out any falsifications or errors which I made in these statements or interrogations. I have stated to them under oath that I had made no false statements, because the statements I made were true to the best of my knowledge and belief at the time that I made them in 1945. However, where I unintentionally made errors in these statements, I have pointed out these errors. The errors I now find after re-reading the statements or interrogations mentioned below are set forth below:

5. On the 11 September 1945 I signed a three page statement entitled "Curriculum Vitae / George Von Schulenburg," the text of which is as follows:

I am born in Cologne on the Rhine Oct. 29th 1894.

My Father: Paul von Schulenburg was a Judge
my mother: Emmy Joest, 81 years old still lives in Cologne
on the Rhine.

Having finished school (Germanisches Gymnasium), I visited the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, became Dr. Jur. and German-
Lawyer, qualification for becoming a Judge or Lawyer.

I am married to Lily von Ballinshausen, born in Cologne Nov.
29th 1899.

My Father Wilhelm von Ballinshausen was Colonel,
his mother Charlotte Schuler-Ballin.

We have married in Antwerp. We have two married daughters, the
older one lives separated from her husband, and a son-in-law.

I worked for some time in Berlin as an expert in the field of
Justice & Police, was at the same time a member of the Reichstag
I.A., July First 1932. Since I am 38 years old the January.

I started with commercial management, being now at
some point connected with the German Government for
the application of scientific and technical knowledge in a broad
field.

When would you I have been in the German Government for
last several years, but I am not a member of the German
Government. I am employed by the German Government in the
field of science.

George Von Schulenburg

Army-Corps in Munich with the rank of a sergeant and did not become an officer of the army. In 1916 I was registered as "Ersatzoffizier-Deutscher für war-time," as a military I remained sergeant (Ersatzoffizier).

After my demobilization I returned to Frankfurt and was charged in Frankfurt with the negotiations with the French occupation-authorities. In June 1920 I became a deputy member of the Frankfurt and in summer 1923 an ordinary member of it, having in the meantime very quickly acquired the highest commercial position in the Verkehrs. My first experience in foreign dealings I acquired as right hand man of late Mr. Carl von Röhrenberg, whom I accompanied continuously on his voyages to Paris in order to settle the questions arising out of the Versailles-treaty (1919-1924).

After the merger 1925 I became deputy-chairman of the so called Verkehrs-Jewellery, the chairman was Dr. Schum, and when Schum retired, at the end of 1927 I became his successor.

In 1933 National-Jewellery of I.G. was formed and from the very beginning I was its member, first under the leadership of Bosch and later on under Schulte.

In 1929 Stresemann asked me through Geheimrat Dinsberg to become Commissioner of the Reich for the world-exhibition of Barcelona. I accepted and since that time I always was considered as being one of the first experts in Germany in the domain of fairs and exhibitions and acted for a certain time as chairman of that committee in the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

Politically I have never been active, I considered myself as belonging to the Deutsche Volkspartei (Stresemann-party) and favored this party financially. I gave them \$ 500.- for every election. Unfortunately this party entirely lost its standing, it was down to only two representatives.

When Hitler came to power I like many men of my kind felt it my duty to endeavor a certain influence when ever possible in order to check the most senseless and the revolting elements of the party program particularly the handling of the Jewish problem. In the years 33-36 I always hoped that things might get better if men of sense and morality would win some influence and partook in the socialist part of the Hitler-program gaining the confidence of the masses back. - This attitude might explain the following steps.

At the end of 1933 practically all owners of private cars among the directors of I.G. Frankfurt were asked to enter the NSKK. Being at the time 48 years of age I agreed to enter it but practically did not do any service. Then in the year 1934 in the month of May an another call addressed to me directly by the president of Frankfurt police I was taken over from NSKK which at the time was part of SA to SA group-staff in order to help them in the unemployment problem, which at the time stood in the foreground. At the end of 1936 this question being practically solved my advisory capacity came to an end. It had only been exercised by coming into the office of SA group-staff, studying papers and applications for employment and eventually giving suggestions but

W. Schum

I did not handle any questions myself under my own responsibility. The titles of "Sturmführer" merely honorary were conveyed on me as an acknowledgement of the before-mentioned help; they did not include any functions nor was any kind of service to be performed. As I did not want to be mixed up with the policy of the Party and agreeing only with the socialistic part of the party-program - the creation of "Die klassenlose Gesellschaft" - that means abolishment of the struggle between the social classes - I refracted and abstained from the membership of the party as long as ever possible. After having become the first of January 1938 Betriebsführer, that means first officer, in I.G. Frankfurt, a position which in the interest of the company as well as of the people employed in Frankfurt I accepted, I was inevitably enlisted as a party member.

The application was made in February 1938, my number is high above 5 million, it should be something like 5,385,000. I never got a party-book, but only the so-called red-card which will be found with my files in I.G. The date of entry was dated back on May first 1937.

I have never had any advantages financial or other through the party or party affiliations. As beforementioned I am a member of Zentral-Institut of I.G. since 1931. 1931 was the year of my highest income, it never reached that height later on again.

My personal record is well known in Frankfurt, in the first instance by personalities having been asked in office lately by the American Administration, namely Mr. Holbach, Dr. Mertens, Dr. Reutler Bülow, Dr. Buler, Reiffenberg and the new president of the Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Peterson. About this Mr. Redeker, former US Consul in Frankfurt, who as I heard has been newly appointed as Consul here, will surely be ready to refer about me.

From 1935-41 I was deputy-chairman of Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemie; when in 1942 the Wirtschafts-Gruppe was transformed in a supportive institution under a "Treidition" with a strong party-note I with the other members of the "Vingrer Beirat" including Dr. Hess, the former chairman, were dismissed.

In Oct. 1943 when Robert-Indreas died, a new solution had to be found for his succession. - I became the chairman of a Zentral-Direktorium of "Verkaufsgemeinschaft Chemikalien". Apart from myself Haefliger, Borgwardt and von Reider were members."

Frankfurt, Sept. 11th, 1945.

(signed) G. VON SCHMITZER.

This statement still appears to me to be entirely true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, except, referring to page 2, I believe my Party Card Number was about 5,835,000 instead of about 5,385,000.

6. On 20 August 1945 I signed a three page statement entitled "Statement of Mr. Von Schmitzer", the text of which is as follows:

Frederick

"The I.G. is what is called in German language a "concern."
 The term "concern" means that an enterprise has taken up an evolu-
 tion that it comprises not only different domains, but that dif-
 ferent firms of a varied character are united under the heading and
 the guidance of the controlling enterprise. Apart from I.G., the
 best known old established concerns in Germany are Vereinigte
 Stahlwerke and Siemens-Schubert. The development of I.G. from a
 number of independent firms to a concern was performed in a rela-
 tively short time. It is publicly known that I.G. has been con-
 stituted in 1925 by a merger of six chemical firms which took over
 the shares of the seventh one, "Cassella." Even at that time
 although the bigger ones of the so-called mother houses represented
 a high potential of economic power -- the term "concern" did not
 apply to the whole combine. The activities of I.G. could be
 strictly distributed in the (1) inorganic chemistry (acid, caustic
 soda, etc.) (2) the aromatic organic field (dyestuffs and phar-
 maceuticals) and (3) the high pressure industry (nitrogen and
 methanol). Thus I.G.'s activity was strictly limited to the purely
 chemical domain and had not yet entered the many new fields which
 led her on the way of the metallurgical as well as of the oil, and
 the domain of plastic masses, including rubber. The germs of the
 new developments were laid, but had not yet come to blossom and
 nobody could foresee how fantastic the results of the development
 would be. Retrospectively seen, the growing to a concern was a
 continuous and uninterrupted one year after year even in the time
 of the deepest depression. In the years of the world crisis of
 1931, the technical progress did not come to a standstill and when
 the program of armament and rearmament came to execution, the speed
 of the expansion became an overwhelming one. The aliphatic
 chemical industry which had been developing as a third big part of
 chemical activity and which apart of the limited quantities of
 ethylene made by coke gases entirely reposes on carbide reached a
 volume in weight ten times as big as was represented by the aromatic
 organic chemistry. This aliphatic chemical industry was only taken
 up in 1917 and up to that time, the aromatic industry represented
 practically along the organic chemical industry. The main pro-
 ducts in this aliphatic domain were Buna and different new plastics,
 but the progress made was not smaller in the domain of the electro-
 chemical field where Bitterfeld and its affiliations realized an
 enormous expansion in aluminum and magnesium and exactly the same
 happened in the cellulose chemical field where rayon and photo-
 graphic articles showed a continuously climbing turnover, in the
 synthetic fabrics altogether where indeed I.G. had a relatively
 small share (15%), but for which I.G. had to supply the bulk of
 the raw materials -- caustic soda and sulphur S.C.2, a development
 from nil to nearly 300,000 tons a year was realized. It can not
 be the object of this statement to enumerate the different en-
 deavors which succeeded in the bringing up of so vast an expansion.
 The laboratory work prepared and continued since decades the pro-
 perty of a huge range of patents and a staff of highly trained and
 gifted chemists cooperated to constitute the basis for an industrial
 achievement, which, in this country, had no parallel. The economic
 result for the company was no less brilliant than the chemical
 achievement. Up to the end of 1943, not only the turnover but just
 as well the profit figures showed an upward trend. In the meantime,
 following the decree of the first days of the war regarding prices,
 at least 120,000,000 M. per annum were sacrificed on the original
 pre-war prices and all that was achieved notwithstanding that
 equipment and material during the war always became more expensive

F. Schmitt

and that the quality of the workmen showed a decrease, instead of of the skilled men who more and more got to be mobilized, women and foreign workmen became employed and it was inevitable that they could not realize the same performance as the men whom they had replaced. It had often been explained of in I.G. circles that I.G. practically alone showed in the chemical field an activity in inventing and carrying through technical processes which met the corresponding efforts of the American chemical industry, where at least half a dozen big firms were devoting themselves to new inventions and processes. The poor endeavors and the feeble results of the other chemical industries (partly due to a lack of enterprise and readiness to take over substantial commercial risks) meant for I.G. a strong obstacle in her relations with them. Notwithstanding that, I.G. always had to protect that industry by the most varied methods in supplying them with raw materials, intermediates, licenses and know-how. The jealousy of this industry was never to be quieted and the unpopularity of I.G. to a large extent was due to that jealousy which never or seldom openly came to expression but was always like a gleaming fire under the surface. However it was, I.G. could not bring science to a stand-still because the smaller chemical industrialists would have liked her to do so and the progress of science brought up another development in an additional field. In former times, I.G. always had taken the standpoint that it should limit its activities on the proper domain of chemistry and not interfere with their customer's business. Thus I.G. never took an interest in textile factories or in dyer's trade and even refused every participation in the lacquer and varnish industry, although some of the pigment dyes were made simultaneously by those producers and I.G. itself. The newly developed products in the field of aliphatic chemistry as well as in the light metal field demanded a change of this policy. In order to teach the consumer industry the employment of these new products, I.G. had to erect or to buy entire plants in which these products were transformed into the finished articles, the fabrication of which normally would have been the task of the consumer. As to an example, I may only refer to the tire factory in BW, which had to play a pioneer's role in the employment of Buna, and in the great laboratories of Bitterfeld as well as in the Dynamit A.G. works in Troisdorf, a substantial manufacturing of finished articles in all kinds of plastics, tubes, wires, entire parts of machinery, etc., was done. In the light metal field, a great firm Magn in Leipzig was acquired which was in the first line a foundry in order to give practical application for magnesium alloys and even a rolling work in Lethen was taken over jointly with Vereinigte Stahlwerke for rolling test-tives of such alloys. I.G. had to engage specialists for these different tasks, men who were not acquainted with I.G.'s main activities and only could have a loose connection with the chemical field in general. The more I.G. became a concern in the aforementioned way, the less efficient became the power and survey of the central administration. Bookkeeping and financial control were not more replaced the immediate knowledge of the technical and commercial methods in which one was engaged and the central committees developed to registry offices where scientific reports were given and where one took notice of figures. The management of I.G. was in no way satisfied with that development and for years the question was discussed if by splitting up I.G. and creating new independent companies one could not achieve the following three

F. Schnitzler

aims: (1) to withdraw from I.G. the reproach to be a "state within the state." (2) to separate the original old business of dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals and chemicals from the newly developed great commodities like nitrogen, Buna and oil over which perpetually the danger of nationalization was pending, (3) to have the newly put factories of Auschwitz and Heydebreck with the coal mines united in Ost-Chemie A.G. None of these aims ever materialized and even from the Nazi government, also being strongly opposed to I.G. as an institution, never came any suggestions as to what in their opinion I.G. should do. The difficulty of splitting up suggested from year to year as the interconnection of the factories became more and more complex. Heydebreck, for instance is practically a repetition of Oppau, the whole scientific work being done in Oppau, and even for Leuna up to now Oppau is to a large extent the scientific brain center. Generally speaking, the historical evolution from the Rhine to middle Germany and Upper Silesia materialized in such a way that a new works always were a kind of colonies of the old ones and a great responsibility would have to be taken over when one would have tried to separate the young works from the old ones. Also from the aspect of the shareholder it was extremely difficult to find an equitable solution. In offering him for instance shares of a newly built Ost-Chemie, A.G., had I.G. not to take a guarantee for the dividends and would such guarantee not make any illusion the whole construction of the new so-called independent company?

Thus everything as far as the general structure of I.G. was concerned remained unchanged and every month added something new to the existing potential. The industrial position of I.G. in Germany had no parallel with any other enterprise. Vereinigte Stahlwerke employed more people and the state-owned Hermann Goering Works had collected so many different enterprises that their capital and their turnover might even have been higher than that of I.G., but both their domains of activity, their earning capacity and scientific performance, was incomparably smaller than what I.G. could show in these domains. Compared with the great companies abroad, even in the United States, no single individual company had so large a field of progressive scientific enterprise as I.G. Dupont, next to I.G., the greatest chemical combine in the world, has the great merit to have brought out the first marketable synthetic rubber, neoprene, and was just as active in the whole chemistry of polymerization as I.G. Apart from that, Dupont invented the nylon fiber and realized substantial progress in the field of vat dyestuffs in bringing them into new and efficient forms. Also in the general chemical field, Dupont was highly progressive; the same applies to the Union Carbides, the American Celanese, as well as to Eastman Kodak, but all these enterprises were much more specialized than I.G. and did not cover so large a field as I.G.'s research work did. Of course one must not forget the entirely different structure of the American and of the German economy. Germany was a small country, was of relatively poor soil having only a strong coal basis and relatively strong basis in water power. Transportation was well-developed and the distances short. Thus the inducement to produce commodities, which in countries being larger and richer than Germany were available by the gift of nature, was far bigger in this country and it is not a pure hazard that as well the nitrogen as the Buna has come from Germany, the traditional country of the synthesis. The predominant role which I.G. had to play in this development was

indicated by the fact that I.G. represented the combined force of the firms which even before the merger were the strongest and the most active ones in the chemistry of all Europe, if not of the world. It is the Badische Anilin and Soda-Fabrik, and Farbenfabriken in Leverkusen, the laboratories of which constituted the cells from which the whole technical expansion originated."

(signed) G. von Schmitzler

This statement still appears to be entirely true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, except that:

(a) At page 2, I perhaps exaggerated by saying I.G.'s "Central committees developed to registry offices", but that does give the sense of the development.

(b) At page 2, eighth line from the bottom "a new works always were a kind of colonies" should be written "the new works always were a type of colonies".

(c) At page 2, second line from the bottom "illusion" should be "allusion".

7. On 18 July 1945 I signed the transcript of a one page interrogation on the "Auslandsorganisation", the text of which is given below:

- Q. What do you know about the A.O. and your foreign agencies?
- A. The A.O. is a department of the party under the guidance of Herr Bohle.
- Q. What was the purpose of the A.O.?
- A. The famous work "Gleichschaltung". That means going on a certain line.
- Q. What is the line?
- A. The line was firstly to want no Jews; secondly to want as few foreigners as possible; thirdly all that was German "Verein" should disappear and only one unique Nazi social organization should result in everything forthly collect as much money as possible.
- Q. How would you classify foreign propaganda?
- A. The propaganda department was just a department of the whole. They wanted the absolute control of German firms abroad, except the USA. But even there they interfered in the "Deutsche Verein" in New York, which blew up. Victor Kioder left the Deutsche Verein in New York.
- Q. What was the relation between I.G. and A.O.?
- A. We were for the first years under continuous pressure, we had more and more to follow the official line.
- Q. When did the relationship between I.G. and A.O. begin?
- A. About 1938. In 1933-1934.
- Q. It improved so much that I.G. completely harmonized its policy with the policy of the A.O.?
- A. Not completely harmonized.

Handwritten signature

Q. What were the frictions?

A. The A.O. considered certain men not fit to represent the I.O. in foreign countries.

Q. For example?

A. In many countries in the Southeast.*

I have read the record of this interrogation and swear that the answers therein given by me to the questions of Mr. Weissbrodt and Mr. Devine are true.

(signed) G. von Schultze

Vorsitzendmitglied I.O. Franken
Industrie Arbeitsgemeinschaft

The answers to the questions as written in this interrogation transcript still appear to me to be entirely true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. A typographical error in the second answer should be corrected. "Famous work" should be "famous work". In the third

answer a semi-colon should be placed after "everything".

Q. I have carefully read each of the eleven pages of this declaration

and have placed my signature at the bottom of each page. I have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and initialed each correction in the margin of the page. I declare herewith under oath that I have stated the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Georg von Schultze
Georg von Schultze

Sworn to and signed before me this 4th day of March 1949, at the Palace of Justice in Nuremberg, Germany, by Georg von Schultze, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

Frederic A. Sprecher
Frederic A. Sprecher

U. S. Civilian, Attorney, AGO No. 473907
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VII

CASE No. VII

DOCUMENT No. NI-5196

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 40

Doc. No. NI-5196 EXHIBIT No. 40 9/2/47
REINTRODUCED 9/26/47

(Place) Muenberg, Germany

(Date) 21 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schnyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

25

~~(typewritten)~~
~~(photostated)~~
~~(micrographed)~~
~~(transmitted)~~

pages and entitled

NI-5196, Affidavit by von Schnitzler

dated 18 March 47, is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
(a true copy)
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business. ~~(The original of a document found~~
~~in German archives, records and files captured by military~~
~~forces under the command of the European Command, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Forces.~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC

Rolf C Schnyder

N1-5196

AFFIDAVIT

I, Georg von SUDHOFER, member of the Vorstand of I. G. Farbenindustrie from 1925 until 1945, after having been warned that I will be liable to punishment for making a false statement herewith state the following under oath of my own free will and without coercion.

1. In the first four paragraphs of my affidavit of 4 March 1947, which I swore to before a representative of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, I have stated the true circumstances under which I gave information, by means of statements and interrogations, concerning the I. G. Farbenindustrie and other matters to Allied investigators in 1945. These four paragraphs should also be considered as an introduction to this affidavit. Below I consider further statements or interrogations which I subscribed to during 1945, and which I have been shown and which I have re-read between 18 February 1947 and the present time. When I subscribed to these statements or interrogations in 1945, the matters to which I subscribed were true to the best of my knowledge and belief at that time. The errors I now find after re-reading the statements or interrogations mentioned below are set forth below after the text of each of the statements or interrogations, to which they refer.

2. On 8 August 1945 I signed an eleven page statement covering many points in the development of the I. G. Farbenindustrie during the Nazi Regime. I worked on this statement for two or three days in confinement in Frankfurt in August 1945 and wrote it up in longhand. After the statement was typed up from my longhand original, I signed and certified to the truth of the typewritten statement. The text follows:

"The I. G. by force had to follow the general development in Germany. Whatever government ruled Germany, the key position of the I. G. in the whole chemical field anticipated since I. G.'s foundation in 1925 had to play and always played the decisive role in everything which was connected with chemistry. I remember a remark of Stresemann made to me in 1927: 'What have I as a boss in my hands apart of you, the I. G., and the coal people? That I. G. would follow a line, which was not in conformity with the line of the government, was simply

unimaginable and that I.G. could refrain from an order given by the government or take the attitude of an open or clandestine opposition was out of question - even at a time when Germany was a democratic state and government measures could be openly criticized.

Thus I.G. was "governmental" under Stresemann as well as under Brüning, as under Papen.

When Hitler legally came to power, instituted by old Reichspräsident von Hindenburg, in the beginning the attitude of I.G. in regard of the Nazi government was simply the continuation of the attitude I.G. had taken vis a vis former governments. - But very soon it became evident that the Nazi-regime which had started as a coalition-government together with Deutsch-Nationale Volkspartei - which latter party had 3 ministers in the cabinet - intended to go quite different ways from former governments and by and by we learned what a totalitarian state meant in reality and that consequence that had for us.

The party claimed all power for itself. "Die Partei befiehlt dem Staat" - "The party gives its orders to the state" - was the official device, and the state is the instrument through which the totality of its inhabitants is ruled.

No political influence of professional groups was anymore tolerated - and in short I.G. found itself entirely devoid of all political influence. This state of things in no way was regarded as satisfactory and without a special order given in that direction a large-scale subvention action was started. From the local little bosses up to Hermann Göring personally under the most varied names and through the most varied channels bigger and smaller sums were being given to the party, all with the aim to creating a better atmosphere, because very radical ideas in certain party-circles about the "Gross-Concerns" and particularly about the I.G. were common opinion.

The money was being taken but the result was more or less null and up to the last time of the war I.G. always was suspected to be "a state in the state" and the dismemberment of I.G. never left the clandestine party-program. On the other hand the party in the form of "Adolf-Hitler Spende" and "Winterhilfe-work" - W.H.W. and many other ways converted the subventions given formerly as a sort of bribery into a legal claim. -

When Hitler came to power he had promised to the masses the end of unemployment and he put this part of this program in the foreground.

In order to create work the industry had to get orders, and I.G. undoubtedly was one of the first ones to have advantages of it. As foreign currency was scarce - the great crash of 1931 lay only two years behind - an interior market had to be created and products which had before been imported had now to be manufactured in Germany - with the double aim, to save the foreign currency necessary for the import of textiles, metals, food, etc. and at the same time give additional work to German workmen. Thus, now 12 years later it is difficult to ascertain if the beginning of the "rearmament"-movement was without started as a military measure or if the first phase till the end of 1936 was not a primarily economic one in so far as the production of synthetic oil, synthetic rubber, rayon, synthetic fibres, a.s.o. was not only fostered to get materials for warfare but in order to make Germany in those products self-supporting and save the foreign currency for their importation. -

The policy of "autarky" and "rearmament" was so closely interconnected with one another that it really represents unsurmountable difficulties to distinguish which element of both was the prevalent one.

However it was, I.G. very soon profited by it and whereas in 1932 I.G.'s total expenditure for new plants and equipments was, I think, only 10-12 million marks, it climbed in the years 1934 - 36 rapidly and from thereon took a rising trend.

The technical possibilities being involved in that trend had undoubtedly a great fascination upon our technical people. Plans for which they could not see any practical realization as long as a normal economy existed, became realizable and the most fascinating prospects seemed to lie in the future. That this development in the last must lead 1) to impoverishment that meant to a lowering of the standard of living, 2) to war, nobody did or wanted to realize. Even a man so strictly opposed to the Nazi-regime as Dr. Bosch who was the only one who once has dared to contradict openly Hitler - with disastrous result by the way, as I later on was told, had no hesitation to put Kromschke at Goering's disposition, when being asked for a high ranking chemist who should take over the leadership of "Inst für Wirtschaftswissen" and Bosch was a convinced democrat, a convinced partisan of a peace-policy.

The whole development of I.G. in the years beginning with 1934 and accelerated since the end of 1936 is entirely due to the close team-work with government and Wehrmacht.

The export-trade remained stationary at some 400 - 450 million marks and the buying-capacity of the civil population was not heightened (raised) as the nominally higher incomes in toto were counterbalanced by a loss in the so-called "Reallohnsummen" and higher taxes.

Practically the whole augmentation in the turnover of I.G. from a little over 1 billion marks to 3 billions in 1943 is a 100% result of the rearmament and the war policy of the German government.

The totality of Buna, of metals, of high-octane oil, of most chemicals, at least 2/3 of the Nitrogen, and a great percentage of dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals went directly or indirectly to the Wehrmacht. A high percentage of this turnover from the very beginning was more or less guaranteed by the Wehrmacht. Agreements of the most-different kind were being concluded but nearly all were based on solid ground insofar as the Reich guaranteed the amortization (light metals) or had arranged for a protective duty (oil, buna) or prescribed the use for the consuming industry (synthetic fibre). The result always was identical after a certain time the factories became or should become I.G.'s unburdened property. This latter result could be achieved with a raised rapidity with the so-called Outworks where the whole equipment could be amortized in the year of its investment provided that the owner made sufficient profits in the whole.

The direct consequence hereof was that I.G. notwithstanding that it spent some 500 million marks in the average of the last years had not substantially to augment its capital and that I.G.'s balance sheet under "plants and equipment" shows a practically unchanged figure. This state of things and the apparent splendid situation of I.G.'s balance weakened the central administration. - Young and active technicians like Ambros, Bütefisch, Wurster, but even men in positions not ranking as high like Altvicker and Ziegler in Bitterfeld

in the metal-field handled on their own, problems of the greatest importance, engaged I.G. in always greater commitments. They used the word "Anfrage", - "inquiry" - of Wehrmachtstelle I, but sometimes it never became quite clear if our technical men themselves had not deliberately induced the Wehrmacht to that "Anfrage". The central administration registered the facts, when it

(Page 3 of the original)

came to the settlement of the expenses, but had very little to say in the matter. - To a large extent Kramm's office was a governing factor in those relations as the "Amt" under Goering's responsibility in the domain reserved to it, decided what quantities and where the respective production should be created. In Sparte I Dr. Bötterfisch took the lead in this direction and practically rounded out Dr. Schneider in the oil field, but Dr. Müller-Cunradi in close contact with Dr. Kramm did the same in the different domains being connected with Oppen and including the whole high-pressure field with the exception of the oil - but still Dr. Müller-Cunradi being in charge of the new works in Heydebreck was hereby the head of the so-called Tannol-Anlage, which to the best of my knowledge represented a new high octane fuel. A similar development took place in Sparte II. Dr. Ambros and Dr. Wurster as well as the chemists in Bitterfeld, here mostly in the metal field, but in some other domains of chemistry destined for warfare just as well became entirely independent of the "Spartenleitung" and acted immediately with the different authorities of the Wehrmacht.

But things were very complicated in such a sense as the Wehrmacht had 3 or 4 quite independent departments and apart of the Wehrmacht Reichswirtschaftsministerium and Reichsbeauftragter Chemie had many functions reserved to them.

Between Reichsbeauftragter Chemie (Dr. Ungewitter) and Dr. Kramm quarrelling never ceased, as overlapping of authority happened all the time.

In the last phase of the war following ideas of President Kehrl of the Reichswirtschaftsministerium, the organization of the "Österreichische Wirtschaft" became entitled to act to a large extent as a decisive factor and in principle a corporative system was in full creation. The result for I.G. was - although I.G. men generally were not being put in the foreground, because President Kehrl was in strong opposition against I.G. - that the overwhelming technical position of I.G. rendered it the deciding factor.

As an example I only may cite Dr. Wurster's activity - he indeed was put in the foreground - in the field of sulphur and sulphuric acid, who in fact ruled that important item of warfare chemistry with sovereignty. This system of corporative development was neither invented nor in principle fostered by I.G. but the facts were stronger than Dr. Kehrl's ideas and the industrial potential of I.G. became bigger and bigger.

Surely personal ambition and the pleasure of expanding, mostly of the younger chemists, played its role in that development, but on the whole it was natural consequence of the war becoming more and more "total" and because nobody else than I.G. could handle those problems.

The combination of highly qualified chemists, big laboratories, an enormous potential of patents and experiences and a great financial capacity was too strong as not always being the decisive factor to I.G.'s advantage whenever a problem arose which had to be solved.

Apart of this technical situation the development of I.G. during the last 12 years can't be separated from the Government's foreign policy.

From the very beginning it was the government's intention to make the "Mitteleuropäische Raum" as far as possible self-supporting and direct German import from overseas to the continent. Intensifying trade-relations to the south and the south-east of Europe even at the price of material sacrifices was the "not d'ordre"; the next one was the intensification of the South-America business on the basis of barter-trading in order to get from there the products which were not available any more for Germany in the U.S. as the Reichsbank did not dispose of the necessary Dollars. Although I.G. was not in the least a partisan of this policy and would have preferred to develop its great international business on the line of a "most favoured nation"

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basis it had to follow the new trend - on the simple reason, that there did not exist any other possibility. Occasional suggestions in order to get a better stand were successful in the case of England for instance, but on the whole the official policy was carried through without giving the export-industry a chance to intervene. During the years from 1933 to 1937 I.G.'s expansion outside of Germany did not make a substantial progress. It kept up its position and its participations, but very little as far as I can recollect, had or could have been done or was added to it in entirely new investments, but what has been done, did not yet happen in the S.E. countries but in the countries of I.G.'s old established industrial activities in the Anglo-Saxon and Latin countries, in England i.e. the foundation of the British Magnesium Co. A complete change took place since 1938. Firstly by purely private negotiations of course with the approval of the government with I.C.I. an important agreement was being concluded, the foundation of the Trafford Park Chemical Co.

Such greater problems, however, had to be approached in by the incorporation of Austria and Sudetenland into Germany, with the creation of the so-called "Gross-Deutschland". To both countries I.G. always had exported on a large scale, in both countries a chemical industry existed, of which the "Aussiger Verein" and Dynamit A.G., Prensburg were old established enterprises, built upon a broad basis.

Relations of close team-work with the Aussiger Verein and I.G. had been operating for decades. In the dyestuff field a cartel agreement with the Verein had been concluded in 1934.

This dyestuff position of the Verein was the key of the whole problem, I.G. being the only producer of dyestuffs in Germany except one small Swiss-owned company in Grengach on the German-Swiss border. Thus I.G. did not want anybody else enter that domain inside the German territory. As Chemische Fabrik v. Heyden had succeeded to get the permission of Reichswirtschaftsministerium to deal with the Verein about the purchase of the works in Aussig and Falkenberg, I.G. had firstly to approach v. Heyden. An agreement was reached that both handled the question jointly on a 50:50 basis. In the then following negotiations the group v. Heyden-I.G. acquire the two factories with their coal-basis at a fair price, formed a new company, called it Chemische Werke Aussig-Falkenberg G.m.b.H. and this latter company leased the dyestuff department by a long-termed agreement to I.G.

The relations with the Verein ^{remained} friendly. Not only was the Verein's position in the remaining Tschecho-Slovakia fully recognised, but a joint plant of synthetic fibre on I.G.'s processes was built up in Prensburg with a participation of 40% of the Verein, reserving to the Verein the supply of raw-materials from the Verein's factories in Komau and Handlowa.

Notably the I.G., as well as v. Heyden took advantage of the revision of the Sudetenland to Germany, but on the other hand the Zivno-Bank and its Generaldirektor Dörmann were of the opinion that the Verein could not keep the factories under the changed circumstances. Mr. Dörmann himself took an active part in the negotiations and even helped to find the compromise-formula, upon which the two parties agreed.

Whereas in the Sudetenland no other industrial activity of I.G. became practical the industrialization of Austria required a substantial participation of I.G. in it. After the Anschluss I.G. had acquired the majority of Skoda Works from Wiener Kreditanstalt and transformed this company into the Donau-Chemie A.G. The Donau-Chemie in the future became the stepping stone of the great development which took place in the chemical domain and culminated in the building up of huge installations in Moosbierbaum in the domain of power, sulfuric acid, hydrogenation of oil and magnesium. The latter plant, of course, never came to a start as the Luftwaffe stopped all work on it. In connection with this activity in Austria another great step to industrialization took place in Slovakia. Since long years the D.A.G. (Dynamit A.G.) had a controlling interest in Dynamit Preßburg. Apart of the main works in Preßburg, D.A.G. owned a couple of smaller factories in Austria and participations in Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia.

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Of the Austrian factories part was concentrated in Donau-Chemie (Bruckl and Landest), the others remained as such in the form of independent Dynamit Co. Preßburg itself took a gigantic expansion and developed a great export-trade to Hungary and the Balkan countries. - But the development in the S.K. was by far overruled by the industrial development which took place after the war against Poland. Based upon the coal of Upper-Silesia two gigantic works were being taken under construction, the one in Heydebreck on old German territory (recognized as German after the plebiscite of 1921), the other one on Polish territory in Anschwitz, between Kottowitz and Krakow. The factory in Heydebreck entirely belonged to Sparte I, the one in Anschwitz represented a combination of Sparte I and II, under the leadership of Sparte II and with Buna as the main-product. Both works for my opinion made slow progress and came into fabrication only very late, with more substantial quantities in 1943 and 1944, but they never reached a state of real or full accomplishment. I think, some 800 million marks have been spent on them, half of which nearly, I would say, was written off.

Although at different times Dr. Ambros had invited me to visit Anschwitz, I have never been neither in Anschwitz nor Heydebreck and my knowledge solely rests on reports given by Dr. Ambros and Dr. Müller-Cunradi. In connection with these works we acquired a controlling interest in a coal-sine - the Furstengrube - and were just dealing about a further interest in it, when the war entered in its last phase. Apart of this huge enterprises the Fluran had acquired land not so very far from Breslau on the Oder near Dyhernfurt with the idea to construct there a pharmaceutical factory.

This never materialized and Dr. Ambros at a date unknown to me took over the leadership of that place. There under the firm of Anorgana G.m.b.H. for the account of the Reich I.G. fabricated the new, as I later on heard, in Kibitzfeld invented poisoned gases. This fabrication, of course, was kept so secret, that only in the beginning of the year 1945 (January to February) I heard for the first time of it, when Dr. Ambros in strictest confidence told me what I have given as my personal knowledge to Major Tilly at the end of April and what consisted of the fact that such gases based upon an inter-

Frohne

mediates of Ludwigshafen "Metaphenylenediamine" had been made in a special equipment (all in glass) but that the whole production owing to the Russian advance had been shipped to the interior of Germany. Dr. Ambros at the time spoke of the great danger if ever smallest quantities of this product evaded. -

At that time (end of April) I was still under the impression that I.G. as a firm was only indirectly connected with the fabrication of that gas insofar as we had put chemists at the disposition of the Reich and supplied the intermediates. Later on by Major Tilly I heard that Anorgana which ran the plant was 100% I.G. and that the whole fabrication practically was an affair of I.G. He told me furthermore that these gases had been used by the Nazi authorities as a tentative in Auschwitz concentration camp.

In the last quarter of 1944 I should say, it was at the end of November or in the beginning of December, an allusion was made to me confidentially by Dr. Muller-Cunradi that terrible things had happened in the concentration camps of Auschwitz, that gases had been used there to kill people and that I.G. products were of something in it - of course it was only an allusion. Not knowing anything of Dyhernfurt at the time, I could not bring this allusion in connection with the new gas, but I was so horrified by it that I only reacted "but do other people know that too", which he confirmed, yes, Ambros and the other men in Auschwitz know of these things. To Schmitz I made a remark about terrible things being connected with Auschwitz and Dyhernfurt but without going into details. How far he was informed about it, I can't say, for my opinion he should have heard about the general happenings regarding Anorgana a.s.o. as financial interests of great importance were connected therewith and Ambros and Muller-Cunradi must have reported to him about the situation under all its aspects. - But that, of course, can only be heard from the 3 men themselves.

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I myself had never seen the agreement regarding "Anorgana" which was concluded before I took over my activity with the Chemikalien-business. I was of the opinion that the Reich owned plant and equipment of the so-called "Reichsbetriebe" at 100% and that Anorgana was a 50:50 position of Reich and I.G. for the handling of those products which were sold to manufacturers (Weiterverarbeiter).

How secret all these matters had to be held by the men immediately concerned with them might become evident by the fact that Dr. ter Meer notwithstanding that we always worked together in the dyestuff domain in the closest cooperation never mentioned them to me and I was greatly surprised when I heard by Dr. Loehr only a few days before I was taken in custody (May 7th) that under ter Meer's papers confidential material of this kind had been found. -

What motives induced Dr. Ambros to take over the factory in Dyhernfurt, which primarily was destined for the management of the Farben people of Elberfeld, I am completely at a loss to explain. I can only presume that his sometimes illimited technical ambition has driven him in this terrible job.

In Poland furthermore we acquired from Treuhandsstelle Ost the Barcha and in connection with the Fruehlicher transaction the Wismia, the latter one had to be liquidated as no economical basis for it was still existent.

Barcha practically belonged to the Polish state, the share capital was lost and a state-owned bank which had given the necessary credits to

the Boruta was the real owner. As the German government in the parts of Poland which had become incorporated in Germany considered itself as the legal successor of the Polish state, no private interests were hurt by this transaction. This was unfortunately the case with Wola but the owners had to leave the place, fled to Warsaw and nobody was on the spot to look after the place. - The Wola had to be closed down as its economic value in war-time was null and the material, as far as it was transportable, was carried over to Boruta. In an extensive statement made on the Boruta/Wola question I explained the reasons for which it was necessary to acquire these factories. The factory of Wola was not acquired by I.G. The liquid assets had been sold out by the Kommissure and then the General Government Kraham sold the factory to a third party, Binder. As 85% of the dyestuff potential of I.G. was on the borders - the Rhine and as this whole territory had to be considered as endangered by air-raids, every capacity in the centre of the Reich and in the East had to be used.

Notwithstanding their relatively small volume the dyestuff factories of Aussig and Boruta became very valuable for keeping up the plans for the manufacturing of dyestuffs and intermediates. Thus Dr. von Beer and I after the German troops had entered Poland proposed Dr. Schuler (technical chief of Welfen) and Direktor Schuch, Frankfurt - commercial leader of dyestuff-business in Poland and Russia to the Reichswirtschaftsministerium as "Kommissure" and later on inaugurated the negotiations with the Treuhandsstelle-Ges. In my above mentioned statement I said that I never believed we would keep these factories whenever it came to peace negotiations, still we could not let them fall into the hands of a third party and had to use them during the war in our and in the common interest and this was only possible if we secured for us their property.

About Norway it seems to be superfluous to report as these interests we had taken there in the light-metal field became invalid. The Luftwaffe decided that the works at Heroy shattered by air-raids should not be reconstructed.

In Holland and Belgium, to the best of my knowledge, no interests of importance have been acquired. Our relations with the group Solvay in

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in Belgium were immediately resumed and we ourselves interfered at the Reichswirtschaftsministerium that in the majority position of the group Solvay in Deutsche Solvaywerke, Bernburg, where Solvay held 75%, I.G. 25% no change should take place. Certain endeavours of the Reichswirtschaftsministerium to get part of Deutsche Solvaywerke with the aim to break up Solvay's majority position remained fruitless.

The plans we had elaborated for the handling of the industrial problems in the chemical sector in France are known.

In the first phase after the armistice we thought it necessary that the Government should sequester the whole chemical industry in order to make it work for the German war potential. Later on this policy was changed and after Montoire the era of collaboration started. I do not think that any measure had been carried through in this domain. - The key position very soon became the Francoeur problem.

The guiding principle in its solution for I.G. was

- 1) the definite reparation of the injustice which I.G. had suffered when its factories in France had been taken away by the Versailles treaty,

F. Schuler

- 2) a definite peace with the French dyestuff industry granting their industry a full occupation (7000 to of dyestuffs and a substantial development in the most varied fields).

We considered the whole affair as an equitable solution, nobody in France had lost one Franc by this transaction, on the contrary the value of the shares of the so-called mother-houses gained a considerable advance in the stock-exchange - as well as in their intrinsic value; the exchange basis for the I. G. shares being given as a counter-value could not be fairer. - In fact no money has been taken out of France, the dividend-clearing showed a "break-even", the factories not only remained intact but were improved in different domains. The arrangement had been considered by I.G. as a first step to a renewed European dyestuff-cartel, to "the negotiating of which the German-French group should appear as one partner and we, that means Ier Meer, Weibel, Ambros and I, always understood that Duschman and Frossard would figure as partners in such negotiations.

The "Führungsausschuss" of I.G. once having been recognized in the handling of dyestuff matters, there was never a contrast or even a friction. I.G. helped Francolor in all its dealings with the Military Commander in France whenever this was possible or necessary and Francolor was a loyal partner. When Dr. Kramer left Paris, he told me, Duschman said to him: "You have been loyal for us, you will see that we shall be loyal against you." The same principle of fair dealing was the aim of our negotiations with Rhone-Poulenc and Ugine in the field of Bums, plastics and pharmaceuticals. - Not having been an immediate participant in those different negotiations, which were conducted by Dr. Ier Meer, v.Knirien, and Ambros or Mann - but having often seen H.Ban as well as M. Painvin, I have never heard the slightest complaint on their part of pressure or unfair dealing. When both gentlemen were in Leverkusen to visit the Bums installations in the late autumn of 1941 or 1942, an atmosphere of cordiality, if I may use that word, and not at all of animosity has reigned between the representatives of both sides.

Always in conformity with the principle of developing the continental Grossraum, I.G. was very active in Spain. The development of the two factories in and near Barcelona FENCE and Flix made substantial progress. In FENCE the installations for the (immediate) intermediates of Azo-dyestuffs were brought to termination, a pharmaceutical factory was in full construction, in Flix the new "Chlorelectrolyse" was gradually improving and plans of making the "Inquirema" a subsidiary company for the manufacturing of derivatives of Carbur,

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an active business proposition were being followed. - With "Unquiness" in Bilbao license agreements in the field of Phenol and Formaldehyde for "Phenoplaste" were concluded and to "Altos Hornos" licenses for Nitrogen with technical help on the whole line were being granted. Apart of that the old friendship to Union Explosives Espanola was cultivated.

In Italy the participations in Asma and Bianchi kept on their normal development in the light-metal field the Saxis tried to make progress and the two factories in which Bums was fabricated, came into production.

On the whole in all these countries as well as in the planning for a future industrialization of the South-East, I.G. fostered everywhere the industrial evolution with its patents, experiences and know how and, as far as the government allowed it to do so, also with capital. The men who did the actual work, mostly did not even think of the political meaning of this development in the direction of "European Grossraum-Wirtschaft" and even inside I.G.'s Vorstand that was often forgotten. Words like "rule" and "dominate" were never

used, and I am sure that all these people having worked with I.G. in Spain and France, in Norway and Finland, in the South-East as well as in Italy have not had the feeling of being pressed or looted. On the contrary, they nearly all had personal profits of this collaboration and were after us to intensify our help. Documents of files will and can prove that.

Coming back to the general policy: Undoubtedly I.G. had not only followed the government's "Grossraum-Politik" but had drawn substantial profit out of it. In figures as they appear on the balance-sheet an enormous progress has been made. As the export-figures in the whole remained unchanged and only a displacement from overseas to the European continent took place, the turnover in the so-called "Gross-Deutschland" up to the end of 1943 reached nearly four times the size of 1932. - Only part of it could be considered as being a perpetual asset. In Buna, in synthetic fibres and their raw materials and intermediates, in light metals and in hydrogenation many installations to a large extent are to be understood as war-dependant, but as a consequence of the close interdependency of autarkie and rearmament a great deal of the investments made under the four year's plan could be considered as valuable even under a complete peace-policy. - May I give as an example the "Nitrogene". The total German capacity should be - the destruction by air-raids not being taken into account - about 1.000.000 tons of "N". I.G.'s prewar share in N was about 70%. One generally estimated that for agricultural purposes in Gross-Deutschland nearly 700.000 to of N were needed. Thus with all the possibilities in the development of the "Technical Nitrogene" the remaining 300.000 to. should have found a secure market - even without having to press on a forced export! The enormous exportations which I.G. had been able to carry through would have given it an easy possibility of a revalorisation of its assets without having to lower the figures of its investments as participations on the balance-sheet of the so-called "Handelsbilanz".

Summarising this part of I.G.'s activity: The close teamwork with Government and Wehrmacht in the joint endeavour to make Germany to a large extent autarkic and rearm her, involved a great amplification of I.G.'s potential and at the same time a substantial increase of her balance-figures.

The collaboration with the Wehrmacht followed two additional lines. In order to keep up a continuous contact in 1934 the Vermittlungsstelle W in Berlin was founded, in 1936 the so-called Abwehr-Delegierten were being designated. The Wehrmacht insisted on the highest secrecy of all its plans

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and let all people being in charge of planning or executing rearmament work, swear that they never let other people know what had been divulged to them in connection with their activity for Wehrmacht purposes. This had gone so far that for instance when Dr. Paul Muller of Dynamit A.G. in 1937 lead the members of Z.A. of I.G. over the Dynamit plant in Troisdorf, he refracted from showing to them entire departments saying "this is under strictest secrecy". Every infringement would have been punished with high penalties of hard labour. So practically everybody of the high-ranking staff was in such a way sworn in, the survey of what I.G. really did make or not make for the Wehrmacht became more and more a pure guess-work and one abstained of asking in order not to put one's technical colleagues in a difficult position. How far Schmitz himself was informed, who had the last responsibility for the balance figures, I am unable to say. My impression was that even he had only partly a more profound knowledge of what really happened and that a full picture of what had been done can only be got when one has heard every single one of the high ranking I.G. technical leaders, and not only the Vorstands-Mitglieder but also most of the Direktoren and Prokuristen just as well. -

But speaking of responsibilities in general Schmitt was responsible insofar as he was in charge of the distribution of the different domains of activity to the individual "Verständnis-Mitglieder". Thus each Verständnismitglied in the case of having to take a grave and far reaching decision was bound to report about it to the chairman, that means to Schmitt. -

Independently of Abwehr and Vermittlungstelle W the Wehrmacht engaged I.G. in active helps by asking it to get news out of axis and neutral countries. I reported on that matter in a former statement. I.G. put its means at the disposition of the Wehrmacht but it was understood that I.G. people whenever they were asked for such help had not to enter the typically military espionage but only had to report about economic matters in the largest sense. How far the Wehrmacht made use of I.G.'s readiness to participate in this service can only be guessed by the satisfaction explained by O.K.W. of what had been done. Every individual was acting under secrecy and being prohibited of speaking about it under highest penalties.

A further team-work between Wehrmacht and I.G. developed under the heading "W-Fragen". This comprised all personal questions regarding him to be made free from service, special plans for the distributions of key-commodities to the different branches of I.G.'s technical activity and the so-called "Kriegsspieler", furthermore all questions arising in the military field, eventually not covered by the different activities I have mentioned before.

As I stated in the beginning of this report since 1934 the Wehrmacht first being only an additional factor to the relations having always existed between I.G. and the different Ministerien more and more developed to be the decisive or at least the most important factor.

The Nazi government acted on I.G.'s business through these different Ministerien, but the party itself interfered continuously in the following two directions.

1) After having dissolved all trade-unions, associations of employers a.s.o. the so-called Deutsche Arbeitsfront was constituted. Everybody practically had to participate in it, it became the decisive factor for the handling of all personal problems and found its legal basis in the law "Zur Ordnung der nationalen Arbeit".

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Arbeit". By this law the responsibility of the owner or undertaker of the Co. was not altered insofar as the conduct of the business and the fulfillment of its financial obligations was concerned but rules for the interior functioning were established which had to be strictly observed. Based on that law and in connection with the so-called Rüstungs-Gesetz the party exercised a continuous pressure on all I.G. organizations to fulfill all the clauses of the party program, particularly the Rüstungs-Gesetz.

Whilst I.G. was a compliant partner in regard of all demands of the Wehrmacht, it tried to refrain with all means from this latter intervention into its relations with its leading as well as the other personnel. For years it maintained all its Jewish employees, to begin with Moser, von Weinberg and Dr. von Simon, being members of the then still existing Vermittlungsstelle, the highest institution of I.G. (a successor of the Aufbaubüro) as their posts and did not dismiss a single one of these individuals, before his living abroad was guaranteed. Thus Dr. Fleischmann, Dr. von Simon, Dr. Kallmeyer, Dr. Meusel, Dr. Carl von Weinberg, whenever at last it became necessary to suggest to them to leave Germany, it was done in such a way that they had not to suffer emergency. Only

Frankfurt

Mr. Arthur W. Weisbart, who always had believed that they would exempt him and some other men like Earl, for whom a prepared situation in England in the last moment did not materialize because the owner of that firm retracted or retired, became victims.

The party resented that attitude and gave I.O. continuous warnings that I.O. was not fulfilling the obligations incumbent to it and a state of tension always subsisted.

The same attitude was that being taken by the A.O. of the party in regard to the foreign representatives. In the first years practically nothing had been done on I.O.'s side to alter anything in the existing conditions. By and by by friendly negotiations and with long runs generously fined to satisfy them finally I.O. had to sever the connection with these representatives but when going over the files one will recognize that I.O. in every case tried to do its utmost to protect the men who had loyally served it and whom I.O. would never have dismissed if not this hard pressure would have been exercised upon it. That a company at last has to obey the government's orders is inevitable, but I.O. by convention has always done its best to create as little hardship as possible and often only could get the Government and the A.O.'s approval to the agreements with these employees by pretending that an unpleasant attitude on the side of I.O. would damage its international prestige. I.O. has driven from I.O. from submission to submission and the agreement made by Mr. Weisbart with I.O. in autumn 1937 that in the future only men young men would be sent out who finally belonged to the A.O.F. and usually were ready to participate in the meetings, A.O.F. on the spot was a compromise of long negotiations by which Mr. Weisbart succeeded that at least when the "old men" in the spot the pressure was lowered.

Altogether these relations and negotiations with D.A.F. and A.O. remained and were always a most unpleasant chapter in I.O.'s activity but one may not forget that all the years was with the party and I.O. always was in the position of the defendant.

Apart of these two main domains of pre-occupation the Headquarters intervened continuously in local questions but seldom in direct business, mostly in personal questions and then generally in the favor of such employees who were being considered as "confidential men".

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But up to the last time I.O. would refuse from taking any typical part in the forward or backward, a fact which should not be overlooked, no pressure from the most different sides in this situation never had ceased. Collector Sympson for instance always looked on being at Weisbart's Headquarters as a matter of course.

I stated at the beginning of this report that after Weisbart had come to power and before the official announcement of Adolf Hitler's death and A.O.F. had been transferred everywhere of the most different kind had to be given and were given. I had never been that I.O. before 1933 had received that "confidential" as I.O. had always done with the so-called "confidential" men. I considered this as inevitable. While was possible in Germany being shared with these questions about the security around the Headquarters. It was clear that had been done in 1933 and that I.O. was only one of the men who had been one to a situation in the Headquarters.

He remained the defendant and in addition

2.) With the granting of the military embargo to the government, the
given I.O.'s relations to the Government finally became an established factor in
I.O.'s official relations to the different other ministries, by and by the Govern-
ment became by far the most important one, and with the beginning of the 4 years
plan the investment policy of I.O. was not to be separated anymore from the policy
of the Government. Nearly all investments were made directly or indirectly for the
Government. I.O. was on the whole a loyal and obedient partner of the Government.
That the Government was not a typical Nazi-institution and was following more a
socialist line than the party is well known. The higher officials knew
their duty as law-abiding citizens was not made by socialism, but was given
in the July 1933, 1934.

3.) I.O. followed the "Governmental" policy of the government because
there was no other economic policy to be made.

That I.O. should have preferred a policy of "total freedom" rather
than the "Governmental" policy because a pure theory was better than any
real consequence.

4.) In the handling with party matters I.O. acted as a loyal partner
working together with the small staff in the task of carrying out the plan.

5.) That in acting as it had done, the I.O. contributed a great deal
to the economy and constituted a substantial part of the economic growth of
the country during the war, which led to the end of the war.

6.) That I must assume that I.O. is today following the same policy.

Frankfurt, August 1933, 1934.

Signature: G. van der Meer

This statement still appears to me to be entirely true to the best of my
knowledge and belief; namely that:

(a) Generally speaking, it does not retroactively assume the
present form of the law passed.

(b) At page two, paragraph 4, it has reference to my text
"The whole development of I.O. in the years beginning with 1933, and the
subsequent steps the end of 1934 is entirely due to the fact that with
the government and Government." I would say that this development
"is due to the development of chemistry in general, to industry, to
science and, finally, to the war itself." I would now add the same
statement to the sixth paragraph on page 2, where I said the whole develop-
ment of I.O. is due to the fact that it is a result of the government and the war.

Edith van der Meer

guilty of the German government."

(d) In the last paragraph on page 2, I stated no reproach against the technical men of I.G. since I said "It never became quite clear if our technical men themselves had not deliberately induced the Germans to that 'hooflage.' An 'hooflage' was more an order to or demand than of a task upon a machine or plant by the Germans. In working upon the 'hooflage' as best known with the Germans, I.G.'s technical men had no opportunity to suggest modifications of an old 'hooflage' or to suggest a further project which later became an 'hooflage.'"

(e) At the top of page 3, I should qualify the statement that the various plants became independent of the ownership of the German state and acted directly with the different German authorities. This would have completely to a great degree after the war because different plants began to work in 1938, particularly after the Anschluss in March 1938.

(f) In the last paragraph of page 3, I wish to add some more details. I stated here that Dr. Schindler said "the situation" in late 1944 that people had been and in particular concentration camps to kill people and that I.G. products "were something to do." By late 1944 I should I.G. products would have something to do with it. This was more of a reference to a summer than it was in "Vallenberg" to the fact. Since August 1945, I have talked to Schindler and he has not recall that I ever mentioned the matter to him. However, my recollection is that I mentioned the matter to Dr. Schindler at a lunch in Heidelberg when he came there for a personal meeting in January or February 1945. Schindler did not say anything at the time and since the fact that that time was before the close of Auschwitz, nothing thereafter could have been done about the matter.

(g) At page 6, paragraph 3, I stated that I could only presume that the qualified technical abilities of Dr. Schindler had driven him to take

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was the Embassy in Copenhagen. That was my impression in August 1945, but as the evidence I have learned that this was not because of the activities of Dr. Hansen, but because of an "outing" from the Germans.

13. On page 4, paragraph 2, I stated that the war materials of the Polish State in Poland had been moved over to the DOWDA plant in as far as the DOWDA plant was concerned. It should be noted that this was done before the German control of the DOWDA plant during the period when the Germanization of the plant was being administered by the Polish committee which was the Polish. I.E. had suggested that Hansen and Hansen, who were I.E. officials, be appointed as experts to administer the Polish control plant for the Polish. I also wrote in the statement that I had not an accurate statement as to why it was necessary to acquire "these materials." Instead of "these materials" I should have said "the DOWDA materials." As far as the DOWDA is concerned, the owner, old Dr. Seydewitz was the I.E. factory, but I.E. to Hansen. The plant had remained deserted. The "materials" for the "materials" supplied the DOWDA-department. The DOWDA property, as Hansen had stated, was later on sold out to the German Government, Hansen, for a third party, whose name I only heard of the name of Miss Hinder. Shortly after the occupation of Poland I was given a list of Hansen that he should try to assist the old materials if ever possible, and I think he did something, but later on all traces of the list were lost.

14. On page 5, second full paragraph, the reports of the DOWDA materials and the sales organizations to the State were reports about materials which I.E. acquired in the normal course of business. It was not a typical military espionage. Of course where the materials were not acquired as material of our sales organizations for the normal purpose, I.E. would not influence that and the individual was more to carry. It only became evident that as I.E. representatives

abroad had Alsace duties when we sought to recall the man or to free him for military service and then came a general order that we should keep him. VONI must be dealt with separately, since the Wehrmacht at first wanted to take over VONI's entire organization at the beginning of the war and Dr. Kurt Krueger, then head of Berlin I.N. 7, was at the same time mobilized as an officer with the Wehrmacht.

(i) On page 9, third paragraph from the bottom, I overstated by saying, without qualification, that the Wehrmacht became the decisive or at least the most important factor in I.O.'s development. I should have said "during the war." The Wehrmacht War Ministry was an important agency after 1934, but between 1934 and 1939, the Ministry of Economics, and between 1936 and 1939, the Four Year Plan were the principal agencies with which I.O. dealt. I might also point out that Hans Kehrl of the Ministry of Economics had continuous frictions with Krueger of the Four Year Plan.

(j) On page 10, paragraph 2, I believe the typist miscopied my language at one point. I wrote "refrain" and she typed "refract."

(k) On page 11, paragraph 3, subheading 1), I made a mistake due to my lack of more detailed knowledge of technical matters. The technical development of I.O. concerning bone, artificial fibres, and synthetic oil was not as dependent upon the Wehrmacht's intentions as I thought in 1945. As I have since found out by discussions with my technical colleagues, these matters were developed under the Autarchy Program with the Ministry of Economics and the Four Year Plan and the Wehrmacht did not interfere at all. However, with exception, the Wehrmacht had a direct interest from the very beginning. In the other fields the Wehrmacht only looked by and by more interested and, of course, interested ever more deeply when the war broke out.

(l) On page 11, paragraph 3, subheading 1), I said the Wehrmacht followed the policy line "no interest." I meant in the sense "no interest" -

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or in the German "in der Sache, aber nicht in der Verantwortung," which can be translated "in the fact but not with conviction."

(a) On page 11, paragraph 3, subheadings 4) and 5), I must now make the following qualifications: I believe that I and I.G. Farben as a whole have contracted a great responsibility before God in that our acts constituted a substantial help to Hitler's foreign policy. However, I did not mean that I accept any responsibility in the legal sense. To the best of my conviction we never did anything unlawful against humanity. But we were in this terrible boat with Hitler, and since we have participated in handling this boat, we have a responsibility before God and consequently before mankind. I can explain this in the words of the "Matthews Evangelium": There are two duties for a Christian, the love of God and the love for your neighbor. Concerning mankind, we acted against the love of our neighbor, and that is what I mean when I say we consequently have a responsibility before mankind. The last two paragraphs were inserted because I felt a moral, but not a legal responsibility, because I.G. had contributed a substantial, and in the chemical domain a decisive, help to Hitler's foreign policy which led to war and to the ruin of Germany and Europe, by the mere fact that without a substantial chemical industry modern warfare is impossible. It would not have been possible to carry through in the years 1939 to 1945 without the potential of the chemical industry. By this I do not mean to indicate a greater moral responsibility for I.G. than I believe should also be accepted by other Germans or other German concerns who made a comparable contribution with the necessary implements of warfare in the broadest sense.

3. On 15 August 1945, Dr. Max Illner and I signed a one-page statement simply entitled "Statement," the text of which follows:

"Since 1936, I.G. officials paid by I. G. and assisted by a large staff of technicians and personnel all paid by I. G., planned for the Nazi Government, the Rearmament phase in the

chemical sector with concentration on the building up of such war industries as magnesium, synthetic rubber, oils, starters. This was handled by the Reichsamt für Wirtschaftsaushau and the Generalbevollmächtigter für Sonderfragen der Chemischen Erzeugung, under Mr. Kramm.

(signed) G. v. Schnitzler

(signed) W. Ilgen

Frankfurt on the Main
August 15, 1945.

This statement still appears to me to be entirely true and correct, except that I would now qualify it in two places as follows:

(a) For the words "The rearmament phase" I would substitute "the autarchy and rearmament phase."

(b) For the phrase "such war industries as magnesium, synthetic rubber, oils, starters," I would substitute the words "such industries as magnesium, synthetic rubber, oils, starters, which were important industries for the autarchy program and the rearmament program and which we also hoped would be economically workable under a peace time regime."

4. On 21 August 1945, I signed a one-page statement entitled "Statement re Mobilisation in the Summer of 1938," the text of which follows:

VS "Since the peaceful invasion into Austria the whole German country practically was on the foot of mobilisation.

This state of things became even more accentuated, when Hitler had entered into Prague and preparations for a campaign against Poland were started. Since July 1939 many of our employees and particularly the officers of the reserve of the so-called new army were called to their regiments and lined upon the Polish frontier.

Simultaneously the industry was mobilized. Mobilisation-plans what in the case of war was allowed or ordered to be produced, had a long time ago been prepared.

These plans, which beginning with 1934 had been made up by individual firms in close team-work with Wirtschaftsguppe Chemie and the competent ministries - became effective in such a way, that Wigrü returned them to the individual firm with his approval stamped on them.

For my opinion the respective plans had been handed over to the firms in the summer of the summer 1939, mostly with the instruction that they should be applicable at the moment of the outbreak of the war. Thus the plan for dyestuffs as far as I can remember became effective the first of September. For some commodities of purely military character, as the so-called implements of war, the mobilization-order must have become effective to a much earlier date.

I should say, beginning with the spring of 1939, one after another of these latter products or objects has been put in the state of mobilization. The orders by Figue-Chemie did not pass through the hands of the commercial administration; or they were sent straight to the producing works or passed through Tes-Buro. - I myself was so firmly convinced, that at the last moment an agreement about Danzig and the so-called Corridor would be reached, that I left Frankfurt about August 11th or 12th on a vacation-trip by car with my wife and my unmarried daughter to Jugoslavia - and was called back about the 27th or 28th of August from Blad.

Frankfurt, Aug. 21st 1945.

(signed) O. von Schnitzler."

This statement still appears to me to be entirely true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, except that:

(a) Instead of the word "mobilization" in the title, and in the first paragraph, I would now use the word "preparedness." The mobilization (in the German "Mobilmachung") had been prepared, both personnel and war materials being mobilized in a certain sense, but the order placing the mobilization plans in final effect was not given until war broke out, as I have been informed since 1945. Therefore, the use of the word mobilization ("MOBILMACHER" in the German is a technical term) without qualification might be misleading.

(b) In the second line, first paragraph, I meant to use the word "footing" instead of the word "foot."

3. On 28 August 1945, I signed two one-page statements, the longer one entitled "Statement re 'Tense Situation' in Summer 1939" and the shorter one entitled simply "Statement by Dr. von Schnitzler." These statements are complementary and can be properly commented upon together. The text of each follows:

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"28 August 1946

Statement by Dr. von Schnitzler

WS I would say that in my capacity as Deputy Chairman of the Wirtschaft Gruppe Chemis I had occasion to meet with Mr. Ungewitter at least once a month in Berlin. There we discussed official business regarding the different matters concerning the chemical industry. It was in July 1939 at one of these meetings in the presence of Mr. Hermann, Deputy to Ungewitter, that Mr. Ungewitter told me that Hitler was determined to invade Poland and that, in view of the assurance given by England and France to Poland, we must be prepared for an attack on our western front. There could be no doubt in my mind from the manner in which Mr. Ungewitter spoke that the attack would take place as soon as the harvest was collected, which meant some time in September. Ungewitter told me also that the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Economics had informed him that our "Kriegswichtigen", that is, the Ludwigshafen and Oppau works must be moved from the western frontier because they were too close. We feared also that they might have guns which could shoot over the 80 km. distance between our factories and the French frontier. I said at once to Mr. Ungewitter that this idea of moving the works seemed quite impossible to me. When I spoke to Dr. Ter Meer one of the next days, he told me that he was well aware of the plan and he confirmed that it was impossible to move the works and I am certain that Mr. Ungewitter has talked over these questions much more strongly with Dr. Bartsch and Dr. Ambros than he did it with me, who was not responsible for the Ludwigshafen - Oppau works. It is incontestable that Mr. Ungewitter acted on behalf of the government, that means the Vier Jahres Plan, when he informed me in the beforementioned way.

(signed) G. von Schnitzler

"Statement re 'Tense Situation' in Summer 1939

When Hitler had entered into Prague, one could not have any doubts that he was ready to go for war. The tension which since the Anschluss of Austria lay over Europe, became nearly intolerable. The German country was in a continuous state of mobilization. This had gone so far that even men like myself being not under any military obligation in March 1939 got a "Mobilisierungs-Order" to be in the case of war, at the disposition of their firm. The plans for the Mobilisierung of the key-industries were handed out to the individual firms, partly, for the so-called implements of war, they at once had to become efficient, for other demands it was provided for that they should enter in force with the outbreak of war — this applied for instance to the best of my knowledge for dyestuffs.

Shortly afterwards, it may be in June, the first incidents were provoked at the German/Polish border, riots in Danzig were "arranged" and as we knew from last year in the Sudetenland, how such things were being managed, we were absolutely sure that Hitler would attack Poland, if Poland should not accept his demands.

Optimists like myself remained hopeful that at the last moment an arrangement should be found but the earnestness of the situation could not be hidden as the guaranty of England for Poland was a fact. The public about this was misled by the announcement of the great apothecia which should happen in Tannenberg at the end of August in order to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Tannenberg as well as to disclose the sepulchre for old Marshall Hindenburg.

I think it was in July 1939 that I had in Berlin a conversation with Dr. Ungewitter in the presence of his deputy, Mr. Ehrmann. In this conversation, Dr. Ungewitter informed me that the conflict with Poland could break out at any time and that after the opinion of the competent ministerium in principle the manufacturing of all chemical products important for warfare should be removed from Ludwigshafen/Oppau and be transferred to other works not so near to the French frontier.

I said at once to Dr. Ungewitter that this seemed quite impossible to me as such producing capacities in the other works were not existent.

The same was confirmed one of the next days by Dr. Ter Meer when I talked to him about that conversation and I am certain that Dr. Ungewitter had talked over these questions much more thoroughly with Dr. Warster and Dr. Ambros, than he did it with me, who was not responsible for Ludwigshafen/Oppau. It is incontestable that Dr. Ungewitter acted on behalf of the government, that means the "Vier Jahres - Plan," when he informed me in the before-mentioned way.

Frankfurt, Aug. 28th, 1945

(signed) G. von Schnitzler"

Both these statements were made upon the basis of a strong impression I had in August 1945 and they were firmly written in my recollection. The statements both still appear to me to be entirely true to the best of my knowledge and belief except that I would like to make the following explanations:

(a) Recollecting all my anxieties of that summer of 1939, all the wild fury which I felt against Hitler's policy, I am inclined to believe that unknowingly or subconsciously I might have interpreted (unterschieden) certain of my own worries and concerns to Dr. Ungewitter and I believe that this is a psychological and understandable error! Ever since the invasion of Prague, which happened the very day when we were sitting in Dusseldorf on the so-called Anglo-German industrial committee, and after having exchanged reactions on that event with Sir Francis Lark, the head of the British steel industry, my anxieties about the future steps which Hitler might take never came to an end. Apart from some personal friends not being connected with I.G., I only showed from time to time my deep worries and concerns to Carl von Weinberg, Dr. Hans Eugler, and Richard von Szilvinyi.

(b) It is clear that I had a specific conversation with Dr. Ungewitter in about July 1939 in which he stated that it was opinion of the competent Reich authorities that the Ludwigshafen/Oppau plant would have to be closed down because they were too close to the French frontier. But as I now view it, he must have meant and must have stated that this order was prepared so that it would go into effect in case of war. Moreover, I am now doubtful if Dr. Ungewitter actually said that Hitler was determined to attack Poland. He could not have known this then. However, since he was the link between the government and the chemical industry, I knew he was speaking on behalf of the Four-Year plan concerning the closing down of Ludwigshafen/Oppau plant and I was very impressed by the manner in which he spoke. When he additionally expressed himself to the effect that the international situation was grave and that it was quite possible there could be a war with Poland, which would involve France and England, I probably read into his statement that he said Hitler was determined to attack Poland.

(c) In the second paragraph of the longer statement, I said "we were absolutely sure that Hitler would attack Poland". This was my firm impression in August 1945, but I should have only spoken for myself and not said "we". Moreover, I thought Hitler's foreign policy of bluff backed by the strong fist would probably cause Poland to give in to his demands. However, I was a very worried man, particularly after the invasion of Prague, since I felt that England, France and America were bound to take a stiffer attitude to Hitler's words and actions, and that ultimately Hitler's policy would bring Europe to war and ruin.

6. On 22 August 1945, I signed a one-page statement concerning war preparations, the text of which follows:

"Even without being directly informed that the government intended to wage war, it was impossible for officials of I.G. or any other industrialists to believe that the enormous production of armaments and preparation for war starting from the coming into power of Hitler accelerated in 1936 and reaching unbelievable proportions in 1938 could have any other meaning but that Hitler and the Nazi Government intended to wage war come what may. In

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view of the enormous concentration on military production and of the intensive military preparation, no person of I.G. or any other industrial leader could believe that this was being done for defensive purposes. We of I.G. were well aware of this fact as were all German industrialists and on a commercial side, shortly after the Anschluss in 1938, I.G. took measures to protect its foreign assets in France and the British Empire.

(signed) G. von Schnitzler*

This statement represents my impression in August 1945. This statement offers an appropriate basis for making some additional statements concerning the feelings I held before the outbreak of war in September 1939. I resented Hitler's rearmament policy, and I was terribly appressed by it. I mentioned my feelings confidentially to my close collaborators and to my personal friends, such as Professor Renschelle, Carl von Weinberg, Richard von Seilvinyi, and Dr. Hans Kugler. I often said confidentially that that madman (referring to Hitler) would bring us to ruin because the world in the long run would not tolerate his actions and his offensive speeches. I disapproved of the movement of troops into both Austria and Czechoslovakia. However, my feelings concerning the use of force to effect the Anschluss were influenced by a strong feeling, which I held to this day, that Austria and Germany are basically one nation and that the Austrians wanted a union with Germany. Therefore, the propaganda and the reports which came out concerning Austria, just before and just after the Anschluss, did not necessarily appear exaggerated to me. The military occupation of Czechoslovakia (leaving aside the occupation of the Sudetenland after the Munich Agreement) in March, 1939, was an entirely different matter for me. This military invasion simply shocked me to the deepest depths of my heart. The occupation occurred when I was in Düsseldorf at the German-English Conference of industrialists. On the way to a luncheon party at this time Sir Francis Larkes of England gave his reaction to this terrible step. My opinion was identical to his. I was just as shocked as he was and had neither an explanation nor an excuse. I always considered that Czechoslovakia was a godchild of the United States and that this occupation would deeply offend America. The 13th of March 1939 is the decisive date for me with respect to the foreign policy of the Hitler Regime. On that date it

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became absolutely clear to me that Hitler would lead Europe to ruin. I
 expressed myself to my close friends, and proof of this can be obtained
 from them. From the very first moment it was clear to me that it was a
 terrible wrong to mankind which was done by the occupation of Prague. I
 knew only too well many Czech people not to be fully aware that they were
 not Germans and that they did not want to have a German domination. After
 the Sudetenland was incorporated into the German Reich, I did not believe
 a word of the propaganda against Czechoslovakia. With respect to the
 Polish question, I distinctly disapproved from the first moment of any
 coercive or forceful measure. I didn't accept the Polish border "incidents"
 as true nor did I accept the propaganda concerning Poland. But, on the
 other hand, I didn't believe them to be as artificial as I recognized them
 to be after the collapse of Germany, because I felt that hatred was being
 made by both sides and that there was injustice concerning the Polish
 Corridor and East Prussia. I did not think the Polish question would
 come to war because I thought Hitler, following his policy of bluff,
 backed up by the strong fist, would secure his demands of the Poles by his
 bluff. However, I was among that group of Germans who were worried that
 Hitler might not get away with his bluff toward Poland and that this would
 mean war not only with Poland but as well with France and England. After
 Ungewitter had told me in July 1939, that the government was concerned
 about the proximity of the Ludwigshafen/Oppau plant to the French
 border, I was worried by the prospect of war. As head of the Kaufmannische
 Ausschuss of I.G., and as the person in charge of the biggest part of
 I.G.'s export trade, the dyestuffs field, I quite naturally took every
 precaution of a cautious and considerate business man in case a clash should
 occur. I was not a gambler myself, and I considered gambling too mild a
 word to describe Hitler's foreign policy. I then considered Hitler's
 foreign policy a matter of "Verbrecherisches Spekulieren", which can properly
 be translated as criminal speculations. The steps I took to protect I.G.'s

Friedrich

foreign assets abroad were the natural protective steps of a cautious business man against this criminal speculation. At the time in 1939, I felt that a captain should stay with his ship, that I owed certain obligations to my employees, and that I had a responsibility to I. G. Farben, in total, including the shareholders. For these reasons I did not resign or withdraw to an unimportant position in spite of my aversion feelings concerning Hitler's policy.

7. I have carefully read each of the 25 pages of this declaration and have placed my signature at the bottom of each page. I have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and initialed each correction in the margin of the page. I declare herewith under oath that I have stated the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Georg von Schnitzler
GEORG VON SCHNITZLER

Sworn to and signed before me this 18TH day of March 1947, at the Palace of Justice in Nurnberg, Germany, by Georg von Schnitzler, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

Walter A. Sprecher
WALTER A. SPEECHER

U. S. Civilian, Attorney, ADO No. 473307

Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. M-9286

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 41

Doc. No. M-9286 EXHIBIT No. 41 9/2/47
Reintro Doc 9/4/47

(Place) Nuernberg, Germany

(Date) 26 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schuyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

RCS

17 18 (signature)
+ 1 typed Certificate (photostated) pages and entitled
(micrographed)
(reproduction)

NI- 9286, List of Dr. Faden's domestic participation,
compiled by Mr. Wolfsohn from Dr. records.....

dated 11 Aug. 47, is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my own capacity, in the usual course
of official business, ~~as (an original) of a document found~~
~~in German archives, records and files captured by military~~
~~forces under the command of the American General, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Forces.~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCC WC Document Room

Rolf C Schuyder

Listing of I.G. Farben's Domestic Participations as set forth in the
Books and Records of I.G. Farben, located at Frankfurt a.M., namely
Document No. NI-2518 of 16 October 1945, arranged alphabetically for
the convenience of the court.

Aktiengesellschaft fuer Chemische Industrie, Gelsenkirchen-Schalke
Aktiengesellschaft der Kohlenweristoff-Verbände, Bochum
Aktiengesellschaft fuer Lithopneufabrikation, Wamschendorf/Winter
Aktiengesellschaft zur gemeinsinnigen Beschaffung von Wohnungen,

Frankfurt/Hoechst

A.G. fuer Stickstoffdüngeer, Karspeck

A.G. fuer Stickstoffdüngeer, Koeln

Agfa-Film-Export G.m.b.H., Berlin

"Agfa" Gemeinnützige Anstalt, m.b.H., Berlin

"Agfa"-Photo G.m.b.H., Breslau

"Agfa"-Photo G.m.b.H., Dresden

"Agfa"-Photo G.m.b.H., Düsseldorf

"Agfa"-Photo G.m.b.H., Frankfurt a.M.

"Agfa"-Photo G.m.b.H., Hamburg

"Agfa"-Photo G.m.b.H., Hannover

Agfa-Photo G.m.b.H., Koeln

"Agfa"-Photo G.m.b.H., Königsberg

"Agfa"-Photo G.m.b.H., Leipzig

"Agfa"-Photo G.m.b.H., München

Agfa-Photo G.m.b.H., Stettin

Agfa-Photo G.m.b.H., Stuttgart

Aktivkohle-Union Verwaltungs-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Frankfurt a.M.

Alkali G.m.b.H., Frankfurt a.M.

Aluminium-Verkaufs-G.m.b.H., Berlin

Agfa

Aluminiumwerk G.m.b.H., Mitterfeld
 Aluminium-Werke G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Alusuisse G.m.b.H., Mannheim
 Anzeigerwerk Harzburg G.m.b.H., Lüneburg-Werke
 Anhaltische Rohstoff G.m.b.H., Dessau
 Aspergus Gesellschaft für G.m.b.H., Ludwigshafen
 Aspergus G.m.b.H., Frankfurt
 Aspergus G.m.b.H., Ludwigshafen
 "Astra" Grundstücken-A.G., Berlin

Bad Hamburger Seilwerke G.m.b.H., Bad Harzburg
 Badisch-Pfalzische Flugbetriebe A.-G., Mannheim
 Badische Saphir-Schleifwerke G.m.b.H., Elzach
 Baum-Werke A.G., Berlin
 Bayer-Werke G.m.b.H., Kassel
 Carl Zeiss & Co., Berlin
 Bergbau-Gesellschaft Preussische G.m.b.H., Preussische
 Bergbau-Gesellschaft, Rheinfelden
 Bestenfeldt und Söhne G.m.b.H., Halle/Saale
 Beyerische Guss- und Schmiedewerke Dr. Dehner G.m.b.H., Mannheim
 Beyerische Stickstoffwerke A.G., Berlin
 Beyerische Stickstoffwerke A.G., Mannheim
 Bohring-Institut Berlin G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Bohringwerke A.-G., Harburg

Berghen A.-G. Lothringen, Rechen
 Berghen A.-G. Lothringen, Gerthe
 Bergedorf-Gesellschaft Herten A.-G., Geesthacht
 Bergmannswehntacten-Ges. Offleben G.m.b.H., Magdeburg
 Besten Mittel Verarbeitungs-G.m.b.H. i.L., Berlin
 Bielefelder Sackfabrik G.m.b.H., Bielefeld
 Blankenburger Grundstuckswerke- u. Verwertung-G.m.b.H., Haken-
 burg/Kern
 Boden- und Werkstoff-Forschungs-G.m.b.H. Hessen-Massen, Frankfurt
 Borsum & Co. K.G., Schenningen
 Brunsbille-Bausin A.G., Berlin
 Brunsbille-Bausin G.m.b.H., Mitterfeld
 Brunsbille-Bausin G.m.b.H., i.L., Leipzig
 Busch-Werke G.m.b.H., Schkopau
 A. Busch G.m.b.H., Nordhausen

Carbidknoten G.m.b.H., Marnberg
 Carbid-Vereinigung G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Carbo-Marit-Union-Verwaltungs-Ges.m.b.H., i.L., Frankfurt a.M.
 Celluloid-Verkaufsgesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin
 Chemie Ost G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Chemiewerke Korbach A.-G., Frankfurt a.M.
 Chemische Fabrik Kollten G.m.b.H., Oberhausen-Kollten
 Chemische Fabrik M. Kriechbaum G.m.b.H., Paderborn
 Chemische Fabrik Stockhausen & Cie., K.-G., Krefeld

Hf

Chemische Werke G.m.b.H., Mannheim
 Chemische Verwertungsgesellschaft Oberhausen G.m.b.H., Oberhausen
 Chemische Werke Krefeld G.m.b.H., Krefeld
 Chemische Werke I. Scherndorf G.m.b.H., Leipzig
 Chloralkaliewerke G.m.b.H., Frankfurt a.M.
 Citronen-Fabrik G.m.b.H., Frankfurt a.M.
 Cloroball G.m.b.H., Krefeld
 Concordium fuer elektrochemische Industrie G.m.b.H., Mannheim
 Cupron-Spinnfaser G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Curtin & Co. G.m.b.H., Berlin

Dampfboilerwerk Stannstedt a.G.m.b.H., Stannstedt
 Dreyer & Cie., G.m.b.H., Krefeld
 Deutsch-Koloniale Gesteinstoff-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Karlsruhe
 Deutsche Aktivkohle Ges.m.b.H., Frankfurt a.M.
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin
 Deutsche Cellulose-Fabrik A.G., Hildesheim
 Deutsche Cellulose-Fabrik Hildesheim Gefolgschaftshilfe G.m.b.H., Hildesheim
 Deutsche Eissteingewerkschaft vom. Hermann Wild A.G., Idar-Oberstein
 Deutsche Gasolin A.G., Berlin
 Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Schiedlingsbekämpfung G.m.b.H., Frankfurt a.M.
 Deutsche Gold- u. Silberverarbeitungs-Anstalt A.G., Frankfurt a.M.
 Deutsche Gummi A.-G., Krefeld
 Deutsche Kautschuk-A.G., Mannheim

Deutsche Industriebank, Berlin
 Deutsche Industriebank A.G., Berlin
 Deutsche Magnetit A.G., München
 Deutsche Molybdänwerke G.m.b.H., Tübingen
 Deutsche Salpêtrische G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Deutsche Pyrotechnische Fabriken G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Deutsche Pyrotechnische Fabriken G.m.b.H., Kammert/Oberpfalz
 Deutsche Stickstoff G.m.b.H., Leipzig
 Deutsche Solvay-Werke A.G., Berlin
 Deutsche Sprengstoffe G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Deutsche Superphosphat-Industrie G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Deutscher Aero-Klub A.G., Berlin
 Deutz G.m.b.H. für Apparaturen, Wesermünde-Müldorf
 G. O. Tarnheim A.G., Berlin
 Drasin G.m.b.H., München
 Dresdner Bank, Berlin
 Druggen Chemische Produkte G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Dülsburger Kupferwerke, Dülsberg
 Dynamit-Nitro-Ges. von Alfred Nobel & Co. (F.A.), Troisdorf

4/2

Robert & Sieglar G.m.b.H., Korb-Brannsfeld
 Rika G.m.b.H. fuer chemische Produkte, Dornitz
 Rinnke G.m.b.H., Lomm
 I.F. Rinfeld Silbermette G.m.b.H., Silbermette
 Elektrotechnische Produkte G.m.b.H., Frankfurt a.M.
 Elektrochemisches Kempten A.G., Kempten
 Rite Grundstuecke G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Riedel- und Kohlenverwertung A.G., Berlin
 Riedel, Meyer & Co. G.m.b.H., Hamburg
 Riege-, Oel- und Lauf-Vertriebs-G.m.b.H., Hamburg-Altona
 Riegers-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Frankfurt a.M.
 Rühl G.m.b.H., Berlin

Ruchholz G.m.b.H., Göttingen
 Ruchholzfabrik Goldbach G.m.b.H., Goldbach
 Ruchholz-Werke G.m.b.H., Lützen
 Ruchprodukte G.m.b.H., Frankfurt a.M.
 Ruchprodukte G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Ruch- und Schwermetallewerke Ruchholz Ruchschmidt & Co. G.m.b.H.,
 Ruchhafen
 Ruchrotheller Kalk- und Cementwerke Ruch & Vogel G.m.b.H.,
 Ruchburg
 Ruchwerke A.G., Korb-Nickel
 Ruchwerks-Gesellschaft fuer Ruchstoffe m.b.H., Berlin
 Ruchische Wein- und Konserv-Fabrik G.m.b.H., Schweinfurt

Gartenstadt Genossenschaft Brehm und Umgebung o.G.m.b.H., Brehm
 Gefolgenschaftshilfe der A.G. fuer Stickstoffdünger G.m.b.H., Keeln
 Gefolgenschaftshilfe der I.G. Bergwerke G.m.b.H., Halle/Saale
 Geiseltal Grunderwerbges.m.b.H., Halle/Saale
 Gemeinnützige A.-G. fuer Wohnungsbau, Ludwigshafen
Gemeinnützige Aktiengesellschaft fuer Wohnungsbau, Keeln
 Gemeinnützige Baugenossenschaft fuer das Amt Marl G.m.b.H., Marl
 Gemeinnützige Baugenossenschaft G.m.b.H., Dornagen
 Gemeinnützige Baugesellschaft m.b.H., Frankfurt-Griesheim
 Gemeinnützige Bau- und Siedlungs-A.-G., Krefeld
 Gemeinnützige Bau- und Siedlungs-A.-G., Krefeld
 Gemeinnützige Bau- und Wohnungs-G.m.b.H., Weissenfels
 Gemeinnützige Bauverein G.m.b.H., Opladen
 Gemeinnützige Eigenheim G.m.b.H., Leverkusen
 Gemeinnützige Eigenheim-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Leverkusen
 Gemeinnützige Genossenschaft fuer Gefolgenschaftsverpflegung G.m.b.H.,
 Bielefeld
 Gemeinnützige Kulturfilm-Vertrieb G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Gemeinnützige Siedlungsbau Gen. o.G.m.b.H., Oberlar
 Gemeinnützige Siedlungsgesellschaft Duisburger Kupferkette G.m.b.H.,
 Duisburg
 Gemeinnützige Siedlungsgesellschaft Kalle G.m.b.H., Wiesbaden-
 Friedrich
 Gemeinnützige Siedlungsgesellschaft Rheinische Heim G.m.b.H., Bonn
 Gemeinnützige Wohnungsgesellschaft fuer den Kreis Herzogtum Lauenburg,
 Lauenburg
 Gemeinnütziger Bauverein Gartenstadt o.G.m.b.H., Halle
 Gemeinnütziger Bauverein Gartenstadt o.G.m.b.H., Halle
 Gemeinnütziges Wohnungsunternehmen Chemische Werke Huls G.m.b.H.,
 Huls
 Generatorkraft-A.G. fuer Tackholz und andere Generatorkraftstoffe,
 Berlin

Handwritten signature or mark.

Gustav Genschow & Co., A.G., Berlin
 Gesellschaft fuer Aufbereitung m.b.H., Frankfurt a.M.
 Gesellschaft fuer Landwirtschaft m.b.H., Halle/Seale
 Gesellschaft fuer Synthese Produkte m.b.H., Frankfurt a.M.
 Gesellschaft fuer Teerverwertung m.b.H., Duisburg-Neiderich
 Gesellschaft m.b.H. zur Verwertung chemischer Erzeugnisse, Berlin
 Gesellschaft m.b.H. zur Verwertung chemischer Erzeugnisse, Essen
 Gewerkschaft Admiral, Harde i.V.
 Gewerkschaft Auguste Victoria, Halle
 Gewerkschaft Bernhardsgluck, Witten/Buhr
 Gewerkschaft Clara-Verein, Halle/Seale
 Gewerkschaft des konsolidierten Steinkohlenbergwerkes "Breitenbach",
 Halle
 Gewerkschaft GutsMuths, Chemnitz
 Gewerkschaft Graf Karl Martin, Nordhausen
 Gewerkschaft Krawatsch IV, Halle
 Gewerkschaft Morgenstern, Essen
 Gewerkschaft Stein V, Halle
 Gewerkschaft Stein VII, Halle
 Gewerkschaft Stein IX, Halle
 Gewerkschaft Stein X, Halle
 Gezege O.G.M.B.H., Leuna
 Glaser-Gesellschaft Sodafabrikgeleunde m.b.H., Rhenberg-Doos
 "Grisonen" Grischneider Antigen-Verkaufs-Ges.m.b.H., Frankfurt, Griso
 heim
 Gräfelförderung G.m.b.H., Leipzig
 Gusto-Verke A.G., Hamburg

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Th. Hagemann Kalkchemiegesellschaft m.b.H., i.H., München
 Kalkocher Verkaufs-Verein für Mergelfabrikate A.-G., Halle/Saale
 Kase der Chemiefaser G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Kalksteinwerke Westmark G.m.b.H., Remscheid a.d.V.
 Kalksteinwerke Westmark G.m.b.H., Remscheid/W.
 Kalksteinwerke G.m.b.H., i.H., Wuppertal-Barmen
 Keffmann & Engelmann, Remscheid/W.
 Keffmann & Engelmann Gefolgschaftshilfe G.m.b.H., Remscheid a.d.V.
 Kuby & Co., Kachenburg
 Kalksteinwerke-Verein G.m.b.H., Düsseldorf
 Kalksteinwerke Pöhlitz, Pöhlitz

I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt/M.
 I.G.-Gefolgschaftshilfe G.m.b.H., Frankfurt/Main
 I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin
 Industriewerke-Haus Frankfurt G.m.b.H., Frankfurt/Main
 Industriewerke-Haus G.m.b.H. Berlin-Landwehr, Berlin
 Industriewerke-Haus Hamburg G.m.b.H., Hamburg
 Industriewerke-Haus Köln, Köln
 Industriewerke-Haus Leipzig G.m.b.H., Leipzig
 Industriewerke-Haus München G.m.b.H., München
 Industriewerke, Stuttgart.
 Ingebo A.G. Fabrik zur Fabrikation chirurgischer Instrumente, Berlin
 Friedr. Jean von. Wilh. Joseph G.m.b.H., Halle/Saale

Ag

Kali-Gruppe A.G., Berlin-Hohenschönhausen
 Kalle & Co. A.-G., Wiesbaden-Mietrich
 Kalle & Co., Gafelgesellschaft G.m.b.H., Wiesbaden-Mietrich
 "Karuto" G.m.b.H., Rottensberg
 Kartell-Vereinigung G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Katholisches Vereinshaus, Treisbach
 Kieselchemie G.m.b.H., Kieselbach
 Kleinbahn Aktiengesellschaft Genthin, Genthin
 Kleinbahnwagen Kalle A.-G., Kalle/Saale
 Kleinbahnwagen A.-G., Kalle.
 Kliner & Co. K.G., Wuppertal-Elberfeld
 Kohn-Rottweil Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin
 Kohlenhandels-gesellschaft "Quack" Abt. Deek & Co., Kassel
 Kohlenhandels-gesellschaft "Kamas" Kallmeier & Co., Kassel
 Kohlenhandels-gesellschaft Leiders, Mannheim & Co., Bremen
 Kohlenhandels-gesellschaft "Markt", Siepmann, Schrader & Co., Hagen
 Kohlenhandels-gesellschaft "Niederrhein", Weyer, Franke & Co., Duisburg
 Kohlenhandels-gesellschaft "Westfalen", Vieselbrock, Schulte & Co., Han-
 nover
 Kohlenhandels-gesellschaft "Westmark" Hienbeck, Kay, Meiler & Co.,
 Saarbrücken
 Kohlenhändler Heymanns & Co., Mannheim
 Kontinental Oel Aktiengesellschaft (V.A.), Berlin
 Kreischungsmaschinen Rottweil o.G.m.b.H., Rottweil
 Kuntzeide Verkaufsbureau G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Kupferkette Eitel, Heber & Co., Hamburg
 Kupferkettensyndikat G.m.b.H., Wuppertal-Oberhausen

Kfz

Lagerstein-Verkaufsgesellschaft m.b.H., Kilmach
 Landwirtshauslicher Ein- und Verkaufverein e.O.m.b.H., Timplin
 Lech-Elektrizitätswerk A.G., Augsburg
 Leuchtstoff G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Lemna Gefolgschaftshilfe, Lemna
 Lignos G.m.b.H., Mannheim-Neckhof
 Linde & Kunkelmann- und Patronenfabrik A.-G., Treischhof
 Lithopress-Exter G.m.b.H., Koenig
 "Living" Lebensmittelverwertungsgesellschaft m.b.H., Frankfurt/Main
 F. von Loebow-Petkus G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Luvall-Baugesellschaft m.b.H., Ludwigshafen

Magnetophon G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Marzburger Ueberlandbahn A.-G., Marzburg
 Metallgesellschaft A.-G., Frankfurt (Main)
 Metallglas G.m.b.H., Leipzig
 Metallwerk Karl Mehlner G.m.b.H., Leipzig
 E. A. Meyer & Kimmann, Chemische Werke A.G., Berlin
 Mischhof Mieleben e.O.m.b.H., Mieleben
 Mischhof Weissenfels, e.O.m.b.H., Weissenfels
 Mischel-Baugesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin
 Mitteldeutsche Sprengstoffwerke G.m.b.H., Langelsheim
 Mitteldeutsches Braunkohlenaggregat G.m.b.H., i.L. von 1920, Leipzig
 Mitteldeutsches Braunkohlenaggregat 1922 G.m.b.H., i.L., Leipzig
 Mitteldeutsches Braunkohlenaggregat 1922 G.m.b.H., i.L., Leipzig

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Mitteldeutsches Braunkohlenaggregat 1937 G.m.b.H., Leipzig
 Mitteldeutsches Braunkohlenaggregat 1937 G.m.b.H., Leipzig
 Mitteldeutsches Braunkohlenaggregat 1937 G.m.b.H., Leipzig
 Mithrasgesellschaft o.G.m.b.H., Tübingen
 Mithrasgesellschaft Schafstätt o.G.m.b.H., Schafstätt
 Neumann G.m.b.H., Briesen/Mark
 Neven G.m.b.H., Mannheim
 Norddeutscher G.m.b.H., Halle

Neumann & Neitz G.m.b.H., Stettin
 Neue Norddeutsche und Vereinigte Flottenflotte A.G., Hamburg
 Niederrhein Oel G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Niederrhein-Oel-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin

Ostdeutsche Gesellschaft Vordorf, Linsburg
 Oel-Vertriebsgesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin
 Ostdeutsche Schiff- und Frachtkette G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Joh. Oetzel & Co. A.G., Hamburg
 Oel-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Ostpreußen-Kolten

Pallas G.m.b.H., Lebensversicherung, Frankfurt a.M.
 Papier-Verwertungs-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin
 Parkhotel Hans Rother Dörm 0 .a.b.H., Rother
 Papier-, Baumstamm- und Metallwarenfabrik A.G. Vorpahl
 Sellier & Sellier, Schönebeck/Elbe
 Pfandische Pulverfabriken St. Ing. G.m.b.H., St. Ingbert
 Pfannschaff zu Bad Frankenhausen (Kyffh.), Bad Frankenhausen
 Platten Tropen G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Platten-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Verkaufsgesellschaft für Kunstharze,
 Berlin
 Preussische Gesellschaft "Neue Hoffnung" b. Pommelte, Pommelte
 Preussische Gesellschaft Neue Hoffnung, Schönebeck/Elbe
 Preuss G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Pulverfabrik H. Hasch G.m.b.H., Hasch
 "Pyroder" Vereinigte Hartmaschinen-Ges.m.b.H., Frankfurt/Main
 Pyrophor-Metallgesellschaft A.G., Hamm-Verden

Reichkraftwerk G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Reutungs-Gesellschaft Harzburg G.m.b.H., Leipzig
 Rheinisch-Westfälische Sprengstoff A.-G., Harzburg
 Rheinisch-Westfälisches Kohlen-Syndikat, Essen
 Rheinische Elektrodenfabrik G.m.b.H., Roda
 Rheinische Gummi- und Cellulosefabrik, Mannheim
 Rheinische Seif- und Wollwoll-Industrie P. Henschardt G.m.b.H.,
 Düsseldorf

afw

Rheinische Stahlwerke. Essen

Rheinische Stahlwaren-Fabrik G.m.b.H., Essen

Rheinische Spritzenwerke G.m.b.H., Essen-Drummelfeld

Rheinmetall-Werk-Fabrikations- und Vertriebsges.m.b.H., Berlin

Richter-Werke G.m.b.H., Halle

Richter-Werke Maschinenbau A.G., Halle/Saale

Rheinische Werkzeugmaschinen. Duisburger Werkzeugmaschinen G.m.b.H., Uppertal-
Hilberfeld

Rheinische A.G., Essen

Rheinische Transport-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Duisburg

Rheinische Mineralien G.m.b.H., Berlin

RW-Ges. Rationierungsgesellschaft für Rohstoffe e.H.G., Dusseldorf

Rheinische A.G. für Bergbau und chemische Industrie, Essen

Rheinische Zement-Fabrik Berlin G.m.b.H., Berlin

Rheinische Zement-Fabrikation- und Zementwarenfabrik
G.m.b.H., Mannheim-Neckar

Rheinische Zement-Fabrikation G.m.b.H., Bielefeld

R. und H. Rhein-Stiftung, Bielefeld

Richard Rhein-Stiftung A.G., Bielefeld

Rhein-Stiftung G.m.b.H., Bielefeld

Rhein-Stiftung K.G., Vattenberghaus b. Bielefeld

Rhein-Stiftung G.m.b.H., Berlin

Rhein-Stiftung G.m.b.H., Frankfurt/Main

Rhein-Stiftung G.m.b.H., Frankfurt/Main

1/2

Selva-Kruchriegel-Dornheim A.G., Hannover

"Sinter" Schwefel-Extraktions- und Raffinations G.m.b.H., Frankfurt/

Main

Medlung Hoeschling G.m.b.H., Halle

Edin- und Aetkallen Ost G.m.b.H., Berlin

Eger A. Grand G.m.b.H., Berlin-Weissensee

Sprengstoff- und Zündschmuckwerke G.m.b.H., G.m.b.H.

Sprengstoff-Verkaufs-G.m.b.H., Berlin

Sprengstoff-Verkaufs-G.m.b.H., Troisdorf

Steinmeyer Kalkwerke G.m.b.H., Dahn/Lahn

Steinmeyer-Motrizität A.G., Essen

Stickstoff-Ost G.m.b.H., Berlin

Stickstoff-Syndikat G.m.b.H., Berlin

Walter Stroble G.m.b.H., Berlin

Stahlgewerkschaft fuer Metallgewinnung m.b.H., Frankfurt/H.

Stahlgewerkschaft G.m.b.H., Stahlheim/Nahe

Stahlgewerkschaft Kalkstickstoffwerke A.-G., Troisdorf

Sulfat-Vereinigung G.m.b.H., Frankfurt a.M.

Superphosphatfabriken G.m.b.H., Hannover

Syndikat deutscher Aluminium-Fabriken G.m.b.H., Hamburg

Carl Tinner o.H.G., Berlin

Titangewerkschaft m.b.H., Leverkusen

Tramocan G.m.b.H., Berlin

Friedr. Uhde Kon. Ges., Dortmund
 Friedr. Uhde Kon. Ges., Ingenieurhaus, Dortmund
 Hagino-Perrin-Verfahren G.m.b.H., Berlin
 "Union" Fabrik chemischer Produkte A.G., Stettin
 Union Separator G.m.b.H., Koeln
 Universum Film A.G. (Ufa), Berlin

Vasalia Gesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin
 "Venditor" Kunststoffsverkaufsgesellschaft m.b.H., Troisdorf
 Vereinigte Kunststoffswerke G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Vereinigte Seiler- und Kabelwerke A.G., Heiden
 Vereinigung Sulfitwerke G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Verkaufsgemeinschaft Pyrotechnischer Fabriken G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Verkaufsgesellschaft fuer Kunststoffszeugnisse G.m.b.H., Frankfurt/M.
 Verkaufsgesellschaft f. Kunststoffszeugnisse G.m.b.H., Frankfurt/M.
 Verkaufsstelle fuer Oxalsaeure und Amidsaeure G.m.b.H., Frankfurt/M.
 Verkaufsvereinigung deutscher Fluespatgruben G.m.b.H., Erfurt
 Verkehrsbetriebe Oesel-Hydabrock G.m.b.H., Hydabrock
 Versuchswerk fuer Kautschukverarbeitung G.m.b.H., Leverkusen

1/2

Dr. Alexander Vacker G.m.b.H., München
 Gebr. Vandeloben G.m.b.H., Stronberg
 Gebr. Vandeloben G.m.b.H., Stronberg/Kassau
 Waren-Commissions Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg
 Wasserstoff-Sauerstoff-Werke G.m.b.H., Schwarzenberg
 Wasser-Verorgungsgesellschaft m.b.H., Bitterfeld
 Westfälisch-Anhaltische Sprengstoff A.G., Chemische Fabriken, Berlin
 Westf. Kohlenkontor Nachf. Buschmann & Co., Hamburg
 Westfälische Kohlenhandels-gesellschaft Ginstock, Marzahn & Co.,

Dortmund

Westfälische Kohlen- u. Holzverkaufsges. Kauer & Co., Magdeburg
 Westfälische Kohlenverkaufsgesellschaft, Vollrath Mack & Co., Berlin
 Westfälische Leichtmetallwerke G.m.b.H., Wankrodt
 Westgas G.m.b.H., Marl
 Wohnungsbau Stassfurt a.G.m.b.H., Stassfurt
 Wohnungsbau-gesellschaft a.G.m.b.H., Treisdorf
 Wolff & Co. K.G. auf Aktien (S.A.), Walsrode
 Wartenbergische Kattunmanufaktur A.-G., Weidenheim

Zellulose-Export-Vertrieb G.m.b.H., Wiesbaden-Biebrich
 Zellwolle-Lehrplanerei G.m.b.H., Dankendorf
 Zement-gesellschaft Nord G.m.b.H., Berlin
 Ziegerei Grassbeck G.m.b.H., Walsrode
 Zuckerfabrik Erdoborn G.m.b.H., Erdoborn
 Zuckerfabrik Reitzsch G.m.b.H., Reitzsch
 Zuckerfabrik Stoeckitz, H. Bach & Co., Stoeckitz
 Zanderwerke Ernst Zander A.G., Krefeld-Linn
 Zanderwerke Verkaufsgesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin

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CERTIFICATE

I, HANS J. WOLFFSOHN, No. 094485, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete listing of I.G. Farben's Domestic Participations as set forth in the Books and Records of I.G. Farben, located at Frankfurt a.M., namely Document No. NI-2518 of 15 October 1945, arranged alphabetically for the convenience of the court. I further certify that Document No. NI-2518 is the same document as "Exhibit No. 2, Direct and Indirect Participations of I.G. Farben-Industrie A.G. in Germany" as set forth on pages 1156-1164 of Part X of the Milore Hearings which exhibit is referred to by Otto RAUCK and Adolf DEBELS in their affidavits of 9 August 1947.

5 August 1947

Hans J. Wolffsohn
(s) H. J. Wolffsohn
(t) H. J. WOLFFSOHN
War Department
Civilian No. 094485

- E n d -

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-9503

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 42

Doc. No. M-9503

EXHIBIT No. 42

9/2/47

(Place) Muernberg, Germany

(Date) 26 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schuyder of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

2

~~(typewritten)~~
(photostatic) pages and entitled
~~(photostatic)~~
~~(transmission)~~

NI-9503, Affidavit by Hauck and Hoehle

dated 7 Aug. 47, is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, or ~~(the original)~~ of a document found
~~(a true copy)~~
~~in German archives, records and files captured by military~~
~~forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Forces.~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWE Document Room

Rolf C Schuyder

M-9503

Erklärung unter Eid

Ich, Otto Hauck, seit 19. April 1927 kaufmännischer Angestellter der Amoniakwerke Merseburg G.m.b.H. LEUNA-Werke und ab 1. Juli 1935 übernommen von der I.G. Farbenindustrie Zentral-Finanzverwaltung Berlin arbeite seit 5.7.1945 bis heute als Angestellter des Control Office der I.G. Farbenindustrie Frankfurt (Main).

Nachdem ich gewarnt worden bin, dass ich mich durch falsche Aussage strafbar mache, erkläre ich hiermit unter Eid, freiwillig und ohne Zwang:

Die Aufstellung mit dem Titel "Exhibit No. 2, Direct and Indirect Participation of I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. in Germany" auf Seiten 1156 bis 1164 von "Part 10, Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs United States Senate", wurde von mir und Herrn Adolf Hühls am 15. Oktober 1945 angefertigt.

Ich erkläre hiermit, dass dies die reine Wahrheit nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen ist.

Otto Hauck

(OTTO HAUCK)

Sworn to me and signed before me on the 7th August 1947 by Otto Hauck, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

Karl Kalter

KARL KALTER, US Civilian
ASN D-231668, Office
Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, US War Dept.

Erklärung unter Eid

NI-4503

Herrn Adolf H ö h l e , seit 1. April 1921 kaufmännischer
Repräsentant der Leopold Cassella & Co. G.m.b.H., Frankfurt/M.,
war in gleicher Stellung ab 1. Januar 1925 von der I.G. Farben-
industrie Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt/M., übernommen, wurde
am 27. Mai 1938 zum Handelsbevollmächtigten ernannt und war als
solcher bis zum 5.7.1945 tätig. Ab 5.7.1945 bis heute bin ich
Repräsentant des I.G. Farben Control Office.

Nachdem ich zuerst gewarnt worden bin, dass ich mich durch eine
solche Aussage strafbar mache, erkläre ich hiermit unter Eid,
freiwillig und ohne Zwang:

Die Aufstellung mit dem Titel "Exhibit No. 2, Direct and
Indirect Participation of I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. in
Germany" auf Seiten 1156 bis 1164 von "Part 10, Hearings before
a Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs United
States Senate", wurde von mir und Herrn Otto Hauck auf Grund
einer von uns aufgestellten Liste über die direkten Beteiligun-
gen der I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G., die das Datum vom
15. Oktober 1945 trägt, angefertigt.

Ich erkläre hiermit, dass ich die reine Wahrheit nach bestem
Wissen und Gewissen gesagt habe.

Adolf Höhle

(Adolf Höhle)

Sworn to me and signed before me on the 7th August 1947
by Adolf Höhle, known to me to be the person making the
above affidavit.

Karl Kalter

Karl Kalter, US Civilian
AGO D-231664, Office
Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, US War Dept.

End

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-9540

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 43

Doc. No. NI-9540

EXHIBIT No. 43

9/2/47

(also) Naarnberg, Germany

(Date) 27 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schuyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

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(~~typewritten~~)
(~~photostated~~)
(~~micrographed~~)
(~~transcribed~~)

pages and entitled

NI-9540, Affidavits by Dagne and by
Wolffsohn with geographical list of 76 participations

dated August 1947, is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
(a true copy

was delivered to me in my ~~own~~ capacity, in the usual course

of official business, ~~as far as I am concerned the document found~~
(~~the copy~~)

~~in German machine, records and files captured by military~~

~~forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied~~

~~Expeditionary Forces.~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCWC Document Room

Rolf C Schuyler

21-9570

Verzeichnisse der unternehmehmerischen Betätigungen und Verkaufsgesellschaften
der I.A. Paktung, die als in den Handels- und Adressenverzeichnissen der I.A. Paktung
und in den Verzeichnissen der Adressen sind, nach dem Stande des Jahres 1934-35,
nach geographischen Gesichtspunkten geordnet
zur Unterstützung des hohen Gerichtes.

Bezeichnung der Zeichen:

- Betätigungen unter 100
- Betätigungen unter 25
- Verkaufsgesellschaften

ARBIEN

ARMENIEN

- Dr. Demetrio Leonard, Adria Akaba

ALGERIEN

- Marchal & Lohy, Algier
- Edmond Rigal & Cie., Paris, Depot Algier: Apotheker D. Rots, Algier

CANARISCHE INSELN

- La Quinica Comercial y Farmaceutica S.A., Las Palmas and Santa Cruz de Tenerife
- Pedro Ramos, Las Palmas
- Walter Sennermann, Las Palmas
- H.E. Schmidt Socr. C.H.E. Kachler, Las Palmas
- Hans Kinsel, Santa Cruz de Tenerife

FERNARDO PO

- Alfonso Casajana, Santa Isabel

KAMERIEN

- Dehage Handels-Aktiengesellschaft, Duala, Jundu, Edoa
- Westafrikanische Pflanzungs-Gesellschaft "Victoria", Victoria

ÄGYPTEN

- "Bayer" Pharma Langner & Co., Kairo, Alexandria
- Boerdt-Lingler, Kairo

see Rielscher & Badr el-Din, Kairo, Alexandria
 see Philipp Mittelstaedt, Kairo
 Sabet Sabet & Co., Kairo, Alexandria
 Societe de Matieres Colorantes Allumandes, Waibel & Co., Kairo,
 Alexandria

ETHIOPIA

see Cav. Vittoria Minneci, Amara

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see H.V. Handelsmaatschappij v/h J.F. Sick & Co., Accra, Elmsiri
 see Hoermann & Co., Accra

AFRIKAIN KUSTE

see Le Commerce Africain, Abidjan

KENIA UND UGANDA

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see Fernando Arriaga Arnal, Melilla
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FOR THE QUARTER

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RESULTS

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RESEARCH DESIGN

von Dehage, Hans-Joachim, 1941-1992, Professor

von Hermann & Co., Frankfurt

POSTGRADUATE COURSES

400 Westmann & Co., Kitchy Department, Bala, Bang, Berlin

ZAMANIYA

See Hagura Co., Ltd., Yokohama-Kanagawa, Japan

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400 Edward Nigel & Co., Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lumpur
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Keywords: *depression, mood, mood disorder, mood disorder diagnosis, mood disorder treatment, mood disorder symptoms, mood disorder signs, mood disorder risk factors, mood disorder prevention, mood disorder management, mood disorder prognosis, mood disorder outcomes, mood disorder research, mood disorder clinical practice, mood disorder patient care, mood disorder health care, mood disorder public health, mood disorder social issues, mood disorder cultural issues, mood disorder legal issues, mood disorder ethical issues, mood disorder policy issues, mood disorder education issues, mood disorder training issues, mood disorder career issues, mood disorder lifestyle issues, mood disorder diet issues, mood disorder exercise issues, mood disorder sleep issues, mood disorder stress issues, mood disorder coping issues, mood disorder support issues, mood disorder resources, mood disorder information, mood disorder knowledge, mood disorder skills, mood disorder attitudes, mood disorder beliefs, mood disorder values, mood disorder norms, mood disorder expectations, mood disorder goals, mood disorder dreams, mood disorder hopes, mood disorder fears, mood disorder wishes, mood disorder desires, mood disorder needs, mood disorder wants, mood disorder preferences, mood disorder choices, mood disorder decisions, mood disorder actions, mood disorder behaviors, mood disorder habits, mood disorder routines, mood disorder patterns, mood disorder trends, mood disorder changes, mood disorder developments, mood disorder innovations, mood disorder breakthroughs, mood disorder discoveries, mood disorder inventions, mood disorder creations, mood disorder achievements, mood disorder successes, mood disorder failures, mood disorder challenges, mood disorder obstacles, mood disorder barriers, mood disorder limitations, mood disorder constraints, mood disorder restrictions, mood disorder regulations, mood disorder laws, mood disorder policies, mood disorder procedures, mood disorder protocols, mood disorder standards, mood disorder guidelines, mood disorder best practices, mood disorder evidence-based practice, mood disorder research-based practice, mood disorder clinical research, mood disorder clinical trials, mood disorder clinical studies, mood disorder clinical data, mood disorder clinical findings, mood disorder clinical results, mood disorder clinical outcomes, mood disorder clinical impacts, mood disorder clinical contributions, mood disorder clinical significance, mood disorder clinical relevance, mood disorder clinical utility, mood disorder clinical value, mood disorder clinical importance, mood disorder clinical impact, mood disorder clinical contribution, mood disorder clinical significance, mood disorder clinical relevance, mood disorder clinical utility, mood disorder clinical value, mood disorder clinical importance*

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(3 agents in Tucuman)
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Geco Compania Industrial y Comercial S.A., Buenos Aires
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- 000 Joyce Coelho de Souza, Paratyba
- 000 Omlid Brasil Ltda., Sao Paulo
- 000 Quimicos Brasil, S.A., Rio de Janeiro
- 000 Sinalda Goto Ltda., Rio de Janeiro

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- 000 Compañia. General de Anilina y Productos Quimicos Soc. Ltda., Santiago
- 000 Maguano & Cia., S.D.M.L., Ltda., Santiago
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- 000 Laboratorio Maguano & Cia., Ltda., Santiago
- 000 La Quimica "Tayer", Winkert y Cia., Santiago
- 000 Maria Witt, Punta Arenas
- 000 Sot y Cia., Valparaiso
- 000 Wacker & Co., Santiago
- 000 Wacker & Co., Valparaiso

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Anilinas Alemanas Cia., Ltda., Bogota, Barranquilla and Cali
Laboratorio Quimico Colombiano, S.A. (Impulse), Medellin
"Instituto Hering" de Terapautica Experimental Cia., Ltda., Bogota
La Quimica "Tayer" Winkert y Cia., Bogota, Barranquilla, Cali

COSTA RICA

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- 000 Production Sinter, San Jose
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- 000 Machinery & Chemical Supply Co. Inc., Havana

GUAYANA

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see Searone Bros., S.A., Asuncion
see Standt y Cia., S.A.C., Asuncion

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see Robert W. Kessel y S., Lima
see Juan Tides y Co. S.A. Ltda., Arequipa
see La Quinica "Bayer" S.A., Lima
see Senter y Lebrato, Lima
see E. Stumpberger & Cia., Iquitos

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EL SALVADOR

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- 00 Eastern Soda Co., Rochester
- Elkhorn Metals Corporation of America, New York
- 00 European Gas & Electric Co., New York
- General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York
- General Aniline Werke Inc., New York
- 000 General Drug Company, New York
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- Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp., New York
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- The Oil Drug Co., Nevada
- cc United Drug Inc., (Delaware)
- cc Vagux Incorporated, New York
- Via Chemical Inc., (Delaware)
- Winthrop Chemical Co. Inc., Delaware, New York City
- Winthrop Chemical Co. Inc., New York, New York City, Atlanta (Ga), Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, New Orleans, San Francisco, St. Louis

*** Baker & Co., Calcutta, Madras
 *** Bhandarkar Co., Ltd., Bombay
 *** Bhandarkar Rajaram & Co., Bombay

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*** Agha Hossein Ali Harati, Isfah
 *** Brulstorf, Mashad
 *** Mart Brothers, Teheran
 *** Richter & Schumow, Teheran
 *** Ed. Schluster, Teheran, Isfahan
 *** F. Undasch & Co., Shiraz
 *** G. Wolfinger, Tebriz

IRAK (Mesopotamien)

*** Fritz Puettmann, Bagdad
 *** The Crescent Photo Stores, Bagdad

JAPAN

*** Agfa Gomei Kaisha, Tokyo
 *** H. Ahrens & Co., Nachflg., Tokyo
 *** Asahi Benberg Kanshi Kabushiki Kaisha, Osaka
 *** "Bayer" Yakuin Gomei Kaisha, Kobe, Fukuoka, Nagoya, Sapporo,
 Taihoku, Tokyo
 *** Cassala Gomei Kaisha, Kobe
 *** Daladump, Piper & Co., Kobe
 *** Deitsu Senryo Gomei Kaisha, Kobe, Tokyo
 *** Nippon Tokushu Seiso K.K., Tokyo
 *** Onalid Gomei Kaisha, Kobe
 *** Titan-Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Tokyo

KOREA

*** Carl Wolter & Co., Gomei Kaisha, Chemsulpe-Korea

MANDSCHURI

*** China Export- Import- und Bank Co.A.G., Harbin-Pristan, Dairen

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RHODOS

*** A. Barman & File, Rhodos
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SIAM

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- *** Arnold Otto Meyer, Bangkok
- *** "Bayer" Distributors, Mantzel & Co., Bangkok
- *** B. Grimm & Co., Pharm. Prag. "Bayer", Bangkok
- *** Hamburg Siam Co., Bangkok
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- "Eyer-Pharm Pty., Ltd. Sydney
- see Brown H. Watt, Adelaide
- Ryden Trading Co. Pty., Ltd. Melbourne, Sydney
- see Harold Hald & Co., Sydney
- see Swift & Company Pty., Ltd., Sydney
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NEW ZEALAND

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ÖSTERREICH

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 Mayrhofen

Alpenminen-Aktiengesellschaft, Salzburg
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Agfa-Photo S.A., Brüssel

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••• Comptoir Chimique et Industriel A. Bogaerts, Société de personnes à
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 "Döhl's" Bergbau und Chemische Industrie A.G., Pilsen
 Chemische Industrie A.G., Pilsen
 Chemische Industrie A.G., Pilsen
 (Eintragung in Farben Verzeichnis eingetragen).
 Chem. Vertriebs-Aussig-Pilsen G.m.b.H., Aussig
 "INDUSTRIE" Gesellschaft für Schmelz- und Gussmetall G.m.b.H., Prag
 Döhl'sche Chemische Werke G.m.b.H., Prag
 "Döhl's" Slowakische Gesellschaft für Handel mit Industrieabfällen
 und Chemikalien G.m.b.H., Pilsen
 Gefolgschaftshilfe der Chemischen Werke und Teerfarbenwerke
 Aussig G.m.b.H., Aussig
 Gemeinschaft der Arbeit-Gewerbetreibender Gesellschaft m.b.H., Prag
 Hölzer A.G., Pilsen
 Kaliwerke A.G., Prag-Kolin
 Karminisch-Chemische Werke Aktiengesellschaft, Pilsen
 Kreditanstalt der Deutschen e.O.m.b.H., Pilsen
 Nobel-Nickford A.G., Pilsen
 "OLIA" Vereinigte Slowakische Cellulose A.G., i.L., Pilsen
 Ostslowakische Chemische Fabrik A.G., Kotelany, Kotelany
 Osalid-Gesellschaft G.m.b.H. & Co., Aussig
 "Pharma Beyer" Grebel & Co., Prag
 Sprengstoff- und Explosivmittel-Gesellschaft Dynamit, Pilsen
 Teerfarbenwerke Aussig G.m.b.H., Aussig
 "TEFA" Teerfarben- und Chemikalien-Handels A.G., Prag, Brünn
 Verein für chemische und metallurgische Produktion, Prag
 "Visco" Chem. Werk G.m.b.H., Aussig

Hfw

DANMARK

- ooo Emil V. Abrahamson, Kopenhagen
- Agfa-Foto A/S., Kopenhagen
- A/S Anilinkompaniet, Kopenhagen
- ooo Fr. Brandes A/S., Kopenhagen
- Danigafa A.S., Kopenhagen
- ooo Johan Ullsted & Sønner, Kopenhagen
- Vopre A.S., Versinas Propaganda Artikelselskab, Kopenhagen
- ooo Emil Warthoe & Sønner, Kopenhagen

ESTLAND

- ooo Agentur "Estnail", Karsell und Randeep, Tallinn
- ooo O-ma Eugen Bover ja Co. A.O., Tallinn
- ooo Eugen Sasharias, Agenturen, Tallinn

FINLAND

- ooo Finnish Chemicals O.Y., Asted
- ooo A.B. Hermann Lindell, Helsinki
- ooo A.B. Mercurio, Helsinki
- O/Y. Anilin A/B, Helsinki, Tammerfors
- O/Y. Igafa Fenmica A/B., Helsinki
- ooo O/Y. Propaganda A/B., Helsinki
- ooo Soeren Berner & Co., Helsinki

FRANKREICH

- ooo Abrahamson, Strassburg
- "Bayer" Agro-Chemie S.A.R.L., Paris
- ooo Emile Berthier, Troyes
- ooo Louis Boyer, Granibet
- Chemische Werke Dornach, G.m.b.H., Muelhausen-Dornach
- Comp. Nationale de Matieres Colorantes et Manufactures de Produits Chimiques du Nord Reunion Etibl. Kuhlmann, Paris
- ooo Paul Desfontaines, Nissa
- Dregerie pharmaceutique de France, Paris
- (Eintragung im Farben Dokument magestrichen.)
- ooo Dr. Avakheff, Paris
- ooo R. Binbeck, Paris
- ooo Emile Fendéro, Castres
- ooo J. Gaurian, Marseille
- ooo Henri Jamet, Quillan
- ooo La Collophane, S.A., Besons
- ooo Les fils de Maurice Dacles, Paris
- ooo Les successeurs de M.R. Galland, Lyon
- ooo Mm. Yve. Ch. Jourjon, Paris
- Hitrolac S.A., Paris
- Papeteries Louis Muller & Fils, Paris
- ooo V. Paschal, Paris
- ooo Porges, Sevres
- Produits Bayer S.A.R.L., Paris
- ooo Prosper Nismo, Angoulême
- ooo Pierre Quins, Grasse
- Edmond Rigal & Cie., Paris, Strassburg
- Société Anonyme de Matieres Colorantes et Produits Chimiques
- "Fransolor", Paris

"Pharma" Handels- und pharmaceutische Gesellschaft A.G., Ethen,
Thessaloniki

NI-9540

-19-

see M. Sturmer, Candia

see Zacharias A. Pricvalos, Athens

HUNGARY

"Agrophoto" Verkuufs- A.G. fuer photographische Artikel, Budapest

"Behring" Serum Institut A.G., Budapest

see "Bodanil" Farben- und Chemikalienverkuufs-A.G., Budapest

"Bodanil" Farbenverkuufs A.G., Budapest

Chemische Fabrik des Graf Lajos Batthyany A.G., Budapest

Ipari Robbananyag r.t., Budapest

"Krypton" K.f.T., Budapest

Magyar Pharma Gyogyszer R.T., Budapest

see "OZALID" (Perymascolopapier K.f.t.), Budapest

Sorcsusz Chemische Industrie A.G., Sorcsusz (notation: "Secrets")

"Terraustria" Chemische Fabrik A.G., Budapest

Zydon Gempari es Kereskedelmi, R.T., Budapest

ISLAND

see A.J. Bertelsen & Co. h/f., Reykjavik

see H.F. Efnagard Rykjavikur, Reykjavik

see Dr. Max Emil, Reykjavik

ITALY

"A.R.C.A." Azienda Riunita, Coloranti e Affini S.A., Mailand, Biella,
Naples, Prato, Turin

Agfa-Foto S.A. Prodotti Fotografici, Mailand, Genova, Roma, Turin

Azienda Colori Nazionali Affini A.G.N.A. S.A., Mailand

see "Co-Fa" Compagnie Farmaceutica S.A., Mailand und Neapel

see Dino Colasanti, Bologna, Rom

see Eumasio Fortiglione, Mailand

see Dott. Gino Mami, Turin

see Dott. Guido Braccavalle, Turin

Fabbrica Automobili Isotta-Fraschini, (Eintragung im Farben Dokument
gestrichen.)

see Gemiro Gori, Schio

see Umberto Gruppo, Verona

see Dr. Roberto Miano, Rom

see Dr. Gino Russo, Venedig

S.A. Desiderio, Mailand

S.A. Immobiliare "La Dominica" Mailand

S.A. Immobiliare "La Calvendi", Mailand

S.A. Magnesio Italiano Solais, Turin

"Siprosolli", (Societa per Incremento Produzione Solfi), Rom

see Soc. An. Azienda Veneta Prodotti Chimici, Mailand

Soc. Italiana Carboni Attivi "S.I.C.A.", Mailand

Societa Chimica Lombarda A.N. Bianchi & Co., Rom

Societa Immobiliare di Biella An., Mailand

Societa Italiana del Litoporo, Mailand

see O. Enrico Tomagno, Genua

see Unione Produttori e Consumatori Materie Coloranti, Mailand

Hjw

- N.V. Handels- en Scheepvaart Maatschappij "Wag", Rotterdam
N.V. Handelsmaatschappij "Het Zeevaarw-Bed", Amsterdam
N.V. Handelsmaatschappij "Hedige", Amsterdam
N.V. Internationals Maatschappij voor Hydrisings-Techniek en
Chemie, Den Haag
N.V. Lichtdrukpapier-fabrik "De Atlas", Utrecht, Delft
N.V. Maatschappij Algemeen Beheer, Utrecht
N.V. Nederlandsche Verf- en Chemische-fabrik, Delft
N.V. voor Vloeiopastentginning "Fluorit", Amsterdam
Stoomschip-Handelsvereniging, Utrecht.
Sagmakers & Houtman, Tilburg
J. Jutterwall, Eindhoven

NOORWEGE

- A/S. Asilin, Oslo, Bergen
A/S. Carl A. Knudsen, Oslo
A.S. Norsk Staal, Oslo
A/S. Stornball, Oslo
A.S. Torshup, Oslo
A/S. Trygve Irgens, Bergen
Agfa-Foto A/S., Oslo
Egeberg & Mohn, Oslo
Kedell & Bommen, Oslo
Nordisk Løtmetall A/S., Oslo
"Norrigeft" A.S., Oslo
Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvalstefaktorieselskab, Notodden/Oslo
Statistisksekretariat for Norsk Kraftexport A.S., Oslo
Th. Rido, Tromsø

POLSK

- Agenturhaus "Barmanil" Stanislaw Messing & Co. I.L., Lodz
(Eintragung im Farben Dokument ausgestrichen).
Agenturhaus "Bialamil" Kurt Koenig i.L., Bielitz.
(Eintragung im Farben Dokument ausgestrichen).
Agfa-Foto G.m.b.H., Warschau
R. Aleksandrowicz, Krakau
"Bayer" Agro-Chemie G.m.b.H., Krakau
"Bayer", Pharma Buero for Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, Gdingen
Bayer-Pharma Dr. W. Roemer & Co., Warschau, Lemberg
Behring-Institut G.m.b.H., Lemberg
K. Braszczok, Kattowitz
Henryk Braszczok, Gdingen
A.W. Broemer, Nachf., Lichtpapppapierfabrik, Lodz
Chemische Industrie "Boruta" A.G. Zgierz
(Eintragung im Farben Dokument ausgestrichen).
Chemische Werke Winnica A.G., Winnica
Alfred G. Demski i Sku., Kattowitz
Deutsches Teerfarben- und Chemikalien-Verkaufskontor G.m.b.H., Warschau
Dom (Agentur) Handlowy "Remedia" E. Pulde i-Sku, Warschau
(Eintragung im Farben Dokument mit folgenden Zusatz ausge-
strichen: "Ungewandelt in Bayer-Pharma, Dr. W. Roemer & Co.,
27. I. 41").
"Elektro" A.G. fuer angewandte Elektrizitaet, Ober-Lanick
Fuerstengrube G.m.b.H., Kattowitz
B. Pulde y Sku, Warschau
(Eintragung im Farben Dokument ausgestrichen).
Industriehaus Litmanstadt G.m.b.H., Lodz

Industriegas Posen von Bahn K.O., Posen
Kalkwerke Kressendorf G.m.b.H., Kressendorf bei Krakau
Ligase A.G., Kattowitz
Ernst Nordmann, Bydgoszcz
Rago Peter Jr., Bialystock
Sprengstoffwerke Oberschlesien G.m.b.H., Kattowitz
Teerfarbenwerke Litmanstadt G.m.b.H., Zgierz
Wytwarzania Papierow Spolacznosc "Ozalid" Otto Seoderstrom, Lodz
A. Zabotki, Warschau

PORTUGAL

Bayer, Limitada, Lissabon, Porto
Farras, Lyace Lda., Lissabon
Hitzmann & Cia., Lda., Porto
Sifred Lopes da Silva, Lissabon
Sociedade de Anilinas Ltda. "Sodanil", Porto, Lissabon, Covilha,
Castanheira de Pera, Celsoes, Comveia, Guarda, Guimaraes,
Manteigas, Mira d'Aire, Viseu
Sociedade Nacional de Industria Mineira Ltda., (Semini),
Oliveirinha

ROMANIAN

Agfa-Foto S.A., Bukarest
"Asot" S.A.R. pour Engrais Chimiques, Bukarest
"Carboait" Prima Societate Romana pentru Fabricarea
carbunelui aktiv, Bukarest
"Ceranil" S.A.G.I. pentru colorant cu aniluri si produse
chimice, Csernauti

(Eintragung in Farben Dokument ausgetrichen)

"Coleranil" S.A., pentru colorant cu colorante de anilina si
produse chimice, Bukarest

"Coloran" Chem. Fabrik R.A.G., Odessa, Zaiden

"Nitramania" S.A., Bukarest

Prima Societate Romana de Explosivi, Bukarest

"Romigef" S.A.R., Bukarest, Cluj

"Romanil" Aktiengesellschaft fuer T-erfarbene u. Chemikalien-
Handel, Bukarest, Timisoara, Brasov

A. Silberling & Co. Pannoco, Bukarest

(Eintragung in Farben Dokument ausgetrichen)

Singer S.A.R., Bukarest

"Soja" Emancipata A.G. fuer den Anbau und Export von Oleanten,
Bukarest

(Eintragung in Farben Dokument ausgetrichen)

Timanil S.A., colori din anilina si produse chimice, Timisoara

SPANIEN

Agfa-Foto S.A., Barcelona, Bilbao, Vigo

Clorofita S.A., Barcelona

Colorantes y Productos Quimicos Jose Rodriguez y Cia. S.L.

Valladolid

(Eintragung in Farben Dokument mit folgenden Zusatz
ausgetrichen "Ab 1.4.39 Filiale der "Unicolor".)

Experiencias Industriales, S.A., Madrid

Fabricacion Nacional de Colorantes y Explosivos S.A. (Fanco),

Barcelona

Hfz

*** Farmacia Calpe, Gibraltar
Industrias Químicas Reunidas, S.A., "Inquirona", Barcelona
Instituto Behring de Terapéutica Experimental, S.A., Barcelona
*** José Gil Salazar Colorantes y Productos Químicos, Palma
de Mallorca
La Química Comercial y Farmacéutica, S.A., Barcelona, Bilbao,
Granada, Oviedo, Saragosa, Sevilla, Barajasville, Valladolid
Vigo
Química Industrial Española, S.A., (Quícea), Sevilla
Sociedad Electro Química de Flix, Barcelona
Unión S.A. Colorantes y Productos Químicos, Barcelona, Madrid,
Valladolid
** Unión Española de Explosivos, S.A., Barcelona-Bilbao
* Unión Salinera de España, Barcelona

SCHWEDEN

*** A.B. Amalinspäniet, Goeteborg, Karna, Malmo, Norrköping
*** A.B. Adolf Johansen & Co., Stockholm
*** A.B. Vithopia (Inh. Erik Ringel), Stockholm
Agfa-Foto A/B., Stockholm
*** Akt. Bol. Fr. Branden, Generalagentur, Malmo, Stockholm
Aktieförägar Aktie, Malmo

(Mittragung in Farben Dokument mit folgenden Zusatz ausgedr-
uckt: "1940 verkauft!").

*** Georg Balle, Goeteborg, Stockholm
*** Wih. Dahl & Co., Aktieförägar, Stockholm
Egna Gwasta, A.B., Stockholm
*** Idealipia, Inh. Erik Ohlsson, Malmo
*** Henrik Johansen & Co., Goeteborg
*** Dr. Ing. Robert Lickfett, Stockholm
*** Vilhelmsen & Co., A.G., Stockholm

RUSSLAND

Agfa-Foto A.G., Barmen
** Alliance Aluminium Gie., Basel
*** Otto Jagst, Basel
*** M. Brandell, Bern
*** Rohrer & Co., Barmen
*** Karl Huberhofer, Gessen
*** Chemische Fabrik Bruns A.G., Bruns-Gessen
*** Chemische Fabrik Rohrer & Co. A.G., Frankfurt
*** Christen & Co., Bern
Continental Gesellschaft für angewandte Elektrotechnik A.G., Basel

(Mittragung in Farben Dokument mit folgenden Zusatz ausgedr-
uckt: "In die Dose, Chemie A.G. verschickte Materialverpackung von
1940-1941")

Durand & Breguain A.G., Basel

(Mittragung in Farben Dokument mit folgenden Zusatz ausgedr-
uckt: "Keine Beteiligung mehr".)

Stuart Crawford & Co., Basel
Brennerei & Co. A.G., M. Hallen
Igeha, A.G., Barmen
Internationale Gesellschaft der Elektrochemie A.G., Basel
Internationale Gesellschaft für Chemische Elektrochemie A.G.
(I.G. Chemie), Basel
Kraftwerk Rytburg Schmelzwerk A.G., Rheinfehn

AFW

Lebman Aktien-Gesellschaft, Fabrikation und Handel in chem. Produkten, Zuerich

(Eintragung im Farben Dokument anagestrichen)

- ... Office International du Carbone, Genf
- Office International du Carbone, Genf
- ... Osmen-Werke A.G., Bern
- ... L. Speich, Techn. Papiere, Kuesnacht-Zuerich
- Technik und Finanz A.G., Basel
- Teerfarben A.G., Zuerich
- ... Kreupha A.G. fuer chem.-pharm.u.kosmetische Produkte, Baden
- ... Emil Vogel, Zuerich

JUGOSLAVIEN

- A.G.fuer Sprengstoffe und chemische Produkte (Explochemia), Zagreb
- "Adir" A.G.fuer Erhaltungsmittelherstellung, Belgrad
- Agro-Rast Aktiengesellschaft, Maria Rest near Marburg
- Aktiengesellschaft Dynamit Nobel, Belgrad
- Anilin A.D., Belgrad
- Anilinkemik d.d., techn.chem.Industrie, Zagreb
- "Bayer Pharma" k.d.Chemisch-Pharmazeutisches Industrieunter-nehmen, Zagreb
- "Bayer" k.d., Belgrad, Zagreb
- Bosnische Elektrizitaets-A.G., Jajce
- "Delft" Anilinfarbhandel Maks Alkalas, Belgrad

(Eintragung im Farben Dokument anagestrichen).

- ... Francois de Chech Inh. Dominik de Chech, Skopelje
- ... Francois de Chech, Skopelje
- Juganil, k.d., Zagreb
- Juganil k.d., Lwow
- "Jugafa" Georg Kleinschmidt k.d.chemisch pharmazeutische Produkte, Zagreb, Belgrad
- Jugoslavenski Serum Zaved DD., Zagreb
- Kalkwerk Cille G.m.b.H., Russ
- Koesterlach u. Fabren-Fabrik A.G., Zagreb
- "Osnacel" proizvodnja na Svjetlo Oaj.papira i prodaja presirnih felija iz celulose, Zagreb
- "Osnacel" Proizvodnja na svetlo oajetjivih papira i prodaja presirnih felija iz Celulose, Zagreb
- Stickstoffwerke A.G., Maria Rest (Russ)
- Athenas G.m.b.H., Zagreb/Marburg

U.d.S.B.H.

- Vereinigte Stahlwerke, Eisenhandel und Stahlbau, Ukraine G.m.b.H., Kiev

Hfw

PASIFISCHE INDIEN

NEDERLANDSCHE INDIEN

- *** N.V. Deum Mayer & Co., Batavia, Soerabaya, Palembang, Denpasar
- N.V. Handel-Maatschappij "Deli-Madjah", Medan
- *** Bureau Verweij & Co., N.V. Semarang
- N.V. "I.N.P.L.A." (Import Mij. voor Pharmaceutische and Land-
bouwkundige Artikelen), Waltevreden, Batavia-Centrum,
Soerabaya
- *** N.V. Internationale Credit en Handelsvereniging "Rotterdam",
Batavia, Padang, Palembang
- *** V.B. Loddeker & Co., Makassar
- *** Rheinborn A.G. Rosenmann & Co., Bandjermasin
- *** Gen Vohry & Co., Batavia, Semarang, Soerabaya, Cheribon/Tjilat-
jap, Djambi, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Bandjermasin, Pen-
tjoeck, Soerabaja, Makassar, Menado

BRITISCHE BOORNO IND SARAWAK

- *** N.V. Straits Java Trading Co., Singapore

BRITISCHE MALAYEN

- *** N.V. Straits Java Trading Co., Kuala Lumpur, Penang

PHILIPPINEN

- *** Bayer Yakuhin Gosei Kaisha, Manila
- *** Menari & Co., Inc., Manila, Cebu, Davao, Iloilo, Zamboanga
- *** Philippine-American Drug Co., Manila
- *** H. Verlinde, Manila
- *** Winthrop Chemical Company Inc., Manila

Afw

Ich, Willig Dagmar, Frankfurt/Main, Guttenbergstrasse 41, nachdem ich darauf aufmerksam gemacht worden bin, dass ich mich wegen falscher Aussage strafbar mache, stelle hiermit unter Eid freiwillig und ohne Zwang folgendes fest:

1. Von 1930 - 1931 arbeitete ich fuer I.G. Farben in Ludwigshafen. Von 1931 - 1939 arbeitete ich in dem Zentralausschuss-Buero der I.G. Farben in Frankfurt a.M. Nach einer kurzen Zeit in der Armee ging ich im Jahre 1940 zu meinem Posten in dem Zentralausschuss-Buero zurueck und blieb dort bis zu der alliierten Besetzung Deutschlands im Maerz 1945.

2. Vom Jahre 1940 an fuehrte ich nebenbei das Verzeichnis der auslaendischen und deutschen Beteiligungen von I.G. Farben. Als ich im Jahre 1940 zu meiner Arbeit im Z.A.-Buero zurueckkehrte, uebernahm ich auf Veranlassung meines unmittelbaren Vorgesetzten, Dr. Walter HOYER, ein Buch, auf dessen Titelseite vermerkt ist: "Verzeichnis der Beteiligungen der I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt a.M.: Zentralausschuss-Buero, Frankfurt a.M., Dezember 1938." Ferner ist auf der oberen rechten Ecke der Titelseite das Wort "Geheim!" mittels eines Gummiempels aufgedruckt worden. Es war meine Aufgabe, in dieses Buch neue Beteiligungen der I.G. Farben einzutragen und es auf dem laufenden zu halten. Der hoechste Vorgesetzte fuer das Z.A.-Buero war Georg von SCHWITZLER. Dieses Buch, das die Nummer HI-9408 traegt und mir von Mr. H. J. Wolffsohn am 11. August 1947 vorgelegt wurde, ist das gleiche Buch, das ich von Jahre 1940 bis etwa Dezember 1944 fuehrte.

3. Ausser diesem Buch, das jetzt die Nummer HI-9408 traegt, trug ich viele neue Beteiligungen von I.G. Farben auf lose Blaetter als Nachtraege ein. Diese wurden in einer gruenen Mappe eingeordnet, die den Vermerk traegt: "Beteiligungen, Nachtrag, Z.-A.-Buero, Original".

Ich trag Beteiligungen in diesen Nachtrag ein, sobald in dem Originalbuch nicht genug Raum fuer Eintragungen war. Der Nachtrag, den ich fuehrte, ist das Aktenstueck, welches mir Hr. H. J. Wolffsohn am 11. August 1947 vorlegte und das jetzt die Nummer ^{NI-9540-B} 22-9424 traegt.

4. Meine Eintragungen basierten auf den folgenden Informationsquellen:

- 1) Die Aufzeichnungen der Zentralbuchhaltungs-Abteilung;
- 2) Die Jaehrlichen Geschäftsberichte der Beteiligungen und Unterbeteiligungen von I.G. Farben, sowie von Firmen, an denen wir nur indirekt interessiert waren. Alle diese Berichte kamen in mein Bureau. Auf Grund dieser Berichte konnte ich genaue Pruefungen hinsichtlich der Unterbeteiligungen der Firmen machen, an denen I.G. Farben eine Beteiligung hatte, und zwar entweder auf Grund von Aktienbesitz oder auf Grund sonstiger Einflussnahme. Die Zentralbuchhaltung unter der Leitung von Dir. Paul DIERCKE hatte, mit Ausnahme der hauptansprechlichen Firmen, diese Informationen nicht;
- 3) Protokolle der Sitzungen des Vorstandes und der verschiedenen Kommissionen einschliesslich des Technischen Ausschusses, des Kaufmannischen Ausschusses, des Rechtswissenschaftlichen Ausschusses, und anderer Ausschuesse, in denen Beteiligungen besprochen wurden;
- 4) Das Reichsgesetzblatt, in dem alle Veranderungen in der Kapitalbildung und Personalveranderungen der leitenden Herren dieser Firmen veroeffentlicht wurden;
- 5) Listen, die dem I.G.-Bureau (nach meiner Erinnerung jaehrlich einmal) von der Zentralfinanzverwaltung in Berlin vorgelegt wurden.

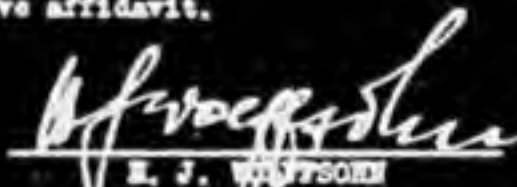
W. J.

5. Die von mir oben beschriebenen drei Dokumente waren nach
meiner Kenntnis die vollständigen Verzeichnisse der Teilnahmen
von I.G. Farben innerhalb der I.G. Sie wurden gebracht, um vor allem
Anfragen des Verkehrs, des Einkaufs und verschiedener Rechtsabteilun-
gen der I.G. Farben-Organisation zu beantworten und wurden von den
verschiedenen Beamten und Abteilungen, mit denen ich zu tun hatte,
als zuverlässig erachtet.

Ich habe jede der drei Seiten dieser Erklärung unter Eid
sorgfältig durchgelesen und eigenhändig gegengezeichnet, habe die
notwendigen Korrekturen in meiner eigenen Handschrift vorgenommen
und mit meinen Anfangsbuchstaben gegengezeichnet und erkläre hiermit
unter Eid, dass ich in dieser Erklärung nach meinem besten Wissen
und Gewissen die reine Wahrheit gesagt habe.


WILLI DAGNE

Sworn to and signed before me this 12th day of August 1947 at Baern-
Hes berg, Germany, by Willi Dagne, Frankfurt/Main, Gutleutstrasse 41, known
to me to be the person making the above affidavit.


H. J. WOOTSON
Civilian
No. 094485
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. War Department

AFFIDAVIT

1. I, HANS J. WOLFFSOHN, No. 094485, hereby certify that the foregoing is a listing of I.G. Farben's foreign participations and sales agencies as set forth in the records of I.G. Farben, namely Document Nos. NI-9540-A, "List of Participations of I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt A.M., Office of Central Committee, Frankfurt a.M. December 1938"; NI-9540-B, "Participations, Supplement, Office of Central Committee, Original"; and NI-9540-C, "List of Agents and Business Connections".

2. The sources of the first two Document Nos. NI-9540-A and NI-9540-B are described in the affidavit of Willy Dagne above. Document No. NI-9540-C was taken from the records of I.G. Farben in Frankfurt A.M.

3. The above listing contains every firm recorded in the three basic documents set forth above including any and all notations entered in these records after the name of the firm. The only difference between this listing and the original record is that the participations have been listed geographically and alphabetically for the convenience of the Court.

4. As will appear from the above listing, some of the firms enumerated in Farben records have a line drawn through them, indicating in most instances, that the listing was "sold". These firms were nevertheless included in the above list (together with the notation appearing in Farben records) because (1) it was desired to make a listing identical with Farben's records; and (2) all of these participations were "transferred" after 1940, in anticipation of war. Some of the notations set forth above specifically stated that the firm had been transferred for camouflage purposes.

5. With the exception of the sales agencies, the

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participations set forth above represent only interests by way of stock-ownership.

Hans J. Wolffsohn
HANS J. WOLFFSOHN

Certified to and signed before me this 15th day of August 1947 at Nurnberg by HANS J. WOLFFSOHN, known to me to be the person making the above certification.

Belle Mayer
BELLE MAYER

U.S. Civilian, Attorney, AGO D-429431
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-10033

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 44

Doc. No. NI-10033 EXHIBIT No. 44 9/2/47

REPRODUCED 9/25/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date)

26 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schuyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

1

(typewritten
(photostated
(micrographed
(handwritten
pages and entitled

VI-10023.....Plants of J.G. and participations
Yokohama 1932

dated 14 July 47 is (the original of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my official capacity, in the usual course
of official business, ~~as the original of a document found~~
~~in German archives, records and files captured by military~~
~~forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Forces~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, 300 Room

Rolf C Schuyler

GERMANY



1-21
16N#

N-10083



GERMANY

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1992-1993

1020

[Back to 1998-1999 membership year/area](#)

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154
147#

Nr 10033



OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-10034

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 45

Doc. No. NI-10034 EXHIBIT No. 45 9/2/47
REPRODUCED 9/26/47

(Place) Buerberg, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Reif C. Schneider, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

1 (typewritten
(photostated pages and entitled
(micrographed
(handwritten

NI-10034 Plans of J. G. Participations
..... and related plans, dated 1943

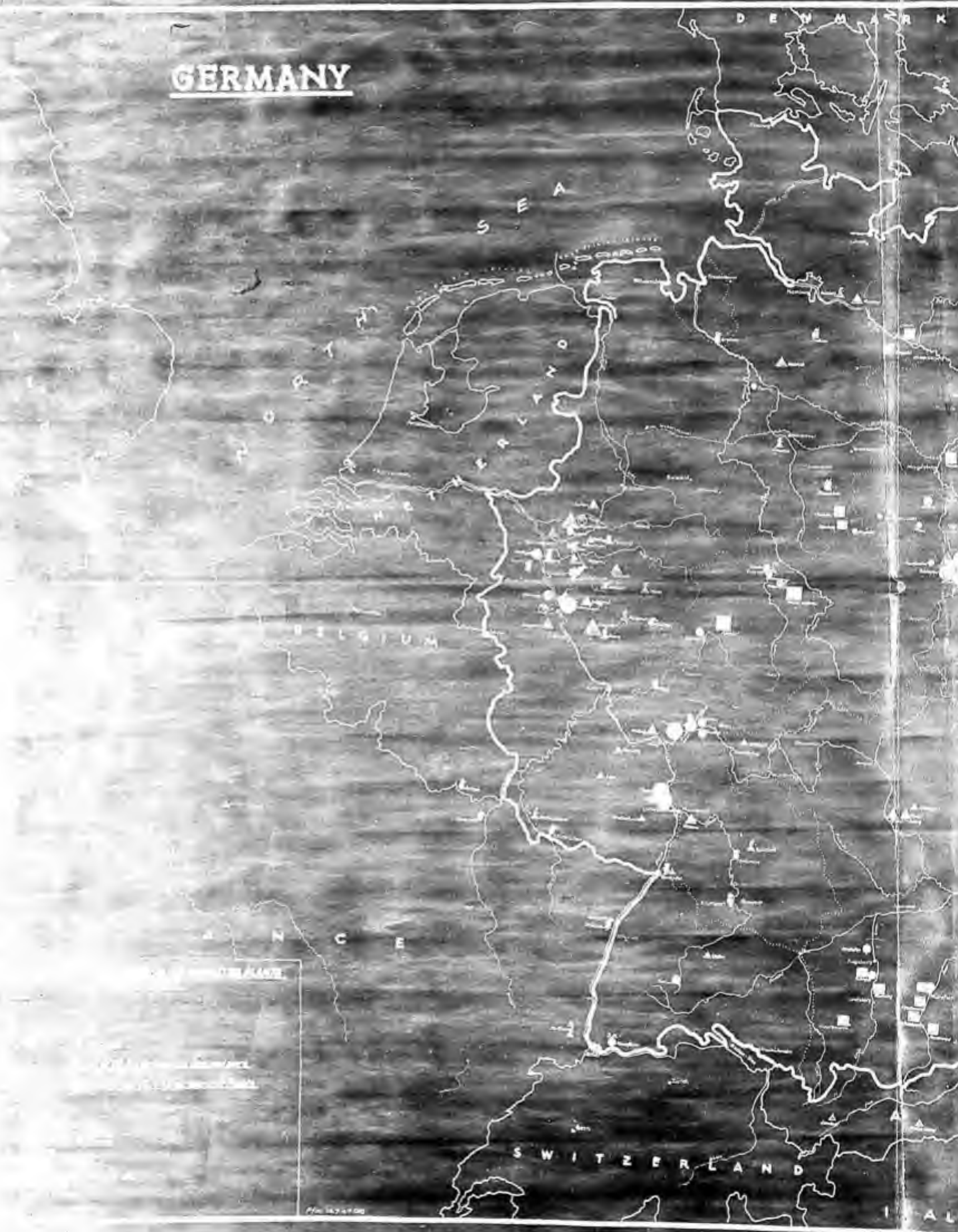
dated Apr. 14 July 47 is (the original of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business. ~~(a original of a document found~~
~~in the possession, custody and control of military~~
~~forces under the command of the German Government, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Forces).~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, sec. 2000

Reif C. Schneider

GERMANY



0:4:4:2



GERMANY



Legend

1. Major Cities

2. Minor Cities

3. Towns

4. Villages

5. Hamlets

6. Roads

7. Railways

8. Rivers

9. Canals

10. Lakes

11. Forests

12. Mountains

13. Water

14. Coastline

15. International Borders

16. National Borders

17. District Borders

18. County Borders

19. Municipal Borders

20. Other

0:4:4:3



OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-9445

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 46

Doc. No. NI-9445 EXHIBIT No. 46 9/2/47
REINTRODUCED 9/25/47

(Place) Nuernberg, Germany

(Date) 16 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schuyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

2 (typewritten
(photostatic pages and entitled
(distinguished
(document)

VI-9445... Affidant signed by Dr. E. Strauss

dated Aug. 47, is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
(a true copy)
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as ~~the original~~ of a document found
~~in German archives, records and files destroyed by military~~
~~forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Forces~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, Sec. 2000

Rolf C Schuyler

NI-9445

ERKLÄRUNG UNTER EID

Ich, Dr. Ernst A. Strauss, Direktor der I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft von 1934 - 1945, Chef des TEA-Büros von 1926 - 1945, Sekretär des Technischen Komitees des Vorstandes von 1924 - 1945, Leiter der Sparte II der Vermittlungsstelle W und von 1943 - 1945 Produktionsleiter der gesamten Deutschen Farbenindustrie im Rahmen der Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemische Industrie, seit 1. Dezember 1945 Angestellter des Control Office I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. (OMCRUS), Apo 757 Postm. U.S. Army, nachdem ich darauf aufmerksam gemacht worden bin, dass ich mich wegen falscher Aussage strafbar mache, stelle hiermit unter Eid freiwillig und ohne Zwang folgendes fest:

1. Die beiden Landkarten "Plants of I.G. and Participations" Status 1932 und "Plants of I.G. Participations and operated Plants", Status 1943, sind nach meinen Angaben entworfen worden. Die beiden Karten tragen die Kennnummer NI 10033 und 10034.
2. Die in den Karten enthaltenen Angaben habe ich aus I.G. Akten und zwar im Wesentlichen aus dem Aktenmaterial des ZA und des TEA sowie aus den Jahresberichten der I.G. entnommen. In der Karte 1932 sind alle mir bekannten I.G. Werke, die Werke ihrer Beteiligungsgesellschaften sowie die Werke ihrer Unterbeteiligungen enthalten, soweit die Beteiligung bzw. Unterbeteiligung 50% oder mehr betrug. In der Karte fuer 1943 sind ausser diesen Werken auch alle diejenigen Werke enthalten, die von I.G. Beteiligungen oder Unterbeteiligungen betrieben wurden.

Nicht enthalten sind in beiden Karten diejenigen Werke, die lediglich geplant waren, bei denen aber mit dem Bau in dem fraglichen Zeitpunkt nicht begonnen worden war.

Im Jahre 1932 sind von der I.G., ihren Beteiligungen oder Unterbeteiligungen keine Werke betrieben worden, mit denen Eigentümerin nicht der I.G. - Konzern war.

Ernst A. Strauss

I, Dr. Ernst A. Stritz, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original document as it appears in the files of the U.S. War Department, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, U.S. War Department, Washington, D.C.

I further certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original document as it appears in the files of the U.S. War Department, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, U.S. War Department, Washington, D.C.

I further certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original document as it appears in the files of the U.S. War Department, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, U.S. War Department, Washington, D.C.

I further certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original document as it appears in the files of the U.S. War Department, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, U.S. War Department, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Ernst A. Stritz
(Dr. Ernst A. Stritz)

Witness my hand and signed before me this 6th day of August 1947 at Frankfurt/Main

Otto Heilbrunn
(Dr. OTTO HEILBRUNN)
Civilian, ETO 30140
Office of Chief of Counsel
for War Crimes
U.S. War Department

-END-

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. VI-10029

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 47

REINTRODUCED 9/10/47
REINTRODUCED 9/25/47

Doc. No. VI-10029 EXHIBIT No. 47 9/2/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C. Schuyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

1 (~~typewritten~~
(photostated) pages and entitled
(~~circumstantially~~
(~~handwritten~~

NI-10029... J.G. David and Oswald Plank

dated July 47, is (the ~~original~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my ~~own~~ capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as ~~(the original of a document found~~
(a true copy
~~in German archives, records and files captured by military~~
~~forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Forces.~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, Sec. Room

Rolf C. Schuyler

I.G. OWNED AND OPERATED

III

Schneider & Co.

IV

UPPER RHINE

MAIN VALLEY

Börsen-Industrie

Wurster Dr. Carl

Lautenschlager Prof. Dr. Carl Ludwig

LEUNA	
Chief:	Dr. Carl Schneider
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

OPPAU	
Chief:	Dr. Carl Schneider
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

LUDWIGSHAFEN	
Chief:	Wurster Dr. Carl
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

HOCHST	
Chief:	Lautenschlager Prof. Dr. Carl Ludwig
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

AUSCHWITZ 1936	
Chief:	Dr. Carl Schneider
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

REYDEBACH 1936	
Chief:	Dr. Carl Schneider
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

SONKOPAU (BUNA I) 1936	
Chief:	Wurster Dr. Carl
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

KARLSRUHE	
Chief:	Wurster Dr. Carl
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

GRIESHEIM (OLD WORKS)	
Chief:	Dr. Carl Schneider
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

MOOSBACH 1936	
Chief:	Dr. Carl Schneider
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

WALDENBURG 1936	
Chief:	Dr. Carl Schneider
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

HOLS (BUNA I) 1936	
Chief:	Wurster Dr. Carl
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

ZWECKEL 1936	
Chief:	Wurster Dr. Carl
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

GRIESHEIM (AUTOMOBIL)	
Chief:	Dr. Carl Schneider
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

LANGE 1936	
Chief:	Dr. Carl Schneider
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

BÄDEL 1936	
Chief:	Dr. Carl Schneider
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

BUNA I (BUNA I) 1936	
Chief:	Wurster Dr. Carl
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

HOLTEN	
Chief:	Wurster Dr. Carl
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

24 SMALL OXYGEN PLANTS	
Chief:	Dr. Carl Schneider
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

FROSE 1936	
Chief:	Dr. Carl Schneider
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

AUSCHWITZ (BUNA I) 1936	
Chief:	Wurster Dr. Carl
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

GOLDBACH	
Chief:	Wurster Dr. Carl
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

MAINKUR	
Chief:	Dr. Carl Schneider
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

OFFENBACH	
Chief:	Dr. Carl Schneider
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

7 WFO PLANTS	
Chief:	Dr. Carl Schneider
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

GENDORF 1936	
Chief:	Wurster Dr. Carl
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

BYERNFURTH 1936	
Chief:	Wurster Dr. Carl
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

FALKENHAGEN	
Chief:	Wurster Dr. Carl
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

GERSTHOFEN	
Chief:	Wurster Dr. Carl
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

LIGNITE & COAL	
Chief:	Dr. Carl Schneider
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

MARBURG	
Chief:	Wurster Dr. Carl
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

EYS	
Chief:	Wurster Dr. Carl
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

FALKENHAGEN	
Chief:	Wurster Dr. Carl
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

FALKENHAGEN	
Chief:	Wurster Dr. Carl
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

OPERATED PLANTS

N1-10029

I ter Meer Dr. Fritz

II Gajewski Dr. Fritz

MAIN VALLEY

Lautenschlager Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Hochst

HOCHST	
Chief:	Lautenschlager Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

GRIESHEIM (OLD WORKS)

Chief:	Jacobs Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3

GRIESHEIM (AUTOMOBILE)

Chief:	Jacobs Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Automotive Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

24 SMALL OXYGEN PLANTS

Chief:	Jacobs Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Oxygen Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

MAINKUR

Chief:	Jacobs Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Medical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

OFFENBACH

Chief:	Hagen Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

GERSTHOFEN

Chief:	Webster Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

IRG

Chief:	Webster Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

EYSTRUP

Chief:	Geiger Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

LOWER RHINE

Kühne Dr. Fritz
Hochst

LEVERKUSEN	
Chief:	Kühne Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

ORDINGEN

Chief:	Hagen Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

WUPPERTAL/ELBERFELD

Chief:	Hagen Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

PARCHWITZ # 1941

Chief:	Hagen Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

DORMAGEN

Chief:	Hagen Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

DUISBURG

Chief:	Wolf Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

KNAPSACK

Chief:	Wolf Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

CENTRAL GERMANY

Bürgin Dr. Fritz
Hochst

BITTERFELD	
Chief:	Bürgin Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

WOLFEN/PARBE

Chief:	Bürgin Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

AKEN # 1934

Chief:	Bürgin Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

STASSFURT # 1935

Chief:	Bürgin Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

TEUSCHENTHAL # 1937

Chief:	Bürgin Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

RHEINFELDEN

Chief:	Bürgin Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

SCHARZFELD # 1941

Chief:	Bürgin Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

LEIPZIG # 1941

Chief:	Bürgin Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

DOBERITZ

Chief:	Bürgin Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

WOLFFEN-FILM

Chief:	Gajewski Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

MONCHEN

Chief:	Gajewski Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

BOBINGEN

Chief:	Gajewski Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

ROTTWEIL

Chief:	Gajewski Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

ELEMBURG

Chief:	Gajewski Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

RECHT

Chief:	Gajewski Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

DOBERITZ

Chief:	Gajewski Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

RECHT

Chief:	Gajewski Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

RECHT

Chief:	Gajewski Dr. Fritz
Res. Dept.:	Chemical Research
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

- CLASS OF PRODUCT
- 1. Inorganic Compounds
 - 2. Organic Compounds
 - 3. Chemical Intermediates
 - 4. Synthetic Polymers
 - 5. Synthetic Fibers
 - 6. Synthetic Rubbers
 - 7. Synthetic Plastics
 - 8. Synthetic Dyes and Pigments
 - 9. Synthetic Medicines
 - 10. Synthetic Fuels
 - 11. Synthetic Explosives
 - 12. Synthetic Explosives
 - 13. Synthetic Explosives
 - 14. Synthetic Explosives
 - 15. Synthetic Explosives

II ter

MAIN VALLEY

Wilmington, DE 19801

Lebensschlüssel für die Goldsucher

2400 11 5 64 63

LUDWIGSHAFEN

HÖCHST

LUDWIGSHAFEN	
Chief:	Wurrster Dr. Carl
Asst. Chief:	Ambrase Dr. Otto
Neel Dept.:	Weiss Dr. Albrecht
Para. Dept.:	Hoffmanns Kurt
Auto. Officer:	Plattner Ernst
Inorganic 79	Buns 94
Org. Interns.	Plastics 73
	Solvents 28
Prod.:	1 2 3 4 5 7 8

HOCHST	
Chief:	Lautenschläger Herbert Ludwig
Dep.Chief:	Jöhrens Friedrich
Welf./Pers.Pers.:	Schwenk Hermann (former) Henschelmann Spiess Erwin (Director of foreign labour)
Pers.Despt.:	Landmann Fritz-Joel
Sect. II:	Flach Joseph
Inorganics	43
Solvents	20
Org. Intern.	21
Physics	15
Pharmac.	24
Prod.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

SCHKO PAU (BIRLA) 1936	
Chaptl.	Wulff: Dr. Carl
Engl. Chaptl.	Wulff: Dr. Carl
Engl. App.	Chaptl. Dr. Carl
Total Inven. Acct	
Prod.	1, 2, 3, 4

KARLSRUHE	
Chief:	Waggoner Dr. Roma*
Prod:	Tanning instructs

GRIESHAM (OLD WORKS)	
Chief:	Jacobs, DeGruyter, etc.
Asst.:	Engelbertz, etc.
Phys. Dept.:	Lorant, etc.
Inorganic:	B
Prod.:	1, 2, 3

HOLS (DUNN) 1938	
Chief:	Hoffmann-La Roche
Asst. Chief:	Günther & Sons
Total Investm. 250	
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 5

ZWECKEL + 1936	
Chief:	Hugueneyne Brabant
Total Investm. 10	
Prod:	Dithiane Oxide

GRIESHEIM (AUTDOEN)	
Chief:	John Griesheim, Miller Hills, Wis.
Pres./Sgt.:	Loy Jones
Total Invest.:	15
Prod.:	Welding a Custom Equipment Manufacturing Company

GUNAII	
Chief:	Norman
Prod.:	Synthetic Rubber
512 812324	
Prod. (Name):	Line Black Rubber

HOLTEN	
Chief:	Fallor, Dr. Mann
Prod.:	Ethylene Oxide
<small>Aspirator Chem. Filtrals Rubber G. & S. S.</small>	

[illegible]

ALSHWITZ (BINA 12) 1945	
Chief:	Dürfeld to wife
Dep. Chief:	Elafeld to wife
Pres./Officer:	Kogoboo to wife
Secretary:	Elafeld to wife
Prod:	1, 2, 3, 5

Total Income Sports I 157

GOLDBACH	
Diaf:	Mühlart: Auer
Prod:	Stoves for cooking
	Goldbach, Auer

MAINKUR:	
Chief:	Jacobs Dr. (M. A. Dr.)
Chief:	Gieseler Dr. (M. A. Dr.)
Pres. post:	Krömer Dr. (M. A. Dr.)
Prod:	2, 6, 7, 8, 9

[illegible]

GENDORF® = 1940	
Chief:	Wittwer & Sons*
Investm. not known	
Prod.:	3,15
*Chicago - Baltimore & N.Y. H.	

DYHERNFURTH 9-19-60	
Chief:	Palm, DeAtree
[REDACTED]	
Prod.:	EE
* Resident:	Amesbury 9-19-60

OFFENBACH	
Chief:	Hagenböcker & Partner
Rev. Rep.:	Schneider, Kurt
Prod.:	2,7

GERSTHOFEN		
Ober:	Weber	in Karl
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 5	

FALKENHAGEN 9

MARBURG	
Chief:	Dennitz De Alcant
Prod:	Sera

EYST	
Chie	Gei
Pro	Se

[illegible]

⁹⁰ Ankeren GmbH, Bielefeld
Rück innen, 16 gepunktete Blätter

OPERATED PLANTS

NI-10029

I ter Meer Dr. Fritz II Bockwisch Dr. Fritz

100 FRANKFURT A.M.

MAIN VALLEY

Lautenschlager Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Hochst

HOCHST	
Lautenschlager Dr. Fritz Ludwig	
Chief:	Johann Pöschel
Per. Dept:	Schneiders Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Per. Dept:	Spies Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Per. Dept:	Landmann Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Per. Dept:	Flach Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Inorganics:	43
Org. Inorg.:	28
Pharm.:	13
Pharm.:	24
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10

GRIESHEIM (OLD WORKS)

Chief:	Johann Pöschel
Per. Dept:	Spies Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Inorganics:	9
Prod.:	1, 2, 4

GRIESHEIM (AUTOGEN)

Chief:	Johann Pöschel
Per. Dept:	Spies Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Total Invest.:	10
Prod.:	Welding & Cutting Equipment

24 SMALL OXYGEN PLANTS

Chief:	Johann Pöschel
Per. Dept:	Spies Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Prod.:	2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10

MAINKUR

Chief:	Johann Pöschel
Per. Dept:	Spies Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Prod.:	2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10

OFFENBACH

Chief:	Hagenbörger Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Per. Dept:	Schneiders Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Prod.:	2, 7

GERSTHOFEN

Chief:	Weber Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 5

FRG

Chief:	Weber Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 5

EYSTRUP

Chief:	Geiger Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Prod.:	Sera

LOWER RHINE

Kühne Dr. Hans
Leverkusen

LEVERKUSEN	
Kühne Dr. Hans	
Chief:	Kühne Dr. Hans
Per. Dept:	Brüggemann Dr. Hans
Per. Dept:	Rapp Dr. Hans
Inorganics:	47
Org. Inorg.:	41
Pharm.:	30
Pharm.:	4
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10

ORDINGEN

Chief:	Hagenbörger Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Per. Dept:	Spies Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Inorganics:	22
Org. Inorg.:	18
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 7

WUPPERTAL/ELBERFELD

Chief:	Hagenbörger Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Per. Dept:	Spies Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Prod.:	2, 3, 5, 10

PARCHWITZ 1941

Chief:	Hagenbörger Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Per. Dept:	Spies Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Prod.:	5

DORMAGEN

Chief:	Hagenbörger Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Per. Dept:	Spies Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Prod.:	1, 13

DUISBURG

Chief:	Hagenbörger Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Per. Dept:	Spies Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Prod.:	Processing machine for pyrite

KNAPSACK

Chief:	Hagenbörger Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Per. Dept:	Spies Dr. Fritz Ludwig
Prod.:	1, 2

CENTRAL GERMANY

Bünger Dr. Ernst
Bitterfeld

BITTERFELD	
Bünger Dr. Ernst	
Chief:	Bünger Dr. Ernst
Per. Dept:	Brüggemann Dr. Hans
Per. Dept:	Rapp Dr. Hans
Inorganics:	47
Org. Inorg.:	41
Pharm.:	30
Pharm.:	4
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10

WOLFEN/PARSEN

Chief:	Bünger Dr. Ernst
Per. Dept:	Brüggemann Dr. Hans
Inorganics:	22
Org. Inorg.:	18
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10

AKEN 1934

Chief:	Bünger Dr. Ernst
Per. Dept:	Brüggemann Dr. Hans
Prod.:	14

STASSFURT 1935

Chief:	Bünger Dr. Ernst
Per. Dept:	Brüggemann Dr. Hans
Prod.:	14

TEUSCHENTHAL 1937

Chief:	Bünger Dr. Ernst
Per. Dept:	Brüggemann Dr. Hans
Prod.:	14

RHEINFELDEN

Chief:	Bünger Dr. Ernst
Per. Dept:	Brüggemann Dr. Hans
Prod.:	1, 3, 3

SCHARZFELD 1941

Chief:	Bünger Dr. Ernst
Per. Dept:	Brüggemann Dr. Hans
Prod.:	14

LEIPZIG 1941

Chief:	Bünger Dr. Ernst
Per. Dept:	Brüggemann Dr. Hans
Prod.:	Light Metal Coating

NACHRECHT 1940

Chief:	Bünger Dr. Ernst
Per. Dept:	Brüggemann Dr. Hans
Prod.:	Light Metal Coating

BOHEMIA

Böhmische Dr. Fritz

WOLFEN-FILM	
Böhmische Dr. Fritz	
Chief:	Böhmische Dr. Fritz
Per. Dept:	Brüggemann Dr. Hans
Per. Dept:	Rapp Dr. Hans
Inorganics:	47
Org. Inorg.:	41
Pharm.:	30
Pharm.:	4
Prod.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10

WONCHEN

Chief:	Böhmische Dr. Fritz
Per. Dept:	Brüggemann Dr. Hans
Prod.:	14

BOBINEN

Chief:	Böhmische Dr. Fritz
Per. Dept:	Brüggemann Dr. Hans
Prod.:	14

ROTTWEIL

Chief:	Böhmische Dr. Fritz
Per. Dept:	Brüggemann Dr. Hans
Prod.:	14

EILENTHAL

Chief:	Böhmische Dr. Fritz
Per. Dept:	Brüggemann Dr. Hans
Prod.:	14

DOBERITZ

Chief:	Böhmische Dr. Fritz
Per. Dept:	Brüggemann Dr. Hans
Prod.:	1, 2

LEIPZIG 1941

Chief:	Böhmische Dr. Fritz
Per. Dept:	Brüggemann Dr. Hans
Prod.:	Light Metal Coating

NACHRECHT 1940

Chief:	Böhmische Dr. Fritz
Per. Dept:	Brüggemann Dr. Hans
Prod.:	Light Metal Coating

- CLASS OF PRODUCTS
1. Inorganic, Organic and Mixed
 2. Organic Intermediates
 3. Organic Products
 4. Synthetic Fibers
 5. Synthetic Resins
 6. Synthetic Plastics
 7. Synthetic Rubbers
 8. Synthetic Oils
 9. Synthetic Waxes
 10. Synthetic Dyes
 11. Synthetic Pigments
 12. Synthetic Pigments
 13. Synthetic Pigments
 14. Synthetic Pigments
 15. Synthetic Pigments
 16. Synthetic Pigments
 17. Synthetic Pigments
 18. Synthetic Pigments
 19. Synthetic Pigments
 20. Synthetic Pigments
- Legend:
- ☐ New Plants since 1945
 - ☐ First year of production
 - ☐ Old Plants

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VII

CASE No. VII

DOCUMENT No. VI-10030

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 48

REINTRODUCED 9/10/47
REINTRODUCED 9/25/47

Doc. No. VI-10030 EXHIBIT No. 48 9/2/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schnyer, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

1 (typewritten
(photostated) pages and entitled
(micrographed)
(transcribed)

NI-10030 plans of Dynamit AG
former Alfred Nobel Limited
dated April 47, is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as ~~(a duplicate)~~ of a document found
(a true copy
~~in German archives, records and files captured by military~~
~~forces until the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Forces.~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCC WC, Sec. Room

Rolf C Schnyer

PLANTS OF SUBSIDIARIES IN GERMANY

Dynamit Aktiengesellschaft
von Alfred Trosdorf
(D. G. M. B. H.)

1. Trosdorf
2. Trosdorf
3. Trosdorf
4. Trosdorf
5. Trosdorf
6. Trosdorf
7. Trosdorf
8. Trosdorf
9. Trosdorf
10. Trosdorf
11. Trosdorf
12. Trosdorf
13. Trosdorf
14. Trosdorf
15. Trosdorf
16. Trosdorf
17. Trosdorf
18. Trosdorf
19. Trosdorf
20. Trosdorf

Rheinische Gummi-
Cellulosefabrik A.G.
Mannheim-Neckarau
PLANT:
Mannheim-Neckarau

Gustav Genschow
& Co. A.G.
Berlin
PLANTS:
1. Wolftrabsweiler
2. Durlach/Baden
3. Treptow

Hruby & Co.
Hochenburg
PLANT:
Hochenburg

Deutsche Pyrotechnische
Fabriken G.m.b.H.
Neumarkt/Oberrhein
PLANTS:
1. Neumarkt/Oberrhein
2. Kleebrunn

Waaren-
Commissions A.G.
Trosdorf
Reichsmonopol, D.A.G. operated
PLANT:
Dragahn t.a.

J.F. Eisfeld
Silberhütte G.m.b.H.
Silberhütte
PLANTS:
1. Silberhütte
2. Kieselbach

Patronen-Zündhütchen-
Metallwarenfabrik A.G.
vorm. Selter & Bellot
Schönebeck/Elbe
PLANT:
Schönebeck/Elbe

Pfälzische
Pulverfabriken
St. Ingbert G.m.b.H.
St. Ingbert
PLANT:
St. Ingbert

Pulverfabrik
Hasloch G.m.b.H.
Hasloch/Main
PLANT:
Hasloch/Main

Sprengstoff u.
Zündschnur - Werke
Gnaschwitz A.G.
Gnaschwitz near Bautzen
PLANT:
Gnaschwitz

Eckert & Ziegler
G.m.b.H.
Köln-Braunsfeld
PLANT:
Köln-Braunsfeld

Rheinisches
Spritzgusswerk G.m.b.H.
Köln-Braunsfeld
PLANTS:
1. Köln-Braunsfeld
2. Weissenburg

Selve-Kronbiegel
Dornheim Aktien-
gesellschaft
Sömmerda
PLANT:
Sömmerda

Aktiengesell-
schaft Dynamit N.
Bratislava
(Czechoslovakia)
PLANT:
Bratislava

Aktiengesell-
schaft Dynamit N.
Wien
(Austria)
PLANT:
Wien

Lignoz
Kattowitz
(Poland)
PLANT:
Kattowitz

- Classification of Plants
- I. Explosives
 - II. Pyrotechnics
 - III. Fireworks
 - IV. Miscellaneous
 - V. Chemicals
 - VI. Other

• New Plants since 1933
First year of operation

□ Old Plants

PLANTS OF SUBSIDIARIES ABROAD

**Sprengstoffwerke
Oberschlesien GmbH,
Kattowitz
(Poland)**

PLANTS:

1"Oberlazisk (Poland)
2"Kriewald (Poland)

Luxit
Sprengstoffe GmbH
Luxembourg

PLANT:
Luxembourg

Lignoza AG,
Kattowitz
(Poland)

PLANT:
Kattowitz

* Taken over 1949

Gesellschaft für die
Verwertung von
Erzeugnissen, Trolodon
(Verwertchemie)
Reichswald, D. A. G. operativ

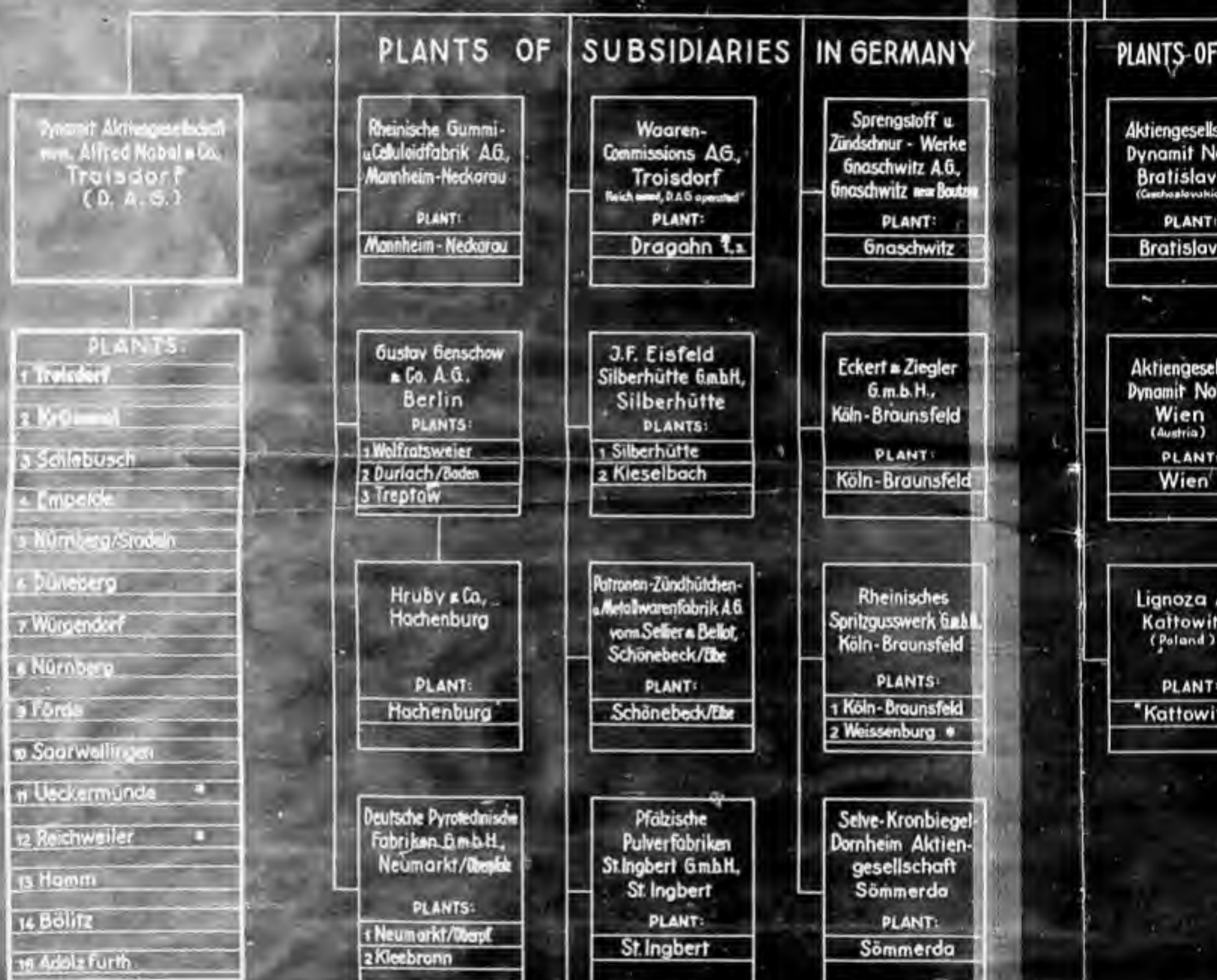
S L A N T S :		
1	Abendorf	17, 2
2	Bramburg	17, 10, 17 (Bramburg)
3	Christiansburg	18, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10
4	Hennrichs-Lichtenhagen	18, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10
5	Moldau	18, 10
6	Aschau	20
7	Bobingen	21
8	Boitzenburg/Bl.	21
9	Clausthal	17, 2
10	Döberitz	21
11	Dömitz	17, 10, 2
12	Eberhausen	20, 2
13	Erfurt	21
14	Ettlingen/Döb.	18, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10
15	Exenroth/Exenroth	18, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10
16	Glöwen	18, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10
17	Grünburg/Schm.	18, 10, 10
18	Glöwen	20, 10, 10
19	Harzburg	21
20	Hohensachsen	20
21	Kaufbeuren	21
22	Königsberg	20, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10
23	Ludwigsdorf	18, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10
24	Melitz	21
25	Munich	21
26	Mühlberg/Döb.	21
27	Prenzlitz	21
28	Ueckermünde	20, 10, 10
29	Wolfsthalhausen	17, 2
30	Hertys (Gardien)	21
31	Kuchalitz (Hertys)	21
32	Petersdorf (Hertys)	21

1. *Chlorophyll a* (mg/g)
 2. *Chlorophyll b* (mg/g)
 3. *Chlorophyll a + b* (mg/g)
 4. *Chlorophyll a/b ratio*
 5. *Chlorophyll a/b ratio* (mg/g)

Debra M. St. Lawrence
Ph.D. Candidate
University of Illinois
Champaign, IL

0.3. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 84

1997



Classes of Production

- 1 Explosives
 - a. T. Trinitrotoluene
 - b. Picric Acid
 - c. Nitroglycerin
 - d. Nitrocellulose
 - e. Nitrobenzene
 - f. Nitroethane
 - g. Nitropropane
 - h. Nitrobutane
 - i. Nitropentane
 - j. Nitrohexane
 - k. Nitroheptane
 - l. Nitrooctane
 - m. Nitrodecane
 - n. Nitroundecane
 - o. Nitrododecane
 - p. Nitrotridecane
 - q. Nitrotridecane
 - r. Nitrotridecane
 - s. Nitrotridecane
 - t. Nitrotridecane
 - u. Nitrotridecane
 - v. Nitrotridecane
 - w. Nitrotridecane
 - x. Nitrotridecane
 - y. Nitrotridecane
 - z. Nitrotridecane
- 2 (C) Explosives
 - a. Explosives
 - b. Explosives
 - c. Explosives
 - d. Explosives
 - e. Explosives
 - f. Explosives
 - g. Explosives
 - h. Explosives
 - i. Explosives
 - j. Explosives
 - k. Explosives
 - l. Explosives
 - m. Explosives
 - n. Explosives
 - o. Explosives
 - p. Explosives
 - q. Explosives
 - r. Explosives
 - s. Explosives
 - t. Explosives
 - u. Explosives
 - v. Explosives
 - w. Explosives
 - x. Explosives
 - y. Explosives
 - z. Explosives
- 3 Loading of Bombs and Grenades
- 4 Fuses and Detonators
- 5 Primers

* New Plants since 1933

First year of construction

Old Plants

Central Administration
Dynamit Aktiengesellschaft vorm. Alfred Nobel & Co.
Troisdorf

PLANTS OF SUBSIDIARIES ABROAD

Aktiengesellschaft
Dynamit Nobel
Bratislava
(Czechoslovakia)
PLANT:
Bratislava

Sprengstoffwerke
Oberschlesien G.m.b.H.
Kattowitz
(Poland)
PLANTS:
1* Oberlausitz (Prussia)
2* Kriewald (Prussia)

Aktiengesellschaft
Dynamit Nobel
Wien
(Austria)
PLANT:
Wien

Luxit
Sprengstoffe G.m.b.H.
Luxembourg
PLANT:
Luxembourg

* taken over 1940

Lignoza A.G.
Kattowitz
(Poland)
PLANT:
Kattowitz

PLANTS OF THE DYNAMIT AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT vorm. ALFRED NOBEL & CO. TROISDORF

Gesellschaft m.b.H.
zur Verwertung chemischer
Erzeugnisse, Troisdorf
(Verwertchemie)
Reich owned, D. A. G. operated

Westfälisch-Schlesische
Sprengstoff A.G.
Berlin
(Wabag)
A) Westfälisch-Schlesische Sprengstoff A.G.
B) Wabag Chemie (Münster)

PLANTS:		
1 Allendorf	1 T. 2	1938
2 Bronberg	1 T. 2 C. 2	1938
3 Christenstadt	1 H. 1 T. 2 C. 2	1938
4 Hennisch-Lichtenau	1 T. 2	1938
5 Melchow	1 T. 2	1938
6 Aschau	2 C.	1938
7 Bobingen	1 H.	1938
8 Boizenburg/Dob.		
9 Clouathal	1 T. 2	1938
10 Döberitz	1 H.	1938
11 Dömitz	1 T. 1 P. 2	
12 Ebenhausen	2 C. 2	1938
13 Erfurt		
14 Ettlingen/Dob.	1 H. 1 P. 2	1938
15 Eichenstr./Hofen	1 H. 1 P. 2	1938
16 Glöwen	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	
17 Grünberg/Xämin		
18 Güssen	2 C. 1 A. 4	
19 Harzberg	3	1938
20 Hohensohren	2 C.	1938
21 Kaufbeuren	2	1938
22 Kauferring	2 C. 2 P. 2	1938
23 Ludwigsdorf	1 H. 1 P. 2	1938
24 Malmitz	2	1938
25 Munich	4	1938
26 Mühlberg/Dob.		
27 Premnitz	2	
28 Uckermark	2 C. 1 G.	1938
29 Wolfershausen	1 E. 4	1938
30 Wietzen (Eisenhütten)	5	1938
31 Kirchhain (Hesse)	3	1938
32 Petersdorf (Hesse)	2	1938

PLANTS:		
1 Rammelsdorf	1	
2 Fähring	1	
3 Koenig/Dob.		
4 Syldau	1	
5 Döberitz	1	

Deutsche Sprengchemie
G.m.b.H.
Berlin
Reich owned, Wabag operated

PLANTS:		
1 Kriebitz	2	1938
2 Gießen	1	1938
3 Torgau	1	1938
4 Kriebitz	1	1938
5 Kriebitz	1	1938
6 Kriebitz	1	1938
7 Kriebitz	1	1938
8 Kriebitz	1	1938
9 Kriebitz	1	1938

ATTACHMENT
List of plants of the Dynamit Aktiengesellschaft
and its subsidiaries in Germany and abroad
as of 1938
The plants are numbered according to the list
on the opposite page
The plants are operated by the
Dynamit Aktiengesellschaft or its
subsidiaries
The plants are operated by the
Dynamit Aktiengesellschaft or its
subsidiaries

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. ^(V)

CASE No. ^(V)

DOCUMENT No. VI- 9763

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 49

Doc. No. VI- 9763 EXHIBIT No. 49 9/2/47

(Place) Nuernberg, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C. Schuyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

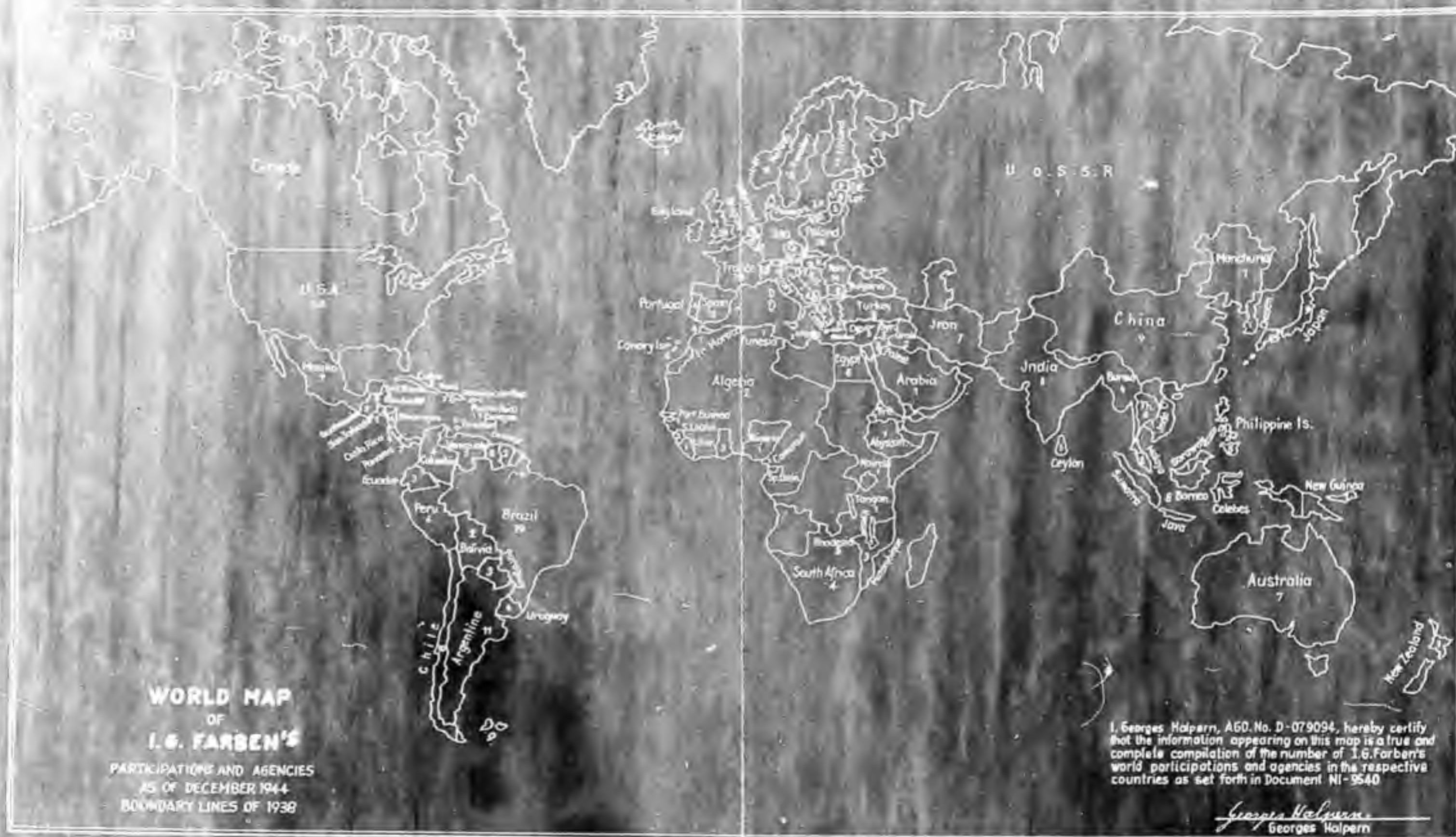
1 ~~(typewritten)~~
(photostatic) pages and untitled
~~(micrographed)~~
~~(transcribed)~~

NI - 9763, World map of 74 Factors...
participations and agencies, signed by G. Halpern
dated undated is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business. ~~as the original of a document found~~
~~in Japan archives, records and files captured by military~~
~~forces under the command of the United States Army, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Forces.~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCWC

Rolf C. Schuyler



OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-7239

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 50

Doc. No. NI-7239 EXHIBIT No. 50 9/2/47
REINTRODUCED 9/23/47

(Date) 26 Aug. 47

I, Rolf C Schuyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
heroby certify that the attached document, consisting of

NI-7239... Affidavit signed by JG-F's
PAUL JENSEN
dated June 47, is (the original of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (the original of a document found
(a true copy
~~in French archives, records and files returned by military
France under the command of the Supreme Commission, Allied
Expeditionary Force.~~

OCCWC, for. Bureau

— 1200 C. 1200

Ich, Paul Heinrich DIERCKER, wohnhaft in Kronberg im Taunus, Quarta-Strasse 16, seit 1927 Titular-Direktor der I.G., Frankfurt /M., und seit 1931 Hauptleiter der Zentralbuchhaltung, nachdem ich darauf aufmerksam gemacht worden bin, dass ich mich wegen falscher Aussage strafbar mache und dass Verschweigen von Tatsachen falscher Aussage gleichkommt, stelle hiermit unter Eid freiwillig und ohne Zwang folgendes fest:

Der Reichsfinanzhof, das oberste deutsche Gericht in Finanzsachen, hat in einem ungefähr 1. Jahre 1941 von der Dynamit-Nobel A.G., vormals Alfred Nobel, als Kläger betriebenen Verfahren und auf deren Antrag hin entschieden, dass die Dynamit-Nobel A.G. (DAG) von der I.G. finanziell, wirtschaftlich und organisatorisch abhängig ist.

1. Die I.G.-Farben hatte mit der DAG im Jahre 1926 einen Interessengemeinschaftsvertrag abgeschlossen. Aufgrund dieses Interessengemeinschaftsvertrages bedurfte die DAG der Zustimmung der IG in allen über den Rahmen des gewöhnlichen Geschäftes hinausgehenden Entscheidungen.

Die I.G. besass die gesamten Vorzugsaktien der DAG und annähernd 45% der Stammaktien. Die I.G. ^{besass} gab die Stimmenmehrheit in der Generalversammlung der DAG. Die I.G. war in den verschiedenen Jahren im Aufsichtsrat der DAG vertreten durch die Herren Busch, Duisberg, Flechtheim, Gajewski und Schmitz. Schmitz war von 1932-1945 Vorsitzender des Aufsichtsrates und nach meiner Erinnerung eine Reihe von Jahren vorher stellvertretender Vorsitzender des Aufsichtsrates.

Paul Diercker

N1-7239

2. Die finanzielle Abhängigkeit der DAG von der IG ergibt sich aus folgendem:

Die I.G. besass die Stimmen-Mehrheit in der General-Versammlung.

Darüber hinaus war aufgrund des Interessengemeinschaftsvertrages die Zustimmung der I.G. zu allen Jahresabschlüssen der DAG erforderlich. Schliesslich konnte nach der Konstruktion des Interessengemeinschaftsvertrages die DAG keine Kapitalerhöhung ohne Zustimmung der I.G. vornehmen.

3. Wirtschaftlich war die DAG von der I.G. in folgendem Ausmass abhängig.

Die I.G. war der Hauptlieferant der DAG in bezug auf Salpeter-Säure, Ammonium-Nitrat und Vorprodukte fuer die Kunststoff-Erzeugung. Auf allen diesen Gebieten hatte die I.G. eine marktbeherrschende Stellung. Die Preise fuer diese Produkte wurden daher von der I.G. mehr oder minder vorgeschrieben. Ich erinnere mich, dass Generaldirektor Dr. Kueller von der DAG sich wiederholt ueber die Preisstellung der I.G. beklagt hat.

Der Zentral-Ausschuss nahm in einem mir bekannten Fall Einfluss auf das Geschäft der DAG, indem er mich angefragt im Jahre 1932 zusammen mit Direktor Kueller beauftragt hat, das Kunststoff-Geschäft der DAG einer Ueberprüfung zu unterziehen. Es hatten sich Meinungsverschiedenheiten ueber das Ergebnis gebildet, so waren diese letzten Endes im Aufsichtsrat ^{der D.A.G.} entschieden worden.

Dr. Paul Kueller, Generaldirektor der DAG, war Mitglied des Technischen Ausschusses (TEA) der I.G. Der TEA hatte ueber alle Kredit^{an}träge, sowohl fuer Anschaffungen als auch fuer Ersatzbeschaffungen, zu entscheiden. Da alle uebrigen Leute des TEA I.G.-Leute waren, lag es auf der Hand, dass die DAG in finanzieller ^{auf beschriebene Investitionen} Hinsicht majorisiert werden konnte.

Paul Kueller

N1-7239

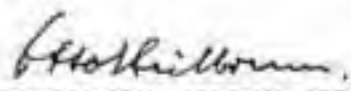
4. Organisatorisch war die DAG eingegliedert in die IG durch ihre Einordnung in Sparte III, d.h. in derselben Weise, als ob sie ein IG-Betrieb gewesen waere. Dr. Gajewski, als Leiter der Sparte III, hatte das Recht und die Pflicht gegenueber dem IG-Vorstand, die technische Entwicklung der DAG zu ueberwachen und konnte zu diesem Zweck Untersuchungen bei der DAG anordnen.

5. Auch in personeller Hinsicht hat die I.G. Einfluss auf die DAG genommen. Dr. Fungs, stellvertretendes Vorstandsmitglied der DAG, war ^{zu seinem Amtsbereich zur DAG} als Chemiker im IG-Werk Ludwigshafen angestellt. Die IG entsandte ferner Dipl.-Ing. Schindler von Wolfen zur DAG, wo er zum Chef-Ingenieur bestellt wurde.

Ich habe jede dieser drei Seiten dieser Erklarung unter Eid sorgfaeltig durchgelesen und eigenhaendig gegengezeichnet, habe die notwendigen Korrekturen in meiner eigenen Handschrift vorgenommen und mit meinen Anfangsbuchstaben gegengezeichnet und erkläre hiermit unter Eid, dass ich in dieser Erklarung nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen die reine Wahrheit gesagt habe.


PAUL HEINRICH DECKER

Sworn to and signed before me this 17th day of June 1947 at Nuremberg by Paul Heinrich DECKER, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.


DR. OTTO HILLMANN
Civilian AGO No. 30140
Office of Chief of Counsel
for War Crimes.

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-9052

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 51

Doc. No. NI-9052 EXHIBIT No. 51 9/2/47

(also) Munsterberg, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug - 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schuyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

6 (typewritten
(photostated pages and entitled
(micrographed
(reproduced

VI - 9052 Affidavit by Dr. Werner Hager

dated July 47, is ~~(the original~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as ~~(the original of a document found~~
~~in German archives, records and files captured by military~~
~~forces under the command of the American Command, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Forces.~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, etc. Rome

Rolf C Schuyler

Die I.G. hat in der Vergangenheit eine Reihe von Maßnahmen ergriffen, um die Produktion zu steigern und die Kosten zu senken. Diese Maßnahmen umfassen die Einführung neuer Technologien, die Optimierung der Produktionsprozesse und die Verbesserung der Arbeitsbedingungen. In der Zukunft wird die I.G. weiterhin an der Entwicklung neuer Technologien und der Optimierung der Produktionsprozesse arbeiten, um die Produktion zu steigern und die Kosten zu senken.

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Ordnung nach Herstellungsweisen. Es ergibt sich folgendes Bild: Von den 47 I.G.-Werken sind 25 Werke reine Chemiefabriken. 10 dieser Werke fabrizierten Farbstoffe, Modellchemie, Pharmazeutika usw. und 5 Einzelstoffe her, während die übrigen 16 Werke die Produkte der Grundstoff-Chemie herstellten. Zu den letzteren gehörten die bedeutendsten Werke der I.G., von denen jedes über eine Arbeiterzahl von mehr

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Le. by. June 14, 1941

Dr. J. H. ...

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Dr. J. H. ...

Dr. J. H. ...
C/O ...
Office of Chief of ...
For War Office
US War Department

Enclosed for the Bureau of the War Relocation Authority are two copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

Very truly yours,
W. L. Young, Jr.

Dr. Walter Rabe

Enclosed for the Bureau of the War Relocation Authority are two copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

W. L. Young, Jr.

Dr. Otto Lutz
RPO 20143
Office of Chief of Counsel
for War Crimes
US War Department.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. ^{CERTIFICATE -}
BERNARD REYNOL

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 52

Doc. No. Bernard Reynol EXHIBIT No. 52

CERTIFICATE -

For IDENTIFICATION only 9/2/47



OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

APO 121A U.S. Army
International Military Tribunal

CHIEF OF EXHIBITS

Room 509
Nurnberg, 3 September 1947

I, Bernard Reymon, Chief of Exhibits of the International Military Tribunal, certify herewith that all the following exhibits were introduced into the International Military Tribunal and were filed at the respective dates given in each case:

D-151 Exhibit GB 266, February 7, 1946
D-157 " USA 765, February 27, 1946
D-203 " USA 767, February 27, 1946
D-204 " USA 768, February 27, 1946
D-317 " USA 770, February 27, 1946
PS-2878 " USA 654, January 11, 1946.

BERNARD REYMON
Chief and Custodian of Exhibits
International Military Tribunal

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. II

CASE No. V

DOCUMENT No. NI-406

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 53

Doc. No. NI-406 EXHIBIT No. 53 9/2/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 20 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schuyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

15

(~~typewritten~~)
(~~photostated~~)
(~~micrographed~~)
(~~reproduced~~)
pages and entitled

NI- 406 Interrogation of Dr. H. Schacht

dated July 25, is (~~the original~~) of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business. ~~(the original of a document found~~
~~in German archives, records and files captured by military~~
~~forces under the command of the United States Army, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Forces.~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, Sec. 1000

Rolf C Schuyder

I want to discuss with you this statement. I have discussed with Mr. Friedberger, namely your early relationship with the Nazi Party and the methods you used and the circumstances in which you later broke away from the party. When did you first hear of Hitler, as far as you can remember?

A. About November, 1923.

Q. When did you first meet Hitler or any of his associates?

A. I met Goering in the middle of ^{December} 1930 for the first time in my life. It was after my resignation from the Reichsbank.

Q. Before we go into the Goering meeting, let me have your account of your joining up. You told Major Tilley you resigned from the Reichsbank because you were opposed to Mueller's view in relation to the Young Plan?

A. The Young Plan was drafted in the summer of 1929, and it was accepted by the Hague Conference at the beginning of 1930, and between the draft and the acceptance, the German government gave away a good many advantages.

Q. What were they?

A. I have outlined most of these points in a written and printed memorandum which I published the sixth of December, 1929.

Q. Will you give a brief outline of the points?

A. I can't remember them. The essential one was the all inclusive reparations clause of the Young Plan, which was not kept: that all the claims which Germany had against the Poles under the Young Plan should be settled.

Q. Those were claims arising out of the resettlement of German nationals?

A. Claims of ^{two} billion marks for German property which was left behind in Poland, and for which the Poles had to pay. Those claims were given up without any reciprocal advantages. Other features of the Young Plan were discussed and several other points.

Q. Do you remember the other points?

A. No, I do not. Just ask the Reichsbank to send you the memorandum. It is in the files.

Q. What impression did you get from him as to the
German point of view on the reparations problem?
A. Yes.

A. Yes.

Q. Were you ever opposed to the Young Plan?

A. I would not be against it. I was never opposed to the Young
Plan, which I had drafted and signed with the other experts.

Q. You regard the Young Plan then, from a German point of view,
as being better than the Dawes Plan?

A. I think the Young Plan was a progress towards the complete
solution of the reparations problem.

Q. You know, of course, that Fritz Thoma has quite different
views, and that he regards the Dawes Plan as more satisfactory from
the German point of view than the Young Plan?

A. In this respect, I differ from Thoma.

Q. Do you have any other comment on that difference?

A. No, I ^{have} not.

Q. Are there any other prominent Germans who hold Thoma's point
of view?

A. I cannot tell you.

Q. You don't know of any?

A. No. His point of view was rather startling to me.

Q. When was your resignation from the Reichsbank official?

A. Second of April, 1930.

Q. And when did you meet Goering for the first time?

A. In December, 1930.

Q. How did you meet him?

A. A mutual friend of ours, a Mr. Stuss of the Deutsche Bank,
invited me to his house in order to meet Goering.

Q. Were there any other Nazis present?

A. Nobody else was present.

Q. What was the nature of that conversation you had with Goering?

A. The nature of the conversation was generally about the German
financial situation and the economic difficulties.

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Q. Did Goering at that time impress you as a man who understood the basic problems of Germany's economic life?

A. No, he did not.

Q. You left the meeting with an unfavorable reaction or attitude toward the Nazi Party?

A. Well, no, we did not talk about the Nazi Party as a whole, and I had no special impression of the party either good or bad. Goering merely impressed me as having little knowledge or understanding of finance and economics generally.

Q. When did you next see Goering?

A. He invited me to a party in his house for the ^{first} ~~first~~ of January, 1931, where I met Hitler.

Q. Did you meet anybody else?

A. At that party Fritz Thyssen was also present, and that evening Hitler made a long speech, for almost two hours, although the company was a small one.

Q. Was that a monologue?

A. An entire monologue and everything that he said was reasonable and moderate that night.

Q. What did he say?

A. Oh, ideas he expressed before, but it was full of will and spirit.

Q. What did he say?

A. He elaborated his program as it was outlined more extensively in his book.

Q. And in the party platform?

A. Yes, also the party platform. But the platform is very short and brief, it is not so full of general phrases.

Q. Were there any other prominent officials present?

A. No.

Q. Any industrialists like Fritz Thyssen?

A. No.

Q. What was your impression of the rest of the assembly?

A. I thought that Hitler was a man with whom one could cooperate.

Q. Did you know any one who was a member of the German Party?

A. Yes, I could not remember the name.

Q. Did you know it was a party for the German people?

A. I don't tell you what it was, but it was a party, and it was developed that night, when I was in a bar, and I was there, and I think that was about the time that the party was held.

Q. I take it you have seen "Mein Kampf" before?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he describe and represent one of the ways in which the German people were "Mein Kampf"?

A. He did not describe the book at all.

Q. I wanted to know whether his speech was more or less along the lines of "Mein Kampf", which is quite understandable with your social attitudes, as you stated to Major Glavin. For example, the question of the Jew. You were opposed to the anti-Semitic activities of the Nazi Party.

A. Yes.

Q. Being a banker, you undoubtedly believed in law and order.

A. Yes.

Q. And you did not believe in revolution or violence or violence which Hitler expressed in "Mein Kampf". Now, do you mean that is how a sane moderate presented his views?

A. I think at that particular night, he was very moderate.

Q. What was your feeling regarding the Versailles Treaty?

A. I did not approve. I think the Versailles Treaty was not a good thing.

Q. What were some of the ideas of moderation which convinced you that it might be possible to cooperate with Hitler?

A. A great deal of all this stuff in "Mein Kampf" is of course written for propaganda, and I did not think that everything which is written then is to be carried out verbatim afterwards. If that were so, I would be pleased to give you more definite answers, but you see, people talk to the public in one way, and act more moderately the other way.

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Q. In 1932, I suppose the most difficult question confronting the German Government was the question of unemployment?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, did Hitler say that evening on that issue, do you remember?

A. Yes, he developed his ideas to employ people by giving work to them.

Q. What kind of work?

A. Oh, mostly in public works. There was a great program of repairs on buildings, roads, etc. and so on, and there was a program for building public roads and similar large scale programs.

Q. What about the armaments?

A. He did not say anything about armaments that night as far as I can remember, but that was not his outstanding idea discussed, to employ people.

Q. Did he discuss the Versailles Treaty?

A. Oh, certainly.

Q. Also the necessity of becoming free?

A. Certainly.

Q. And you were generally in agreement?

A. Certainly.

Q. Did you express to him at this meeting your intention to join him or support him or help him by advice or otherwise in securing control of the German Government by lawful means?

A. I did not express views of approbation or disapproval, but left it to the future whether we should meet again and how things would develop.

Q. I see. They did not meet him or hear him again?

A. To the best of my knowledge, I have not heard of meeting him or seeing him since 1932.

Q. Now, did you ever see him again after 1932, is that correct?

A. No, I have not seen him since 1932.

Q. Did you ever see him again after 1932?

Q. Now, was the situation for the...
 A. I think it was by his election campaign in 1932.
 Q. Was there any presidential election?
 A. Yes. It was the Reichstag election when I was Chancellor.
 After the election, I met Hitler several times.
 Q. When did you announce your intention to support Hitler?
 A. On those occasions I told him that I was in favor of his becoming Chancellor.
 Q. Was this announcement made by you to Hitler, of common knowledge?
 A. It became publicly known in, I should say, November, 1932.
 Q. When did you make that speech in Denmark praising Hitler?
 A. In the spring, 1931.
 Q. Did you support Hitler then?
 A. I did not say very much about Hitler then. I said a good many things about the Versailles Treaty, but not about Hitler. I said if I were Chancellor, I would demand reparations payments and this is still my view. This speech was in the beginning of March, three or four months before the Hoover Moratorium.
 Q. You met Hitler then in January 1931?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Was this speech discussed with anyone in the Government?
 A. No sir.
 Q. Was it discussed with any of your friends in financial circles?
 A. No sir.
 Q. It represented your ideas exclusively?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Now, you said you met Hitler or Goering one or two times in 1931. Do you remember where or when?
 A. No, I don't remember.
 Q. Did you have any discussions with Funk in 1931?
 A. I don't remember, I doubt it. I had very little relations with him at that time, and only in a private capacity.

File

Q. Do you recall any conversations with Funk in 1932, or any time prior to March 1933, when you were reappointed to the Reichsbank, about your support of the party?

A. I don't remember.

Q. When you decided in the middle of 1932 to lend your support to Hitler's becoming chancellor, what measures did you take to carry out that intention, by speeches or by talking to influential people?

A. I did not do anything. I just expressed my own opinion, but not to any crowd or to any assembly.

Q. But you did talk to friends in financial circles?

A. Yes, occasionally. I did not do any propaganda work in 1932 nor before.

Q. Let us then direct our attention to February and March, 1933. I have been told by Goering and by Funk and Baron von Schnitzler and also by Thyssen, that there was a meeting held in the house of Goering of certain prominent German industrialists of which you were also present in 1933. This was after Hitler became chancellor but before the elections of that spring. Hitler came into the meeting and made a short speech and left. Then, according to the testimony of Funk, you passed the hat. You asked the industrialists to support the Nazi Party financially to the tune of approximately 7, 8, 9 or 10 million marks. Do you recall that?

A. I recall that meeting very well. And I have answered the same question to Major Milley. It must be in one of my former memoranda to the hearings done by Major Milley. As far as I remember, the meeting was not in Goering's house, but in some hotel room I think, or some other more public room. After Hitler had made his speech von Kloppe and Schuler answered Hitler and expressed the unanimous feeling of the industrialists to support Hitler. After that I asked for the financial help only, not on political principles or otherwise. The sum which I collected was 1 million marks. The financial support of the industrialists was made not by me but by the industrialists and the parties afterwards were made to support it. The sum of 1 million marks was with certain some

Q. What kind of an organization is the National Labor Relations Board?

As $\lambda \rightarrow 2$ we approach the above region, the dimensionality of the space of solutions of the system (1) is finite. The dimension of the space of solutions of the system (1) is finite. The dimension of the space of solutions of the system (1) is finite.

2. We have the receipts or payment of the 3. 5. 1964, which indicates payment of 500,000 baht.

A. I don't know anything about that because that would be in Linda [Dove]s's [sic]

Q. That's the one I'll be that in steel it was made by the steel
steel production. And you talk of anything about the type of
in the bedding unit?

2. Now, I think I was not in a band at that time, and I was private now, and I had nothing to do with the organization. I was not in a band, I think, around the 25th of February.

Q. And you were appointed president of the Reichsbank?

A. March 17, 1933.

4. Prior to your appointment, apparently in the month of February, you are reported as boasting privately that you were the financial advisor, and that the Nazis would not undertake any move in the realm of economics and finance without your approval. Now, any such commitments made by you to Hitler or Goebbels?

Q. Did you ever make any such statements as the statement just quoted?

A. I think the statement is the usual exaggerated talk which grows by spreading it.

Q. What did you think the original statement was?

A. The original statement might have been that I hoped to do reasonable financing and that if I had a chance, I would see to it. I have never boasted in this way as the statement tells. It seems to me a little bit foolish.

Q. Yes, I agree with you. It seems foolish. Was there any discussion in 1932 at any time what your function in the government would be if Hitler became Chancellor?

A. Never. There was never any discussion of making use of my services.

Q. What other persons at this time were giving advice or were being sought by Hitler and Goering and Company, besides you?

A. I can't tell you.

Q. As far as you know, you were the principal financial adviser of Hitler during this period to the extent that he was willing to listen to advice.

A. He has not listened much to my advice. In 1932, I did not advise anything. We have never had any discussion since those times, only a few in the field of politics. I did not want to get mixed up with politics too much. I wanted to remain a "Fachmann", an expert in this special business.

Q. You have said that you regarded yourself primarily as a "Fachmann" and you were not interested in politics?

A. Yes, not too much.

Q. I asked you whether you had any discussions with Hitler, or subjects falling within your special knowledge, which might have led you to believe that there was any possibility of your way of thought being adopted by the government.

A. I discussed agricultural subjects, management of the business and the economy, but not the political and the financial matters of the government.

Along agricultural lines, I was greatly in favor of scientific improvements, using more modern machines and using instruments for raising the production of agricultural products. I was very much in favor of settling the workers outside of the cities with house and small garden properties where they could raise their own vegetables and to produce elsewhere. They could all year round raise

vegetables and keep small animals for breeding purposes and so on. And all of these ideas were quite in the same line as Hitler expressed himself on. At least he never said to the contrary.

Q. Did you have any discussions with respect to the problem of Germany's foreign trade?

A. No. I do not believe that any ideas of foreign trade were discussed at that time. I have always believed that Germany's goods should be exchanged with other nations on a fair exchange basis. Hitler did not object to that.

Q. Did I understand your statement that Hitler's opinion on this was that he did not object to your economic proposals?

A. Yes, he approved of them.

Q. Did he say that he would try to carry them out?

A. Yes, at least, I took that feeling from the conversation. I am not sure of this.

Q. Your positive opinion of Hitler was outside of the scope of your testimony, was it not?

A. Yes, that is true.

Q. Did you ever discuss the possibility of Hitler's being a member of the Reichstag?

A. No, I never discussed that. I never saw him and I never met him.

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Q. Did you ever discuss the possibility of Hitler's being a member of the Reichstag?

A. No, I never discussed that. I never saw him and I never met him.

Q. Your criticisms were primarily in terms of the reparations clause of the Versailles Treaty, is that correct?

A. Primarily with the reparations problem, but I think I have also touched other problems such as the "14 Points" which were agreed afterwards, which were never a part of the Versailles Treaty.

Q. With whom did you have your discussions in Paris in 1921?

A. In Paris, I had a conversation with the Finance Minister De Lasturie. He invited me to see some common friend of ours. And in London, I had talks with some members of the British commonwealth industrial union.

Q. What was the reaction to your criticisms of the treaty in France and elsewhere?

A. Well, the British people saw the difficulties which arose from the Versailles Treaty and from the reparations question.

Q. What about the French?

A. Well, De Lasturie was an official and could not admit anything.

Q. What is the next event in your criticisms of the Versailles Treaty?

A. I don't recall them all, as on every occasion I have made speeches.

Q. Which speech most fully reflected your views, the speech you made in Denmark?

A. In the course of 1930 in October and November, I made a lecture tour through the United States, and there, I think, I have outlined every point of view which I raised in criticism of the Versailles Treaty as far as economics and general ideas are concerned.

Q. Have these speeches ever been collected in a publication or are they available only through the press?

A. The press has reported on them and they form the basis of my book "The End of Reparations".

Q. Were you also a critic of the Weimar Republic?

A. No. On the contrary, I was with the "Democraten Party" until 1925 and I left the party because they wanted to take away the property of the former princes and royal houses.

Q. You realize that that was provided for in the Weimar Constitution?

A. Yes. But they wanted to do things against the constitution and they did not want to keep within the lines of the constitution. In fact, they did not succeed. They wanted to take more than they were entitled to under the Weimar Constitution.

Q. That puzzles me Mr. Schacht. I have read the Weimar Constitution and under that provision, there were no limitations on compensation or anything else.

A. Well I cannot explain to you the exact details of opinions at that time, but my feeling was that it was a bad example to show in the way of protection of private property if the desires of the "Democraten Party" would go through, and it did not go through. I cannot tell you the difference between them and me.

Q. Why do you regard this as dangerous or undesirable from the point of view of private property?

A. If a man has taken away private property against the established law, I think it is dangerous for the future development of private property principles.

Q. But these were princes. If you recall the rise of the Prussian State and undoubtedly you have studied German history, the distinction between the property of the princes and the property of the state is a very tenuous one?

A. It was not that point. It was the point of the existing law and I cannot recall now what point it was, but it was not because I thought they were historically entitled to something, but because the law protected them. The existing law.

Q. The term "them" refers to the princes?

A. Yes. It refers to princes.

Q. Am I correct in understanding you that you broke with the "Democraten" Party in 1926 entirely on the issue of the treatment to be accorded the property of the former princes of the royal houses?

A. Quite so. And I stated that in the letter to the President of the Party.

Q. What party did you then join?

A. No party at all.

Q. Did your resignation from the Reichsbank in 1930 have any effect in your mind upon the continuance in power of Herman Mueller's administration?

A. I can't tell you.

Q. How shortly after your resignation was his government replaced by Bruening?

A. I think I made my resignation known on the 7th of March.

Q. Did Bruening ask you to resign?

A. No.

Q. I have been told, Mr. Scheidt, that your resignation from the Reichsbank, justified or not as the case may be, was widely construed in Germany as a repudiation of the Weimar political system. Is that correct to the best of your knowledge?

A. I do not know whether it is correct. Some people might think that or might have thought so.

Q. How do you think?

A. It was the least of my intentions to do any political action.

Q. In the period between your resignation from the Reichsbank and your reappointment, were you engaged in activities which produced income or were you living on savings?

A. I had still my contract with the Reichsbank, and I still drew a salary from the Reichsbank. I don't know how long, but it was not more than a pension which was stipulated in my contract. I had no business connections whatever.

Q. When you made up your mind in 1923 to more or less support Hitler within the framework of his program as you then understood it, would it be correct to say that you were the most prominent financier or man with financial knowledge who was supporting Hitler?

A. I don't think very highly of my prominence. There might have been others. I don't know of others.

Q. I have not heard of any other either. I take it that neither you or I know of anyone else who was of your influence?

A. I know, for instance, of Herr von Schroeder in Cologne.

Q. I want to ask you, did you ever meet Herr von Stein?

A. I never met him, but I knew of him.

Q. You saw him at the time he was in the office of the German government, did you not?

A. Yes, I have heard of that.

Q. There is nothing about that part that you saw him?

A. I heard it only afterwards. I don't know the details.

Q. Do you recall Herr von Stein as a competent official?

A. I don't think that is his great experience.

Q. Is von Stein a competent official?

A. He himself said he is an army officer who is competent in his field.

but the first is a competent and most prominent official in the German government of Germany, and I think you must have considered him as competent.

Q. Did you see any reason for doubting that?

A. None, except for his former career as an army officer. I know Herr von Stein rather well and he is the real head of that firm.

Q. Did you have any discussions with von Stein in 1931 or 1932 or any time prior to March 1933 with reference to the support of Hitler?

A. I don't think so.

Q. I want you to reconsider that question?

A. I might say that I might have had, at social gatherings, general talks with Herr von Stein as well as with Herr von Schuler, but not of any importance as to supporting Hitler or similar aims.

Q. Now what persons were you dealing with in the early part of 1933, and the later part of 1932, when you decided to throw whatever weight you might have, because of your standing in the commercial world in Germany? What were the people or circles that you were trying to persuade that it would be a good idea to perhaps support Hitler?

A. I have not held any important discussions or seen larger circles at that time.

166

statement of my own knowledge, and I shall stick to my own source of information.

Q. Yes, 1937, yes.

Q. The last statement I have here is that "Bakehl was awarded the 'Golden Emblem of the Nazi Party' for his role in financing Germany's rearmament. He was publicly acclaimed for his contributions in this respect by General Von Blomberg who said, 'Without your help, my dear doctor, none of this rearmament would have been possible.'"

A. The Golden Swastika was not given to me with any special motive attached to it, be it written or verbal. It was given to all the members of the cabinet at the 4th anniversary of the Party, on January 30, 1937. The public statement of thanks given to me was done by Hitler in January 1939, when I left the Reichsbank, by a letter which expressly stated that I had only financed the first period of rearmament, thus indicating that I was not willing to finance the second period. In fact, I was dismissed from the Reichsbank in January, 1939, because I refused to give money from the Reichsbank for armament, as I have stated before. I do not remember any public statement of Von Blomberg, and I doubt it very much that any such declaration ^{was made} of General Von Blomberg, about the financing of the armament, since the end of 1936.

Q. When was the first period of the German rearmament?

A. Approximately in the beginning of 1933, or the end of 1934.

Q. If General Von Blomberg were to have made such a statement in January, 1937, it would have been a true statement that without your help in the Reichsbank, it would never have been possible to finance the German rearmament?

A. It would.

Q. So that your denial is not to the contents of the statement but only to the fact whether the statement was made at all?

A. Yes sir.

Interrogation ended at 4:35.

I state that the answers given by me in this statement, consisting of pages 21 to 38 pages each introduced by myself first and correct.
Hjalmar Haeckel

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. VI-9764

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 54

Doc. No. VI-9764 EXHIBIT No. 54 9/2/47

(Place) Nuernberg, Germany

(Date) 26 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schnyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

1 (typewritten
(photostated pages and untitled
(micrographed
(transmitted

NI-9764 Affidavit signed by Dr. H. Schacht
identifying document NI-406
dated Aug. 27, is (the original of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (the original of a document found
(a true copy
in German archives, records and files controlled by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWO, Sec. Room

Rolf C Schnyder

NI-9764

- 1 -

AFFIDAVIT

I, Dr. Ejalmar SCHACHT, after having been warned that I will be liable to punishment for making false statements, state herewith under oath, of my own free will and without coercion, the following:

I have been shown the document entitled "Interrogation of Dr. Ejalmar SCHACHT, -2:45 pm, 20 July 1945", which has been numbered NI-406. The pages numbered at the top begin at Page #31 and end at page #38. My initials appear on each page and my signature appears on the last page.

I made all of the statements appearing in this interrogation to Clifford Rynning, a financial investigator of the American forces, of my own free will and without coercion. I have reread this interrogation today and can state that all of the facts contained therein are true to my best knowledge and belief *with the exception that the golden swastika did not confer honorary membership of the Party. (page 34)* I declare herewith under oath that I have stated the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Ejalmar Schacht
Dr. EJALMAR SCHACHT

Sworn to and signed before me the 18th day of August 1947 at Nurnberg, Germany, by Dr. Ejalmar Schacht, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

Jan P. Garmatz
JAN P. GARMATZ, ETO 402
Attorney, Office of Chief
of Counsel for War Crimes,
APO 596-A

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI- 9550

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 55

Doc. No. NI- 9550 EXHIBIT No. 55 9/2/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C. Schuyter of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

1

(typewritten)

(photostated)

(micrographed)

(transcribed)

pages and entitled

NI-9550... Affidavit signed by Dr. H. Schacht
on the Lurbe fund

dated Aug. 47 is (the original) of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my native capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (an original of a document found
in German archives, records and files retained by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, Loc. Brown

Rolf C. Schuyter

AFFIDAVIT

NI-9550

I, Dr. Hjalmar SCHACHT, after having been warned that I will be liable to punishment for making false statements, state herewith under oath, of my own free will and without coercion, the following:

The amounts contributed by the participants in the meeting of 20 February 1933 at Goering's house were paid by them to the Bankers Delbrueck Schickler & Co., Berlin, to the credit of an account "Nationale Treuhand" (which may be translated as "National Trusteeship"). It was arranged that I was entitled to dispose of this account, which I administered as a trustee, and that in case of my death, or that in case the trusteeship should be terminated in any other way, Rudolf Hess should be entitled to dispose of the account.

I disposed of the amounts of this account by writing out checks to Mr. Hess. I do not know what Mr. Hess actually did with the money.

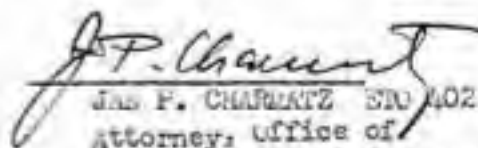
On 4 April 1933 I closed the account with Delbrueck Schickler & Co. and had the balance transferred to the "Account in" with the Reichsbank which read in my name. Later on I was ordered directly by Hitler, who was authorized by the assembly of 20 February 1933 to dispose of the amounts collected, or through Hess, his deputy, to pay the balance of about 600,000 Marks to Ribbentrop.

I have carefully read this affidavit (one page) and have signed it. I have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and initialled each correction in the margin of the page. I declare herewith under oath that I have stated the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.


DR. HJALMAR SCHACHT

Sworn to and signed before me this 12th day of August 1947 at Nurnberg, Germany, by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

- End -


JAS. P. CHARNITZ SIO 402
Attorney, Office of
Chief of Counsel for War
Crimes, AFU 696-A.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. VI-391

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 56

Doc. No. VI-391 EXHIBIT No. 56 9/2/47

(Place) Muernberg, Germany

(Date) 20 Aug 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schnyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

109

(~~typewritten~~)
(photostated) pages and untitled
(~~microphotographed~~)
(~~reproduced~~)

NI- 391 File of the Deutsche, Schickler & Co
BANK, Berlin

dated Feb. - June 44 is (~~the original~~) of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (~~the original~~) of a document found
(a true copy
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, Sec. Room

Rolf C Schnyder

Nr. W. 00134515 Durchschrift des Überweisungsauftrages: (vgl. die Rückseite)
(der Reichsbank mit eingereiht)

Die Reichsbank

ist zu Lasten meines Girokontos



RM

30.000,-

Reichsmark
(in Worten)

Dreissigtausend

dem Girokonto von Serr Bankhaus Delbrück, Schickler
Firma & Co

bei der Reichsbank
in Berlin

in Berlin W 8

(Verwendungszweck):
zu Gunsten von

Straße und
Hausnummer

Nationale Treuhand-Gesellschaft Berlin

im Auftrage von:

Verein f.d. bergbaulichen Interessen, Essen

Ort Essen

Stempel
und
Unterschrift:

Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft
Filiale Essen

Datum 12.6.33.

Dieses Dokument ist nur für die Zwecke der Überweisung
ausgegeben und ist nicht verbindlich.

Wenden!

№. W. 00134513 Durchschrift des Überweisungsauftrages: (vgl. die Rückseite)
(der Reichsbank mit eingereicht)

Die Reichsbank

in Höhe zu Lasten meines Girokontos



RM

30.000,-

Reichsmark
(in Worten)

Dreissigtausend

dem Girokonto

von

Bankhaus Delbrück, Schickler
GmbH

in Berlin W 8

bei der Reichsbank

in Berlin

in Berlin W 8

Verwendungszweck:
zu Gunsten von

Straße und
Hausnummer

Nationale Treuhand-Gesellschaft Berlin

im Auftrage von:

Verein f. d. bergbaulichen Interessen, Essen

Dr.

Essen

Original
und
Kopie

Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft

Filiale Essen

Dat.

12.6.33.

Dieses Dokument ist nur für die Zwecke der Überweisung
ausgegeben und ist nicht für andere Zwecke gültig.

Wendel

Empfänger der ausstehenden Überweisung

Wir übermitteln Ihnen hiermit die ausstehende Überweisung
eines bei uns eingereichten Überweisungsauftrages. Sie hat die
„Bestimmungen über den Giroverkehr und den Bankverkehr“ zum Inhalt.

Die Reichsbank prüft nicht, ob der Empfänger der Überweisung
berechtigt ist. Sie schließt sich vor, den Zahlungsbefehl auszuführen, falls für den Empfänger die Zahlung gebührt wird.

Stichtags mit Zahlung oder Liquidation des Empfängers
liegen den Verhältnissen von Zahlungsbefehl. Die Reichsbank ist
nicht verpflichtet, die Zahlung zu leisten.

Reichsbank

12. VI. 33

Dieses Dokument ist für die Zwecke der Überweisung ausgestellt.

NI-391
-3-

Herrn

Delbrück Schickler & Co.

bitte ~~ich~~ ^{überweisen} zu zahlen
~~sonst~~

für Rechnung

auf Veranlassung

Giro
13. Juni 1933
Buch

RM 30.000,-

an Reichsbank Berlin

in Konto I c

Reichsbankgerätschaft Dr H. Lehmann

Berlin, den 13. Juni 33

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an Buch*
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© 2006 Blackwell Publishing Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 260: 103–110

Herren
Schickler Berlin

wollen ^{überweisen} ~~senden~~ für meine Rechnung und unter Belastung meines Kontos

650

RM 2500

an Heimbach, Bentin

zu Grinsen

zu Gunsten *Conto I e, Kustobankgründung Dr. H. Schacht*

BERLIN, den 22. April 19

Unterschied

Schickler, Schickler, Sohn

Wollen, ~~unser~~ ~~Sammlung~~ ~~und~~ ~~den~~ ~~Bestand~~ ~~unser~~ ~~Bank~~

KM 2000

an Heinrich, Berlin

zu Gunsten Bank I & Heine, Berlin, Dr. H. Heine

AM, den 20 April 1933

Heine

DEUTSCHE BANK UND DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT
FILIALE ESSEN

Telegraphische
Anweisung über Disconto

Formular 2011, 2011
Verkaufsbuchung, 2011

M.

Postbankkonto: Essen Nr. 2000

Payee International Code, 5th Edition / A. B. C. Code, 5th Edition
Bank/Money Code / Manual International Code

Firma

Heinrich, Schickler & Co.,

Heinrich, Schickler & Co.
Heinrich, Schickler & Co.



an Heine, Berlin
Heine, Berlin

Der Fiskus von

Der Zeitung

ESSEN,
den 20. April 1933.

Wir bestätigen den Empfang Ihres Schreibens vom 19. ds. Mts. und bitten
Sie, die Summe durch unsere Schwesteranstalt Oberhausen für unsere
Bedienung zu verwenden.

RM: 50.000,—

zu Auftrage des Vereins für die bergbaulichen Interessen, Essen,
an die Regionale Preussische Gesellschaft zu verwenden, für die wir Ih-
nen für Rechnung des gleichen Auftraggebers weitere

RM: 25.000,— am gleichen Tage

noch unsere Schwesteranstalt Geldbeck zugehen liessen.

Wir bitten unsere dortige Zentrale gebeten, Ihnen den Verwendungs-
weck besagter Summe telefonisch durchzusagen und hoffen, dass hiermit
die Angelegenheit erledigt ist.

Hochachtungsvoll

Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft
Filiale Essen.

Heine

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October 1922

Herrn

Präsidenten des H. Reichs

Nationalbank

Berlin-Lützow

Die heute schon gestohlenen Reichsmünzen
sind 4.000 Mark und sind auf meine Bank
eingeliefert worden.

Am 11. 10. 22. ist das
Gesamtgewicht der Münzen auf 100 Kilo
betragen.

Die Münzen sind schwer und schwer zu
handhaben.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen
Herrn Reichsminister

1871

Commenced at 10 A.M.

March 1871

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Nationale Truhand

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DeWitt Schaefer & Co., Buffalo

Chrysomela montana

1890-1891

Herren
W. Schickler
Gebrüder Schickler, Berlin

-21- 11-391



wollen ^{überweisen} ~~senden~~ für meine Rechnung und unter Belastung meines Kontos

RM 74.370

Giro

W. Schickler

an Reichsbank, Berlin

zum Gunsten des Reichsbankpräsidenten Dr. H. Schickler

BRUNNEN 1921 FZ

2nd

6th

Washington, Columbia University, N. Y.

1913

1913

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. in relation to the matter of the National Trust for the Blind, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,
J. Edgar Hoover

100

1840

24

to the
Hon. Secy of the Navy

Washington

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. in relation to the purchase of a quantity of arms and accoutrements for the use of the militia of the State of New York. I am sorry to hear that the arms and accoutrements which you desire are not to be had at the price you offer. I will endeavor to procure them at the lowest possible price, and will report to you the result of my efforts.

1/2 page 1/2

Herrn
Gemeinderath Schickler, an



1871

1871

1871

Sehr geehrter Herr Gemeinderath,
ich habe die Ehre, Ihnen hiermit
zu übersenden, die von mir
am 1. d. M. d. J. 1871
erlassene Verfügung.

VERTRAULICHKEIT
H. HILMAR SCHLACHT

Ar-28
- 2 -
3. April 1933.

Karlshof, Berlin-Schöneberg
Karlshof, Berlin-Schöneberg



Berlin W 8

Reichstr. 61.

Die Firma "Karlshof" Berlin-Schöneberg

ist eine der größten und ältesten Firmen Deutschlands, bei der über 1000 Arbeiter beschäftigt sind. Die Firma ist in der Lage, alle Anforderungen zu erfüllen.

Bestellungsnummer

Karlshof

18-55/

X

C

From

General Sherman

General Sherman

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Wm. H. Sherman

Major General

Druck und Verlag
Joh. G. Neumann, Neudamm

Preis 1 Mark

Druck: Carl Neumann Neudamm & Co.

Seite 1

Rechnung

Die von der Stadt Tübingen
im Jahr 1800 (fünfzehnhundert
und zwei) dem Herrn Adolf Bach
ausgegeben zu sein.

Druck: Carl Neumann

Adolf Bach

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Marken

NI-301

-30-

Delbrück Schickler & Co.

Ums. 100 000 000
für 100 000 000
Einschreiben

zur Zeichnung

Alfreds Tischhand

zur Zeichnung

X

200

200 000 -

Rudolf Hess

bei Herrn

am 14. März 1942

Theresa Hess

Überweisung vom:
DEUTSCHE BANK
DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT
AG 100 20 1934

Bank an Bank-Aufgabe
Schein Nr. des Empfängers-Bank

67-136
Für Verrechnung der Bank
Platz-Klebe

Wert RM 300.000.-- - 52-

Bezeichnung
des Empfängers

Deutsche Bank AG

Überweisungsempfänger

Nationale Treuhandgesellschaft

Kontoführer

An

Herrn Delbrück, Schickler & Co., Berlin

wegen Verein für die bergb. Interessen, Essen.

Auftrag
366

Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft
Filiale Essen.

Datum und Ort des
DEUTSCHE BANK UND DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT
13. März 1934

10. 1934 II

Gutschrift

Überweisung der Deutschen Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft
Berlin W 3
auf den Bank-Konto gutgeschrieben

Für Verrechnung der Bank
Platz-Klebe

Wert RM 300.000.--

Bezeichnung
des Empfängers

Deutsche Bank AG

An Herr/Firma

Nationale Treuhandgesellschaft

Kontoführende Stelle

Herrn Delbrück, Schickler & Co., Berlin

wegen Verein für die bergb. Interessen, Essen.

Auftrag

366

Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft
Filiale Essen.

13. März 1934

41-59

-53

1891

1891-1892

1892

1893

1893-1894

Gutschrift

Ihre Überweisung der Deutschen Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft
wurden Ihrem Konto gutgeschrieben

Wert **RM 25.000.—**

Reichsmark (in Worten) **Fünfundzwanzigtausend**

An Herr(e)n—Firma
**Accumulatoren-Fabrik Aktiengesellschaft
Berlin SW. 11.**

Kontoführende Stelle
Bankhaus Delbrück, Schickler & Co., Berlin W. 8.

wegen **Auftraggeber**

auftrag
Statt.
**Accumulatoren-Fabrik Aktiengesellschaft
Berlin SW. 11.**

den
Hochachtungsvoll

(10.3.33.)

Accumulatoren-Fabrik Aktiengesellschaft

HAUPTVERWALTUNG BERLIN SW 11, ASKANISCHER PLATZ 3

NAFA Druckerwerk Berlin Fernverkehr Sammel-Nr. 82 Litzow 4647
Fernverkehr Sammel-Nr. 82 Litzow 1331

Erklärer:
Postcheck-Konto Nr. 870 Berlin
Reichsbank-Giro-Konto Berlin
Deutsche Bank und Disconto-
Gesellschaft, Berlin W 8
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin W 8

An das
**Bankhaus Delbrück, Schickler & Co.,
Berlin, W. 8
Mauer Strasse 61/68**

Direktion

1933
Berlin SW 11, Askanischer Platz 3
Tag 9. März 1933.

Durch die Deutsche Bank, Berlin, überweisen wir Ihnen
einen Betrag von
RM 25.000.— (i. V. Fünfundzwanzigtausend Reichsmark)

und bitten Sie, diesen Betrag dem bei Ihnen geführten Konto:
" Nationale Treuhand " zuzubringen.

Ihre Bestätigung bitten wir, an die Direktion unserer
Gesellschaft, auch auf dem Briefumschlag, zu richten.

Hochachtungsvoll
**Accumulatoren-Fabrik
Aktiengesellschaft**
Engelke *H. Ziers*

Herrn-Schneefle
Büro an Postbüro

Berlin 1871

Herrn
 Kaiserlichen Kommissar Dr. Dr. Lohmann
 in
Königsberg Berlin-Postamt

Sehr geehrter Herr Kommissar!

Ich habe die Ehre, Ihnen hiermit zu berichten, dass ich am 1. d. M. die von Ihnen beauftragte Untersuchung der in der Provinz Preussen vorhandenen Vorräthe an Getreide, Oel und Wein, sowie an anderen Nahrungsmitteln, vollendet habe. Die Resultate derselben sind in der beiliegenden Tabelle enthalten.

1. Vorrath an Getreide 2. Vorrath an Oel 3. Vorrath an Wein 4. Vorrath an anderen Nahrungsmitteln	1000000 — 1. d. M. 1000000 — 2. d. M. 1000000 — 3. d. M. 1000000 — 4. d. M.
--	--

Die Resultate der Untersuchung sind in der beiliegenden Tabelle enthalten.

Mit sehr hochachtungsvoller
 Unterschrift
 Dr. Dr. Lohmann

J. H. 1911

An
die Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank

München

Wir beehren Sie - durch Einreichung dieser -
mit Bay 100.000 - einem Wechselbilletts aus dem Markt,
woraus Sie Bay 100.000 für Ihre Zwangsversteigerung
mit Bay 100.000 - für Ihre Zwangsversteigerung
bestehen wollen.

Ihren Zwangsversteigerungsbetrag wird durch
dieses Billetts bestritten.

Hochachtungsvoll

NI-34

- 34 -

9 October 1973

An
des Baguiche Hypodermis - & Kieselbank
Linsidulla Sarcotrocha

Guineensis.

Was ich mir von Ihnen durch den Aufenthalt in Genua
sich zu wünschen

May 100000 - (Landscape Handwritten)

auf "Ermüdung der Salivations-Drüsen", die die
für Verdauung des Kindes sehr geringe Verdauungskraft

Arctostaphylos

41-391

Josef Jung
 Bay. Hyp. & Wechsel Bank
 Zweigstelle: Bayernstr.
 München
 RM 100.000.-

v. d. Hoff Franz Eberhard
 Bay. Hyp. & Wechsel Bank
 Zweigstelle: Kaufingerstr.
 München
 RM 100.000.-

Ruep.

41-391
- 42 -

Delbrück Schickler & Co.

an die Herren
 Herrn
 zu
 Berlin



an Rechnung

an Verzinsung

RM 500.000.-

Bayer. Hyp. & Wechselbank
 München

Berlin, den 2. März 1933

Herr
 v. d. Hoff
 Kaufingerstr.
 München

Geist

X
Herr Helmut Krichen. Sr.

Herrn

Herrn Krichen Sr. von Krichen, National
Freihold

Alt. 100 000 - (Krichen Krichen) an Herrsche Krichen
Krichen - Herr Krichen Krichen
Krichen Krichen. Krichen Sr. von
Krichen Krichen Krichen Krichen

Alt. 100 000 - (Krichen Krichen) an Herrsche Krichen
Krichen Krichen Krichen Krichen
Krichen Krichen Krichen Krichen Krichen
Krichen

Frau

Alt. 100 000 - (Krichen Krichen) an
Herr Krichen Krichen Krichen Krichen

Krichen

Krichen Krichen

NI-384
95

7. März 1903

Kreuz

Nationale Treuhand

Präsident v. Dr. Schacht

für Regierung

Dr. Schacht

8. März 1903

DELBRÜCK SCHÖLLER & CO.

Handwritten signature

Bankausweis von
DEUTSCHE BANK
UND
DISCOUNT-GESELLSCHAFT
AG

Bank an Bank-Ausgabe
Schein für die Empfänger Bank

NI-384
Platz-Ellavie

Wert RM 36.000.-- / -48-

Bezeichnung
in Euro

Überweisungsbefugter
Nationale Treuhand

an
Delbrück Schöller & Co., Berlin,

Auftraggeber

Generaldirektor Dr. Ing. P. Springorum, Dortmund,
Monte "Wirtschaftshilfe"

Berlin, den 7. März 1903
DEUTSCHE BANK UND DISCOUNT-GESELLSCHAFT

Handwritten signature

Gutschrift

Für Überweisung der
Deutschen Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft

Abteilung RN

wurde Ihrem Konto gutgeschrieben Wert RM 36.000.--

Reichsmark (in Worten) Sechshunddreissigtausend

An Herr(e)n/Firma:

* Nationale Treuhand *

Kontoführende Stelle
Delbrück Schickler & Co., Berlin,

wegen

Auftraggeber

auftrag
RM Generaldirektor Dr. Ing. P. Springorum, Dortmund,
Kontokorrentkonto Konto "Wirtschaftshilfe"

den 7. März 1933 (Nr. 76)

Einzahlung

Herrn Delbrück Schickler & Co. zahle ich RM 150.000.--

in Worten RM Hundertfünfzigtausend

für Rechnung Delbrück Schickler & Co.

auf Veranlassung Delbrück Schickler & Co.

Eingezahlt von Karl Hoffmann

Berlin, den 3. III. 1933

The following is a list of the
 names of the persons who
 have been admitted to the
 membership of the Society
 since the last meeting.
 The names are given in the
 order in which they were
 admitted.

Name	Address	Age	Sex
John Smith	123 Main St.	35	M
Mary Jones	456 Elm St.	28	F
James Brown	789 Oak St.	42	M
Sarah White	101 Pine St.	31	F
Robert Black	202 Cedar St.	48	M
Elizabeth Green	303 Birch St.	25	F
William Hall	404 Spruce St.	55	M
Anna King	505 Willow St.	33	F
Thomas Lee	606 Ash St.	40	M
Rebecca Scott	707 Hickory St.	29	F
George Adams	808 Sycamore St.	50	M
Frances Baker	909 Magnolia St.	38	F
Charles Clark	1010 Poplar St.	45	M
Harriet Evans	1111 Chestnut St.	27	F
Benjamin Foster	1212 Walnut St.	52	M
Julia Galt	1313 Elm St.	30	F
Samuel Harris	1414 Oak St.	47	M
Emily Hunt	1515 Pine St.	26	F
David Ives	1616 Cedar St.	58	M
Abigail Jacob	1717 Birch St.	32	F
John Kelly	1818 Spruce St.	41	M
Elizabeth King	1919 Willow St.	29	F
Thomas Lee	2020 Ash St.	49	M
Rebecca Scott	2121 Hickory St.	34	F
George Adams	2222 Sycamore St.	51	M
Frances Baker	2323 Magnolia St.	39	F
Charles Clark	2424 Poplar St.	46	M
Harriet Evans	2525 Chestnut St.	28	F
Benjamin Foster	2626 Walnut St.	53	M
Julia Galt	2727 Elm St.	31	F
Samuel Harris	2828 Oak St.	48	M
Emily Hunt	2929 Pine St.	27	F
David Ives	3030 Cedar St.	59	M
Abigail Jacob	3131 Birch St.	33	F
John Kelly	3232 Spruce St.	42	M
Elizabeth King	3333 Willow St.	30	F
Thomas Lee	3434 Ash St.	50	M
Rebecca Scott	3535 Hickory St.	35	F
George Adams	3636 Sycamore St.	52	M
Frances Baker	3737 Magnolia St.	40	F
Charles Clark	3838 Poplar St.	47	M
Harriet Evans	3939 Chestnut St.	29	F
Benjamin Foster	4040 Walnut St.	54	M
Julia Galt	4141 Elm St.	32	F
Samuel Harris	4242 Oak St.	49	M
Emily Hunt	4343 Pine St.	28	F
David Ives	4444 Cedar St.	60	M
Abigail Jacob	4545 Birch St.	34	F
John Kelly	4646 Spruce St.	43	M
Elizabeth King	4747 Willow St.	31	F
Thomas Lee	4848 Ash St.	51	M
Rebecca Scott	4949 Hickory St.	36	F
George Adams	5050 Sycamore St.	53	M
Frances Baker	5151 Magnolia St.	41	F
Charles Clark	5252 Poplar St.	48	M
Harriet Evans	5353 Chestnut St.	30	F
Benjamin Foster	5454 Walnut St.	55	M
Julia Galt	5555 Elm St.	33	F
Samuel Harris	5656 Oak St.	50	M
Emily Hunt	5757 Pine St.	29	F
David Ives	5858 Cedar St.	61	M
Abigail Jacob	5959 Birch St.	35	F
John Kelly	6060 Spruce St.	44	M
Elizabeth King	6161 Willow St.	32	F
Thomas Lee	6262 Ash St.	52	M
Rebecca Scott	6363 Hickory St.	37	F
George Adams	6464 Sycamore St.	54	M
Frances Baker	6565 Magnolia St.	42	F
Charles Clark	6666 Poplar St.	49	M
Harriet Evans	6767 Chestnut St.	31	F
Benjamin Foster	6868 Walnut St.	56	M
Julia Galt	6969 Elm St.	34	F
Samuel Harris	7070 Oak St.	51	M
Emily Hunt	7171 Pine St.	30	F
David Ives	7272 Cedar St.	62	M
Abigail Jacob	7373 Birch St.	36	F
John Kelly	7474 Spruce St.	45	M
Elizabeth King	7575 Willow St.	33	F
Thomas Lee	7676 Ash St.	53	M
Rebecca Scott	7777 Hickory St.	38	F
George Adams	7878 Sycamore St.	55	M
Frances Baker	7979 Magnolia St.	43	F
Charles Clark	8080 Poplar St.	50	M
Harriet Evans	8181 Chestnut St.	32	F
Benjamin Foster	8282 Walnut St.	57	M
Julia Galt	8383 Elm St.	35	F
Samuel Harris	8484 Oak St.	52	M
Emily Hunt	8585 Pine St.	31	F
David Ives	8686 Cedar St.	63	M
Abigail Jacob	8787 Birch St.	37	F
John Kelly	8888 Spruce St.	46	M
Elizabeth King	8989 Willow St.	34	F
Thomas Lee	9090 Ash St.	54	M
Rebecca Scott	9191 Hickory St.	39	F
George Adams	9292 Sycamore St.	56	M
Frances Baker	9393 Magnolia St.	44	F
Charles Clark	9494 Poplar St.	51	M
Harriet Evans	9595 Chestnut St.	33	F
Benjamin Foster	9696 Walnut St.	58	M
Julia Galt	9797 Elm St.	36	F
Samuel Harris	9898 Oak St.	53	M
Emily Hunt	9999 Pine St.	32	F

The above list is a complete list of the
 names of the persons who
 have been admitted to the
 membership of the Society
 since the last meeting.

Attest
 Secretary

Überweisung von: **Bank an Bank-Aufgabe** Für Vermerk der Bank
22 Silavis N1-391

DEUTSCHE BANK
UND
DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT
Beleg für die Empfänger-Bank

Wert RM 20.000.- - 49

Reichsmark (in Worten) zwanzigtausend

Überweisungsempfänger
Nationale Treuhand X

An
Delbrück, Schickler & Co.,
Berlin W. 8

wegen
"Maschinenindustrie"

auftrag
Treu- Direktor Karl Lange
handkonto Berlin W. 35, Tiergartenstr. 35

W 1200211

Berlin, den 3. März 1933
DEUTSCHE BANK UND DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT
Depotkassen 11, Berlin W. 8, Kurfürstendamm 115

W 1200211 II

Gewährte

Für Überweisung der Deutschen Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft
wurden Ihrem Konto gutgeschrieben

Wert RM 20.000.-

Reichsmark (in Worten) zwanzigtausend

An Waren- u. Firma
Nationale Treuhand

Kontoführende Stelle
Delbrück, Schickler & Co.,
Berlin W. 8

wegen
"Maschinenindustrie"

auftrag
Treu- Direktor Karl Lange
handkonto Berlin W. 35, Tiergartenstr. 35

den
Hochachtungsvoll (3. März)

Für die Überweisung der Deutschen Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft
wurden Ihrem Konto gutgeschrieben

Wert RM 20.000.-

Reichsmark (in Worten) zwanzigtausend

An Waren- u. Firma
Nationale Treuhand

Kontoführende Stelle
Delbrück, Schickler & Co.,
Berlin W. 8

wegen
"Maschinenindustrie"

auftrag
Treu- Direktor Karl Lange
handkonto Berlin W. 35, Tiergartenstr. 35

den
Hochachtungsvoll (3. März)

ALLGEMEINE ELEKTRICITÄTS-GESELLSCHAFT
FINANZVERWALTUNG

REDUW NW 43

11

STERN-DRUCKER & CO.

NI-3471

- 55 -
L. H. 1933

Herrn
Nationalen Freibank *Reichsbankpräsident v. D. Dr. Schacht*

2. 11.

Berlin

Sehr geehrte Herr Reichsbankpräsident v. D. Dr. Schacht
zu Berlin
Ich habe die Ehre, Ihnen zu schreiben
in Bezug auf die von mir am 1. d. M. 1933
eingereichte Petition über die
Wahrung der Rechte der
Bankkunden.

400.000 - 1.000.000
200.000 - 1.000.000

RECHTSANWALT

Herrn

STERN-DRUCKER & CO.

NI-3471

- 56 -

L. H. 1933

Herrn
Nationalen Freibank *Reichsbankpräsident v. D. Dr. Schacht*

Berlin

Sehr geehrte Herr Reichsbankpräsident v. D. Dr. Schacht
zu Berlin
Ich habe die Ehre, Ihnen zu schreiben
in Bezug auf die von mir am 1. d. M. 1933
eingereichte Petition über die
Wahrung der Rechte der
Bankkunden.

1.000.000

RECHTSANWALT

Herrn

Überweisung von:
DEUTSCHE BANK
UND
DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT

Bank an Bank-Aufgabe
Beleg für die Empfänger-Bank

22.10.1935

Wert RM 30.000.-

Reichsmark
(10 Mark)

Dreissigtausend

Überweisungsempfänger

Nationale Treuhand

An

Delbrück, Schickler & Co.,
Berlin .8

wegen

auftrag

Treu-

Konto

Direktor Karl Lange
Berlin .8, Tiergartenstr. 35

100002370

Berlin, den 2. März 1935

DEUTSCHE BANK UND DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT
Opernstrasse 15, Berlin W 15, Kassenstrasse 10

Reichsmark
(10 Mark)

Für Überweisung der Deutschen Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft
wurden Ihrem Konto gutgeschrieben

Gutschrift

22.10.1935

Wert RM 30.000.-

Reichsmark
(10 Mark)

Dreissigtausend

An Herrsch-Jena

Nationale Treuhand

Kontoführende Stelle

Delbrück, Schickler & Co.,
Berlin .8

wegen

auftrag

Treu-

Konto

Direktor Karl Lange
Berlin .8, Tiergartenstr. 35

den
Hochachtungsvoll

(2. März)



Der
Herrn Bibliothekar.

Berlin.

Ich habe von Herrn. Nationalbibliothekar
Herrn.

1. Die Bibliothek (Nationalbibliothek)
sowie die Hypothek und die
Bibliothek. Die Bibliothek
besteht aus der Nationalbibliothek
und der Hypothek.

2. Die Bibliothek (Nationalbibliothek)
besteht aus der Nationalbibliothek
und der Hypothek.

57-
gekauft

Kaufvertrag

Der Herr

20

R. M. 43. - 60

Delegat Interkommunikation

g. L. - Sch.

2. Mai 1933

Herren - 61-

Delbrück Schickler & Co.

bitte ^{ich} ^{überweisen} ^{zu zahlen}
 wir ^{senden}

Rechnung Ferret Jang

auf Veranlassung

Glück
 2. Mai 1933
 RM 400.000

an Bayern Hyp. & Kassenbank
München
Königsplatz, Bismarckstr.

Berlin, den 2. Mai 33

Geit.

Form Nr. 50
 5422

NI-391

-62-

Josef Jung

Bay. Hyp. u. Wechsel Bank.
München

Für den Barrenst.

400.000.-

NI-391

-63-

2. März 1933

An

die Bayerische Hypothek- u. Wechselbank
München

München

Als ich meiner Stammscheine 400.000.-
durch die Bayerische Hypothek- u. Wechselbank
Bay. 400.000.- u. Friedrichsstraße 100 München
die für die Abrechnung der Stammscheine
verwendet wurden.

Meine Stammscheine haben eine Summe von 400.000.-
Bay. 400.000.-

Friedrichsstraße 100
München

Einzahlung

Hansen, Birkbeck, Schuller & Co. Ltd. 100

RM. 125-000

RM

For Reprints:

Abraham Lincoln

and the following:

Engelhardt von

Baroness Lynd

1: March 1970

[illegible]

IG. FARBENINDUSTRIE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Konto

DR. HANS HENNINGSEN & CO.,

100 7 2 0 0 0

Konto-Nr. 88715



X

an

an Herrn Dr.

Konto-Nr. 88715

FRANKFURT (MAIN) 20

27. Sept. 33.

Vor allem ist zu bemerken, dass wir die
 DRESDNER BANK in FRANKFURT a. M., beauftragt
 haben, Ihnen dieses Vermögen

RM 400.000,-

zu versenden, die Sie an Herrn Dr. H.

* NATIONAL-DEUTSCH-

Bankenvereinigung

Dr. H. H. H.

IG. FARBENINDUSTRIE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

H. H. H. *H. H. H.*

H. H. H.

27. Februar 1953

Kenn

Nationalstandard Reichsanzeigeramt a. D. Dr. Schmidt

Beilage

Vergleichung Telefonaten für distellen Telegramme
in einem Fern- u. D. System

Stellen	25.000
St.	40.000

Dr. Schmidt & Co.

27. Februar 1953

Kenn

Nationalstandard Reichsanzeigeramt a. D. Dr. Schmidt

Beilage

Vergleichung Telefonaten für distellen Telegramme
in einem Fern- u. D. System
Stellen 25.000 - 8.500
St. 40.000 - 17.000

Dr. Schmidt & Co.

0555

Überweisung von:
KONTOKorrent-Konto
DEUTSCHE BANK
UND
DISCOUNT-GESellschaft

Bank an Bank-Aufgabe
Soll an den Empfänger

24. Februar 1935
Wilavie

Wert RM 35.000.—

Rechnung
an
National-Treuhand-Gesellschaft

Überweisungsbefugter
National-Treuhand-Gesellschaft

An
Delbrück, Schickler & Co.,
Berlin W.8., Mauerstrasse 61/65

gegen

Auftrag
Telefonen Gesellschaft für drahtlose Telegraphie
m.b.H., Berlin SW.11., Hallesches Ufer 12/13.

Berlin, den 27. Febr. 1935
DEUTSCHE BANK UND DISCOUNT-GESellschaft
Hauptkassier C. Bode, P. B. Bode, H. Bode, H. Bode

Gutschrift

Für Überweisung der Deutschen Bank und Discount-Gesellschaft
an den Bank-Konto gutschreiben

24. Februar 1935
Wilavie

Wert RM 35.000.—

Rechnung
an
National-Treuhand-Gesellschaft

An Hentze, Firma
National-Treuhand-Gesellschaft

Kontoführende Stelle
Delbrück, Schickler & Co.,
Berlin W.8., Mauerstrasse 61/65

gegen

Auftrag
Telefonen Gesellschaft für drahtlose Telegraphie
m.b.H., Berlin SW.11., Hallesches Ufer 12/13.

den
Hochachtungsvoll

(27. Febr. 35)

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Berlin W 81 Rn.
Rechen-Formen 3433

Berlin, den 27. Februar 1933.

Vertriebsabteilung

SEKRETARIAT

Downloaded from <http://ajphaphysocpharm.sagepub.com>

Harren Delbrück, Schickler & Co.,

H. L. E. F.

Wir helfen Ihnen ergebend mit / das wir im Auftrage der
Geschäftsleitung der Ozean G.m.b.H. Handels- und Seefahrtsgesellschaft, hier, Ihnen
heute

2. $\frac{1}{2} \leq \alpha_1 \leq 1$

Sagen Sie das Stillschweigen haben, welchen Betrag Sie zu Gunsten der Union "Nationale Bewegung" versprochen sollten.

Beobachtungswert

$$I_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\text{eff}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dr} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dr} \frac{d^2 \rho}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dr} \frac{d^3 \rho}{dr^3} \right) dr$$

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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George Francis Tolstoy

If you go to
Hill

See you again

George Francis Tolstoy

-7-

143

1875
Gailage Franz Tolstoy - handwriting

If have 89-0 the
then

George Thompson
Nov 2nd 1846

0557

NI-391
- 20 -

DELBROCK SCHICKLER & CO.
Kassier: Carl Schickler
Hauptkassier: Carl Schickler
Kassier: Carl Schickler

MERLIN W. & Son 15. Februar 1932
Bismarckstr. 10-11

Herrn
Landesbankdirektor a. D. Dr. Heusch
Berlin

Wir danken Ihnen für Ihren Brief vom
17. Februar 1932, in dem Sie die Bitte um
Ermäßigung der Zinsen für die
Kreditlinie von 100.000 Reichsmark
für die Dauer von 12 Monaten
stellen.

Art der Forderung	in Reichsmark	in Prozent	in Reichsmark
Kreditlinie von 100.000 Reichsmark	100.000	12	12.000
Kreditlinie von 50.000 Reichsmark	50.000	12	6.000

Reschachtungsvoll
DELBROCK SCHICKLER & CO.
Carl Schickler

Überweisung von: **DEUTSCHE BANK UND DISCOUNT-GESELLSCHAFT**

Bank an Bank-Aufgabe N/1-351

Beleg für die Empfänger-Bank

Wert 25.231 RM 200.000,--

Platz Platz Berlin

Reichsmark (in Worten) zweihunderttausend

Überweisungsempfänger

Konto: *** Nationale Treuhand ***

An

Bankhaus Delbrück Schickler & Co., Berlin, W. 66.

wegen

Auftraggeber

auftrags

Staats.A.

Herrn Direktor A. Steinske,
Sep. Konto der Braunkohlen- u. Brikett-Industrie
A.O., B u b i a g . Berlin W. 9.

DL 00580

Berlin, den 25.2.33

DEUTSCHE BANK UND DISCOUNT-GESELLSCHAFT
 Hauptstelle Abteilung A, Berlin W 6, Mauerstraße 26/27

d K 100 A II

Gutschrift

Für Überweisung der Deutschen Bank und Discount-Gesellschaft

Wert 200.000,-- RM

Platz Platz Berlin

Reichsmark (in Worten) zweihunderttausend

An Herr(n)-Firma

Konto: *** Nationale Treuhand ***

Kontoführende Stelle

Bankhaus Delbrück Schickler & Co., Berlin, W. 66.

wegen

Auftraggeber

auftrags

Staats.A.

Herrn Direktor A. Steinske,
Sep. Konto der Braunkohlen- u. Brikett-Industrie
A.O., B u b i a g . Berlin W. 9.

den 25.2.33.

Hochachtungsvoll

Direktor Steinke

Berlin W.9, den 24. Februar 1933. - 82-
Potsdamerstr. 14.

Bankhaus Delbrück, Schickler & Co.

Berlin W.8.
Mauerstr. 61-65v

Die Deutsche Bank und Diskonto-Gesellschaft, Stadtzentrale B
Berlin überweist Ihnen am 25. d. Mts. in meinem Auftrage RM 200 000,-
zu Gunsten des Kontos "Nationale Treuhand".

Ich bitte um gleichlautende Gutschrift.

Hochachtungsvoll

Herrn Schneise
Zurück an Postbüro

Commerz- und Privat-Bank

Kapital 80 Millionen RM
Reserven 50 Millionen RM

Filiale Duisburg

WIRTSCHAFTS-UND KONTOK
Postfach 10000, Duisburg, W. 1
Telefon: 10000, 10001, 10002
FAX: 10003
15. Oktober 1933
17. Februar 1933

Duisburg, den
24. Februar 1933

24. Februar 1933

An das

Bankhaus Delbrück, Schickler & Co.

Berlin W.8

Durch unsere Berliner Zentrale lassen wir Ihnen
morgen

RM. 50.000,-

vergüten. Wir bitten diesen Betrag im Auftrage der D e m a g A.-G.,
Duisburg zu Gunsten des Kontos "Nationale Treuhand-Maschinenbau"
zu verwenden.

Hochachtungsvoll

Commerz- und Privat-Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
Filiale Duisburg

Herrn Schneise

0 5 6 0

Bank an Bank-Aufgabe

Beleg für Empfänger-Bank

Umschlag der
Commerz- und Privat-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Leipzig

Einlösung 147

Unterweisung-Weg
Eilbrief 84

Wert RM = 50.00.-

Schwarz
in Worten Einzigtausend

Überweisungs-Empfänger
National - Treuhänder - Maschinenbau

Nachweisung - Fink - Depositenbank

An
Delbrück, Schickler & Co., Berlin

Auftrag
Deutsche Aktiengesellschaft, Delitzsch

(25.2.) (24.2.)

Datum Nummer 65635.

Stempel und Unterschrift des Auftraggebers

[illegible]

0562

NI-341
-87-

Einzahlung

Herrn Delbrück, Schickler & Co. zahle ich
 RM. 150.000,-
 in Worten: Hundertfünfzigtausend
 für Rechnung: Nationale Fremdbank
 auf Veranlassung: *[Signature]*

Berlin, den 24. Febr. 1933.

NI-341
-54-

UNTERSCHAFPRÄSIDENT P.D.
 DR. HJALMAR SCHACHT

BERLIN SWITZ. DEN 27. Febr. 33.

X

Herrn Delbrück, Schickler & Co.
 Berlin.

Herr Rudolf Hess, z. H. Herrn. Hotel Kaiserhof
 wird morgen bei Ihnen ein Konto eröffnen (sog.
 Kündbar). Sie wollen per dem Konto, Nationale
 Fremdbank RM. 100.000,- (einhunderttausend)
 auf das Konto bei Herrn Hess übertragen. Herr
 Hess wird sie folgt schicken:

[Signature]
 Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung
 Hjalmar Schacht

0 5 6 3

Überweisung von:
DEUTSCHE BANK
Konto-Nr. 123456789
an:
Kontokorrent
Konto-Nr. 987654321

Bank an Bank Aufgabe
Konto der Empfänger Bank
23.6 RM
200.000,-

Überweisungsbetrag: 200.000,-

Bezeichnung des Empfängers:
Nationals Treuhand-Gesellschaft
Konto-Nr.:
An: Hellbrecht, Schickler & Co., Berlin W 8, Unterstr. 52/53
Konto-Nr.:
Betreff: Zahlung für die verfallenen Interessen, Kasse

Deutsche Bank und Diskont-Gesellschaft
Filiale Bonn, Kasse

23.6 RM
200.000,-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above matter.

Very respectfully,
 J. H. [Signature]

Berlin, den 6. März 1893.

X - 92

Herrn Dr. med. K. D.

Berlin, N.O.

Amsterd., 61-65

Ich habe die Ehre, Sie zu beglückwünschen mit der Mitteilung, dass ich die Ehre habe, Sie zu kennen, dass Sie sich für die Sache der Wissenschaft interessieren.

Herrn Dr. med. K. D.

Ich habe die Ehre, Sie zu beglückwünschen mit der Mitteilung, dass Sie sich für die Sache der Wissenschaft interessieren.

Ich habe die Ehre, Sie zu beglückwünschen mit der Mitteilung, dass Sie sich für die Sache der Wissenschaft interessieren.

Herrn Dr. med. K. D.

Herrn Dr. med. K. D.

Ich habe die Ehre, Sie zu beglückwünschen mit der Mitteilung, dass Sie sich für die Sache der Wissenschaft interessieren.

Respektvoll

Herrn Dr. med. K. D.

Herrn Dr. med. K. D.

Walter Meisch

Datum:

Art. 1. K. 100 Form 30

Berlin, den 24. Febr. 193 J.

11-391

- 94 -

An

Delbrück Schickler & Co.

Berlin W 8

Mauerstraße 61-65

Fassung K. 100

Juli 1933

Der Abdruck Ihrer allgemeinen Geschäftsbedingungen - Fassung K.100 -
ist mir
uns zugegangen.

Walter Meisch

22. Februar 1933.

Herrn

Reichsbankpräsident a. D.

Hr. Hjalmar Schacht

Berlin-Charlottenburg, Potsdamer Str. 11.

Vir bestätigen das Empfang Ihres sehr gewissenhaftigen Schreibens, demzufolge wir Ihnen in unserer Bank ein Konto (Tagg, Gold) unter der Bezeichnung "Deutsche Wirtschaft" eröffnen.

Vir bitten Sie, die Summe auf das Konto und die Summe der Zinsen auf das Konto zu zahlen. Die Summe der Zinsen wird auf das Konto der Zinsen der Deutschen Wirtschaft eingezahlt.

Sehr verehrungsvoll mit dem besten Gruß

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht

Unter anderem auf die heftige fachliche Be-
wertung - es lagel sich geuerien Herrn Tolrock bitte ich
die 1934 - Eröffnung eines Kontos (inkl. Geld) unt. y der
Bezeichnung "Nationals Leuener", Ueber die Geraere, die
auf dem Konto - stehen, werde ich mit der gleichen Unter-
schrift wie untenstehen verfahren.

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd

Spilena thalictri

F.d. Telephonate erreichen sich unter New-York-Nummern 1011
Telegraph und Briefe unter Berlin-Nummern West, Deutsch-
-in Straß 1b.



(Seite 18 des Originals)

Nationale Troubad

Reichsbankpräsident Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Berlin Zehlendorf

3

Febr.	23.	(Dedibk) Verein fuer die berg- baulichen Interessen, Essen	Febr. 23.	200.000.--	
	24.	Uebortrag auf Konto Rudolf Heas z.Zt. Berlin	24.	100.000.--	*
	24.	Karl Hermann	25.	150.000.--	*
		Automobil -Ausstellung Berlin	25.	100.000.--	*
	25.	Direktor L. Spindler	27.	200.000.--	*
	25.	Damag Aktiengesellschaft Duis- burg	27.	50.000.--	*
	27.	Telefunken Ges.f.drahtlose Telegr. Bln.	28.	35.000.--	*
		Ossam G.m.b.H., Berlin	28.	40.000.--	*
	27.	Bayer.Hypo.& Wochs. Bk. Dep. Kasse Muenchen 100.000.-- Kraeffingerstr. zu Gunsten Verlag Franz Baer, Muehl, Muenchen			
	27.	Uebertr.a.Konto Rudolf Heas z.Zt. Bln.	27.	100.000.--	
	28.	I.G. Farben Industrie AG. Frankfurt/Main	Maerz	1. 400.000.--	
	28.	Telegr. Giroeassen f. Giro- ueberw. Muenchen	8.-- Febr.	28.	
Maerz	1.	Ihre Einzahlung	Maerz	2. 125.000.--	
	2.	telegr. Giroueberw. a. Bayerische Hypotheken u. Wechselbank Muenchen, Zweigstelle Baererstrasse f.d.Konto Josef Jung		400.000.-- Maerz 2.	

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(Seite 18 des Originals)

telegr. Ueberweisungsgebühren	23.--	März 2.	
Guth-Uebertrag a. Herrn Rudolf Hess	300.000.--	"	1.
März 2. Verguetg. von Direktor Karl Lange, Berlin		"	3. 30.000.--
" 3. a. Dir. Karl Lange v. Maschinen-industrie		"	4. 20.000.--
d. Verein f. d. bergbaulichen Interessen, Essen		"	4. 100.000.--
a. Karl Kottmann, Bln. Dessoerstr. 20/9		"	4. 150.000.--
a. Allgem. Electr. Ges. Bln.		"	4. 60.000.--
7. a. Generaldir. Dr. F. Springer aus Dortmund		"	8. 36.000.--
8. Reichsb. & Girobank v. Bay. Hypo u. Wechs. Bk. 100.000.--		"	8.
11. Zweigstelle Kaufingerstrasse		"	8.
März 8. Bayer. Hypo & Wechs. Bk. München			
Zweigstelle Baarstrasse 100.000.--		"	8.
Uebertrag v. Rudolf Hess	250.000.--	"	7.
10. Accumulatorenfabrik AG. Bln.		"	11. 25.000.--
13. Verein f. d. bergbaulichen Interessen, Essen		"	14. 300.000.--
14. Verguetg. v. Rudolf Hess	200.000.--	"	14.
29. a. d.	200.000.--	"	29.
April 4. Compta- & Privatbk. Dep. Kasse N. Berlin J 9 Potsdamerstr. 1 f. Sonderkonto S 29	99.000.--	April 4.	
5. Zinsen d. Staffel 1 S.		"	5. 404.50

143

ATBUNG AUS DOCUMENT No. 11-391
CONTINUED

(Seite 19 des Originals)

April 5. Fernsprechgebühren	1.-- April 5.
Porto	2.50 " 5.
<u>Saldo</u>	<u>72.370.-- " 5.</u>
	2.021.404.50 2.021.404.50
<u>Saldo Vortrag</u>	April 5. 72.370.--

Irrtum vorbehalten

Berlin, den 5. April 1933
Delbrück Schickler & Co.

pps. ges. Buch pps. Fetten

Delbrueck Schickler & Co.
Telegraph: Delbrueckbank
Berlin
Fernsprecher:
Ortsverkehr: A 1 Jaeger 0038
Fernverkehr:)

Berlin 18, den 12. April 1933
Mauerstrasse 61-65

(Seite 67 des Originals)

Herrn

Reichsbankpräsidenten a.D. Dr.H. Schacht

Berlin

Nationale Treuhand

Wir bestätigen den Eingang Ihrer Beschrift von
Wir bitten Sie, folgende Buchungen gleichlautend mit uns vor-
zunehmen:

Wir buchen:	In Ihr Soll RM	Wert	In Ihr Haben RM
Fuer Vergütung von IG. Farben-Industrie AG. Frankfurt/M. Telegr. Giro- spesen f. telegr. Giro- Überweisung nach München	8.--	1. März 28. Febr.	400.000.--

Hochachtungsvoll

Delbrueck Schickler & Co.

M.

ppa. ges. Huck(?) ppa. ges. Natjen

Delbrueck Schickler & Co.
Telegraphen: Delbrueckbank
Berlin
Fernsprecher:
Ortsverkehr: A 1 Jaeger 0038
Fernverkehr:)

Berlin 7 8, den 12. April 1933
Linienstrasse 61-65

(Seits 67 des Originals)

Herrn

Reichsbankpräsidenten a.D. Dr. H. Schacht

Berlin

Nationale Treuhand

Wir bestätigen den Eingang Ihrer Beschrift von
Wir bitten Sie, folgende Bestungen gleichlautend mit uns vor-
zunehmen:

Wir buchen:	In Ihr Soll RM	Dart	In Ihr Haben RM
Für Vergütung von IG. Farben-Industrie AG. Frankfurt/M. Telogr. Giro- sponsen f. Telogr. Giro- Ueberweisung nach Hueschen	8.--	1. März 28. Febr.	400.000.--

Hochachtungsvoll

Delbrueck Schickler & Co.

M.

pps. gen. Huck(?) pps. gen. Wetjen

125

(Seite 7e des Originals)

I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Bankabteilung

Postanschrift: I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft Bankabteilung
Frankfurt/Main 20, Grödenburgplatz

Drehtext: IgoFarben Frankfurt/Main

Fernruf: Ortsvorwahl: Sachnummer: 280 27
Fernvorwahl: Sammelnummer: 555 49

Geschäftszeit: 8 - 17 Uhr
Sonntag 8 - 13 1/2 Uhr

Konten: Reichsbank-Giro-Konto Frankfurt (Main)
Postscheck-Konto 241 Frankfurt (Main)

Firma

Deibrock Schickler & Co.,

B e r l i n 7, 8. 28 Chronostempel FEHR

1933

Mauerstr. 63/65.

Ihre Zeichen Ihre Nachricht vom Unsere Zeichen Frankfurt/Main
(Bei Antwort 20. des 27. Febr.
anzugeben) 33.
D./Goo.

Betreff:

Vir teilen Ihnen hierdurch mit, dass wir die DEUTSCHE BANK
in FRANKFURT/ M., FRANKFURT A/M., beauftragt haben, Ihnen morgen
vermittelt

RM 100.000.--

zu vergüten, die Sie zu Gunsten des Kontos

" NATIONALE TREASURY "
verwenden wollen.

dch. Beiboten.

Hochachtungsvoll
I.G. FARBENINDUSTRIE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
gez. Unterschrift gez. Unterschrift

" A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY "

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-9784

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 57

Doc. No. NI-9784 EXHIBIT No. 57 9/2/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 27 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schnyders, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

9

(typewritten
(photostated
(micrographed
(reproduction
pages and entitled

NI-9784, Cover letter by US Archivist, Selon
Buck with documents of the investigation by US Senate
dated July 47, and 3 is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as ~~(the original)~~ of a document found
(a true copy
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

US Senate records

Rolf C Schnyders

No. 24
WE 223
NI 178
-1-

United States of America



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

I Certify That the annexed copy, or each of the specified number of copies, of each document listed below is a true copy of a document in the official custody of the Archivist of the United States.

Exhibit No. 1093 accompanying Part 12 of hearings of December 12, 1936, before the Special U. S. Senate Committee investigating the Munitions Industry.

This document is from the records of the United States Senate.

Witness my hand and the Seal of the United States, at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of July, 1962.

Solon H. Pruss
Archivist of the United States

W. Neil Franklin
Chief, General Reference Division



N-2 84

6 - 2 -

(so)

Exhibit No.

#1524 [35]

I. G. Meetings

C. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Company
Wilmington, Delaware

London Office

ALL YC, W. C. B.

Letter No. 1097

July 17, 1933

F. S. B.

E. K. B. C.

MR. VANDER H. SWIFT, DIRECTOR
FOREIGN RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

CONFERENCE IN GERMANY WITH MR. J. L. A. CRANE,
VICE PRESIDENT, JULY 9 to 14, 1933, INCLUSIVE.

I am including in the following our graphs
results of Mr. Crane's and the writer's conversations during
trip to Germany July 9 to 14, inclusive. I am not writing
separately to the respective departments, but am enclosing
two extra copies of this report, Mr. Crane already having
received a copy here in the office.

PROF. DR. CARL BOSCH, HEIDELBERG, JULY 10

Messrs. Crane and Tving met with Prof. Dr.
Carl Bosch at his home in Heidelberg on Monday afternoon,
July 10. We found Professor Bosch looking extremely well
considering his long period of sickness.

Mr. Crane explained that he was on a trip
to Europe to renew old friendships, this being the first trip
to Germany in six years. There followed a general discussion
of the economic situation in Germany and in the United States,
and Prof. Bosch confirmed our opinion that times in Germany
at present are very difficult, and for industry the last few
weeks have been especially difficult. There is the revolution
of 1918 consisted of the middle and upper classes against the
lower, the present revolution consists of the lower and middle
classes against the upper class and industry. Just now it
is a question of Fascism and Bolshevism, and industry must
support the present government to prevent further chaos. In
the beginning, Hitler did not consult industrial leaders, but
in recent weeks he has shown his stability by curbing the more
extreme element of the Party and bringing the industrial leaders
into consultation with him. Dr. Bosch has been in Berlin in
direct contact with the government, and in fact spends prac-
tically all of his time between his dwelling in Heidelberg and
the Government Offices in Berlin, thus leaving little, if any,
time for the affairs of the I. G. Farbenindustrie.

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I. G. MEETINGS

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Dr. Bosch is quite a relief in an employment situation with the working of work similar to the one which has been lost in factories. The unemployment situation in Germany, as from a high of about 7,000,000, has been reduced to about 4,800,000 to 5,000,000.

The export business is improving, although the export business has been badly hit. According to Dr. Bosch, the export business of the country, the total export is 40%, but I.G. normally exports about 20%.

Dr. Bosch then told us of the I.G. phenomenon of the I.G. for oil from coal. Up to the present, they have been manufacturing 30,000 tons per annum of gasoline from coal. But they have succeeded in manufacturing gasoline direct from brown coal, and are at present operating at the rate of 30,000 tons per year from tar and 30,000 tons from brown coal. They are endeavoring to increase the production of gasoline to 400,000 tons of gasoline per year. He stated that all of the increase will be manufactured from brown coal, and the output will therefore be divided 30,000 tons per year from tar and 30,000 tons per year from brown coal.

Dr. Bosch replied to Prof. Bosch the scientific cooperation which he enjoys with I.G.I., and in this Prof. Bosch is much interested. He asked regarding collaboration in research work, saying that, in his opinion, there must be competition in research. Dr. Bosch explained that even in the scientific world we have competition between different departments on research work, but that collaboration between the two groups has eliminated unnecessary duplication. Prof. Bosch indicated approval of the idea of collaboration in research.

Prof. Bosch stated that he wanted to retire from active participation in industry and to devote his time to his scientific hobbies. When asked who would head up the I.G. Farbenwerke, he replied Dr. Krauch, Dr. Ter Meer, and Dr. Bajewski, and indicated that Dr. Gaus was due to retire.

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After our conversation, Prof. Bosch took us on a tour of his laboratories, during which he showed us also his excellent crystal collection -- one of the best in Germany -- and his collection of beetles and butterflies.

Mr. Crane explained that Grasselli had produced quantities of indium metal, and Professor Bosch asked for a sample of a few grams. (Will you kindly arrange for transmittal of a representative quantity direct to Prof. Bosch?)

I.G. FARBEINDUSTRIE INVESTMENT

On Monday, July 11, we met in Dr. Schmitz' office at the Deutsche Laender Bank, Berlin. Present also were Dr. Krauch of I.G. Farbenindustrie and Mr. Akers of INELCO. Mr. Crane explained to Dr. Schmitz the situation regarding our investments in I.G. Bonds and Shares and our desire to convert the entire investment either to cash, if that were possible, or to shares in the Swiss company or the American I.G., giving as the reason that the Dollar is now off and Marks will buy more Dollars than at the former rate. Mr. Crane said he felt that our investment in I.G. Farbenindustrie was so small as to be relatively unimportant to I.G. Farbenindustrie. Furthermore, the growth of Nationalism in different countries would indicate that in these small investments it would be a better plan to sell the interest.

Dr. Schmitz emphasized the fact that I.G. does not control the I.G. Chemie-Basle, which is strictly a Swiss company governed by a Swiss Board of Directors. He also impressed upon us the wisdom of his action several years ago in setting up the I.G. Chemie-Basle, as the trend of recent events shows that his plans were well founded. I.G. Chemie-Basle, according to Dr. Schmitz, is set up to control practically all investments of I.G. Farbenindustrie outside of Germany, and I.G., Germany, does not own one share. We presume that a dummy Swiss director holds the I.G. interest in this company. It was Dr. Schmitz' opinion that it would be quite impossible to convince the Board of I.G. Chemie-Basle to transfer our German holdings in return for shares in the Swiss company or in the American company, and neither the Swiss directors nor the directors of the American I.G. would consent. In speaking with Mr. Mitchell of I.G.I. later, he said very definitely that Dr. Schmitz' analysis of the situation is untrue.

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Dr. Schmitz agreed to determine if we can sell in Switzerland our German Bonds and Shares and buy I.G. Chemie-Basle Shares in Switzerland. However, as the Bonds are quoted in Switzerland at about 70% as against 118% in Germany (which difference accounts for the sperrmarks transaction of 40 to 50%), it is not likely that the exchange will be attractive.

Dr. Schmitz stated that he wanted to keep us as investors in the German company and felt that it was only feasible to sell the Bonds in Germany and to buy I.G. Shares in Germany, which, according to the regulations, would be blocked for five years. He promised to advise us further on this point, but at the same time agreed to assist us in carrying through the transaction within Germany upon our request.

In discussing the question later at lunch, Dr. Schmitz told Mr. Crane that it might be possible to convert our I.G. holdings to I.G. Chemie-Basle, providing we could take the revenue therefrom in the form of blocked Marks. This scheme is unattractive, as the I.G. Chemie-Basle shares would not be salable with the dividend restriction.

Present at the luncheon, in addition to Mr. Crane and the writer, were:

Dr. Schmitz,
Mr. Akers,
Dr. Jacobl, Commercial Director, Nitrogen Dept.,
I.G.
Mr. C. Ger, Director, Stickstoff-Synthese,
Dr. Krauch, Director, Nitrogen Dept., I.G.
Dr. Mueller, Manager of Oppau,
Mr. F. Frenschhorst, Asst. Manager of Oppau,
and
Mr. Schneider, Manager of Merzbachburg.

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Following the luncheon, we met in Dr. Krauch's office with Mr. Akers, Dr. Mueller, and Mr. Pfannenhorst to discuss Hydrogen and Nitrogen cooperation. In principle, the representatives of the I.G. agree that a technical exchange of Nitrogen is desirable, but they would prefer to discuss the situation further with their commercial people, who at the moment do not see how the two companies could continue to compete in neutral markets. While agreeing in principle, I.G. Farbenindustrie cannot reduce the contract to written form because of the present chaos in the government and the suspicion which would follow an international co-operative movement of this kind. The government men in high place are being changed daily, which also makes it difficult to discuss the situation. Dr. Krauch also confirmed that Dr. Bosch is in constant touch with the government and believes that in the end some thing will prevail.

MEETING WITH KORSEBOM JULY 11

At 3.30 we met with Dr. Herckemeyer, Dr. Bie, Dr. Horner, and Dr. Weltzien, at Kokenwerke's office, when the economic situations in Germany and the United States were discussed. Later, Mr. Crane visited Spindlersfeld in company with Dr. Horner, and in the evening we dined with Dr. Weil, Dr. Horner, and Dr. Weltzien before taking the train for Frankfurt.

MEETING WITH SCHULDEKNECHT JULY 1947

Having learned by telephone from Berlin that Dr. Busemann was leaving early on Wednesday morning for holiday, we called upon him at 9 o'clock at the Scheideanstalt offices in Frankfurt. Respective affairs in the two companies were discussed, and Dr. Busemann touched upon the proposed du Pont-Scheideanstalt Agreement. He also referred to the proposal to curtail or eliminate the Downs Process royalties and referred to the history of the development of this situation and the different events with Dr. Carveth.

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Later we saw Mr. Schlosser, who confirmed the feeling of uneasiness with respect to the Downes process. Mr. Schlosser stated that Mr. Berwind would be returning to Frankfurt from New York in a few days following his discussions in the U.S.A. with the R. and H. Chemicals Department and would no doubt have some comment with respect to our intentions on the Downes agreement.

MEETING WITH I.G. FARBENINDUSTRIE JULY 12

At 10 o'clock we called at the main offices of I.G. Farbenindustrie and spent some time with Dr. von Schnitzler and Dr. ter Meer, and were later joined at luncheon by Mr. Weber-Andreas. Mr. Crane related the trend of developments in the United States and emphasized the fact that a strong feeling of nationalism pervades our country today. The German gentlemen discussed the political situation in Germany, with particular reference to the positive position of the government against the Jews. They also explained how Herr Krupp had developed a scheme whereby industry could contribute to the Party Organization funds, and in fact every industry is called upon to pay 1% of the annual wage and salary roll to the Nazi Organization. For the I.G. Farbenindustrie, the annual amount is about RM. 1,000,000, which would indicate a combined annual wage and salary payment of the I.G. Farbenindustrie of RM. 200,000,000, or \$50,000,000 at par. It was learned that the employees of I.G. total 66,000, exclusive of mine workers and those in affiliated companies.

During the course of the morning, I took occasion to consult with Dr. ter Meer the functions of Dr. W. F. Zimmerli, attached to the London Office, and received a very favorable reaction from Dr. ter Meer, who has already met Dr. Zimmerli personally. It was Dr. ter Meer's expressed idea that the I.G. and I.G. Farbenindustrie should collaborate closely on research and development ideas, and he would be glad to have Dr. Zimmerli confer with the different laboring unions. (It was noted that Dr. Zimmerli has already met many of the I.G. employees. He has vigorously refrained from making any contact with them until after his first meeting with Dr. ter Meer. Accordingly, the way seems to be cleared for Dr. Zimmerli to parade his wares through the I.G. laboring unions.)

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END

Following luncheon, we visited Dr. Carl
von Weizsäcker, who is now 73 years old and who comes to
Berlin daily for consultation with the active members
of the I.G. Dr. von Weizsäcker also discussed the situation
of the I.G. and although he is a Jew, has given the move-
ment of the full status of approval. He stated further that
his money is invested in Germany and he does not
want to leave the country. We spoke of the
increase in collaboration with I.G., to which he
gave a hearty agreement. In touching upon I.G.'s in general
Dr. von Weizsäcker indicated that I.G. was
not connected with the investment, and by suggestion
he understood that they had no intention of re-
turning from that market.

Interviews in general with I.G. Farbenindustrie
are of a very plain nature, and indicated the closer con-
nection which is manifest between the I.G. and the company.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, JULY 13, 1944

We made a brief call on Dr. Paul Mueller
in Cologne, when Mr. Grand mentioned to us we would probably
want to dispose of our share holdings if possible. Dr. Mueller
expressed disappointment and regretted exceedingly that we
could not part with our interest in D.A.G., and felt that,
if for no reason other than for sentimental attachment, we
should try if possible to retain them. While he would not
regret if we had good reasons for selling, yet he would feel
a personal loss if we were to dispose of our equity. He left
us to say we would probably not dispose of our D.A.G. shares,
but if the time should ever come when our holding of these
shares would prove to be an embarrassment to Dr. Mueller, he
would advise us immediately, when disposal arrangements could
be made.

Dr. Mueller spoke of the development at
his office, saying that their present rate of production is
in cellulose, celluloid, etc., divided between four factories.
Celluloid is declining at a rapid rate and is being
replaced by the new synthetic resins, such as urea formaldehyde
and formaldehyde.

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. PS- 2865

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 58

Doc. No. PS- 2865 EXHIBIT No. 58 9/1/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 20 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Reif C Schuyler, of the Evidence
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PS-2828 Excerpts from interrogation of Göring
... Funk, v. Krogh... and ... a m. m. c. s.
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TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD OF FINANCIAL INTERROGATIONS OF

Hermann Goering

Walther Funk

Schwerin von Krosigk

Hans Lammers

2828 PS

NOTE: These interrogations were conducted by Major Hiram Gans, Financial Branch, G-5, SHARP, on June 2, 3, and 4, and by Mr. Clifford J. Hynning, Finance Division, US Group CC (Germany), and Lt. Herbert Dubois, Financial Branch, G-5, SHARP, on June 25, and 26, 1945

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
NURNBERG, GERMANY

USA Exhibit 654
Filed Jan 11, 1946

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S E C R E T

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INTERROGATION OF GOERING

2 June 1945

Q: What is your full name?
A: Hermann Wilhelm Goering.
Q: Date of your birth and where?
A: January 12, 1893 in Rosenheim, Bavaria.
Q: Have you ever used any other names?
A: One day during 1938 and 1939 in Monaco, San Remo, Italy used alias for one afternoon. Do not remember the name used. I did not want to be recognized as Marshal Goering.
Q: What was your address before this?
A: Berchtesgaden, Karinhall near Berlin - Bad Veldestein - Murnberg. Berlin, Leipziger Platz 3.
Q: Did you have any apartments anywhere else?
A: No other apartments - Schloss Lanetendorf in Austria.
Q: Are those all at the present time?
A: I have named all places since 1930 where I have lived.
Q: When and where did you live in Sweden?
A: 1925-1926 - 1926 -- Stockholm.
Q: Where did you live in Paris?
A: Quai D'Orsay.
Q: Where does your present wife live?
A: Fischorn near Zellam See in Austria.
Q: What kind of home is she living in and who owns it?
A: Americans assigned them to quarters under American protection.
Q: Where was your home before Hitler came into power? Before 1930?
A: In Berlin in a home owned by the Reich.
Q: Where did you live from 1930 to 1933?
A: Berlin - Kaiserdamm - now bombed out.
Q: What was your first wife's name?
A: Baroness Karin von Fock, born in Stockholm.
Q: Do you have any cards of identity?
A: No.

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Q: Do you have any passports or visas?

A: I have a diplomatic passport. An ordinary passport was used when I went to Sweden which was in my own name.

Q: Do you have a passport with a photo of your first wife?

A: No.

Q: What is your present wife's name?

A: Emmy, Nee Sonnemann.

Q: What name did she use in the theater?

A: She always used the same name.

Q: Has she any other names?

A: No, but she has been married before.

Q: What was her other married name?

A: Koestlin.

Q: Was your first wife ever married before?

A: Yes, her other name was Baroness Mantsow.

Q: Have you any bank accounts or property in any names mentioned?

A: No - all property and accounts are in my own name.

Q: What are the names of your children?

A: I have one child - Edda - 7 years old.

Q: Is there any property in your wife or child's name?

A: It belongs to them and is property given to them by me.

Q: What bank accounts and banks did you use?

A: DeutscheBank - August Thyssen - both in Berlin. For private accounts.

Q: Where these the only banks used?

A: Yes.

Q: Did you have any other accounts under any other names?

A: I did not use any other names. Everything is under my own name.

Q: What about property owned in other countries?

A: None.

Q: What were your relations with Kurt Lange, Vice President of the Reichsbank?

A: None.

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Q: Was he a friend of yours?

A: No, but I knew him.

Q: Did you know him as a flyer in the last war?

A: I heard but never knew it before.

Q: How did Lange get the job at the Reichsbank?

A: The President of the Reichsbank can answer that much better.

Q: Didn't you recommend him for the position?

A: I OK'd it.

Q: Was this before his employment?

A: I do not know the exact time. I passed on it as I was chief of the Four Years' Plan.

Q: Did you have a confidential secretary?

A: Col. von Brauchitsch - military attache - personal adjutant. Gisela Linberger (Secretary)

Q: Where does she live?

A: I do not know.

Q: What city?

A: Berlin.

Q: Who was in charge of your personal affairs?

A: There was one office with the adjutant, secretary and 4 adjutants.

Q: Who are they?

A: Lt. Col. Teske, Major Huella, Capt. Kless and Groenert - Ministerialrat Air Transport. They were the head of the whole thing.

Paul Koerner was the Under-Secretary of the Four Years' Plan. Von Jagwitz - had been in the Four Years' Plan organization. Was for many years in the Ministry of Economics. The head of the Four Years' Plan made use of the various ministries as he needed them.

Q: Were there any representatives of your own?

A: The head of the Four Years' Plan could give direct orders to anyone.

Q: Who were your agents in the Four Years' Plan?

A: The ministers themselves.

Q: Who acted as intelligence for you?

A: No one.

Q: Who in the Air Ministry represented you?
A: As head of the Air Ministry I represented myself.
Q: Who was second in command - your adjutant?
A: Field Marshal Milch.
Q: What was Westring's position?
A: Industrialist as far as I know in aluminum.
Q: Did he act as Air Ministry's special agent or Deputy?
A: No, I think his position was in procurement. He was working in the Air Ministry on procurement of aluminum for all.
Q: Who was Kaltenberg?
A: He was Director of the Junkers Works. He left that and got into something else.
Q: Did Westring take his place?
A: No - not sure - I do not wish to make a statement.
Q: Who has acted for you in Sweden for the last 4 or 5 years?
A: No one except the German Embassy there. The last time I was there was in 1933.
Q: Have you had any correspondence with people since?
A: Yes, with relatives there.
Q: What are the names of the relatives?
A: I do not want to give their names without their permission as they are neutrals and do not want to be drawn into this.
Q: How are they related?
A: Through my first wife.
Q: Have you any relatives of your own there?
A: No.
Q: Just relatives of your first wife?
A: Yes.
Q: Have you had correspondence with them?
A: Yes.
Q: Have you sent them gifts?
A: I refuse to give this information. Give my word that I did not send money for wife and child.
Q: Do you know Gabel?
A: He belongs in the Ministry of Economics for Prussia. He is head mining civil service mining man.

Q: Was he a party member before 1933?

A: No.

Q: Did you have connections with Dr. Bothe, Amtarat at RWM? He was refrent for trade with Sweden?

A: There are about 30,000.

Q: The one in charge of imports and exports with Sweden?

A: There were two, one in the Foreign Office and one in Economics. I know nothing officially at all.

Q: Did they send jewels and other things in diplomatic pouches?

A: Not as far as I know.

Q: Did works of art come in this way?

A: No. Pictures were bought outside and brought in.

Q: By diplomatic pouch?

A: No. There was something about this on the radio.

Q: Who had charge of your personal check book?

A: My secretary and myself.

Q: Who had charge of expenses of various homes? Did your secretary?

A: No.

Q: Who did that?

A: If they were personal she did but the appropriate office would take care of the others.

Q: Who had charge of the expenses of Karinhall?

A: Ministry for Air and Ministry of State.

Q: How were funds transferred for the purchase of a picture?

A: Just sent the cash.

Q: What about the conversion of the money?

A: That was all taken care of.

Q: Did you ever pay by check?

A: Always paid in cash.

Q: In Reichsmarks?

A: Since 1939 I always paid in marks. Before the war in cash of that country.

Q: Where did you get the cash?

A: Always took enough money along on the train. Had a private train. I was the second man in Germany and always had plenty of money. I would give an order to the Reichsbank and they would get the money. I had to OK the order myself.

- Q: Could you get all foreign exchange this way?
- A: Yes, I was the last court of appeal.
- Q: Was there a regular procedure and a record made?
- A: It was just a matter of getting permission and in my case there was no question.
- Q: Do you know anything about the Helmer accounts in the Reichsbank?
- A: No, the name does not mean a thing to me. I controlled foreign exchange in the Four Years' Plan and blocked a lot of foreign exchange but never went into details.
- Q: Do you know Max Heiliger?
- A: No.
- Q: Was SS loot deposited under what name?
- A: I know nothing about this and give my word of honor. The SS is in a world of its own.
- Q: Did you start the SS?
- A: No.
- Q: Weren't you in it before Himmler?
- A: Himmler was the Chief.
- Q: Weren't the SS started in 1932 or 1933 and Himmler came into it in 1934?
- A: I had gone in the middle 20's and when I came back it was started up.
- Q: Were you the head?
- A: No. I was head of the SA in 1922-23.
- Q: Did Himmler ever become head of the SA?
- A: No.
- Q: Do you know Rosenberg?
- A: His staff worked on the cultural thing.
- Q: What was his principal job as far as you were concerned?
- A: He secured all things of culture, art and valuables.
- Q: Did they acquire works of art which you purchased?
- A: No. There were 2 commissions, the Rosenberg staff and the Jewish commission. They worked in combination with the French and confiscated all property. The French were supposed to take half and the Germans the other half. Hitler would sometimes see a picture of something he wanted and would get it. I worked to get things for a museum in Linz. Also for my own collection in Karinhall. I did not collect all for myself but for the museum.

- Q: What agency was used for locating foreign exchange?
- A: The Four Years' Plan spread out over the occupied areas. All foreign exchange was reported in and it was their job to find it.
- Q: Did the Rosenberg agency collect items which you selected?
- A: I told them what I was interested in.
- Q: Did you point out the pictures you wanted?
- A: They would usually tell me what was wanted by Hitler and what was left I would buy if the price suited me. Prices were set by a French professor.
- Q: Were there many occasions when the price was too high?
- A: Yes, Hitler took many pictures from me when he saw them.
- Q: Where did Hitler's pictures go?
- A: They were supposed to go to Linz. I have described where they are located.
- Q: What about the jewels - where are they?
- A: Those things went straight to the German Ministry and were evaluated there.
- Q: Where did you purchase jewels?
- A: Cartiers in Paris.
- Q: Where are they now?
- A: Handed some out. They were bought privately. Some are with me. I had the right to go to a store and buy what I wanted. In Paris the people ran after me to buy.
- Q: Where are your private jewels?
- A: I would like to know myself.
- Q: Where did you leave them?
- A: I was restricted to quarters at the time and my special train was plundered.
- Q: Were there works of art on the train?
- A: Everything was being brought from Berlin.
- Q: Who was in charge of the train?
- A: I was restricted and do not know. On April 23rd the SS arrested me. There was a bombing attack on 25th of April on Berchtesgaden. From that time on I do not know who was in charge. The things on the train were under guard up to that time.
- Q: Was Hoffer in charge?
- A: He handled the works of art and knew in what car things were.

- Q: What about Dr. Lohse?
- A: He was on the staff of Rosenberg. They had no art specialist and this man was one. He was relieved by me from the Air Ministry as the Army would not relieve anyone.
- Q: Did Dr. Lohse buy a library of books for you?
- A: Possibly.
- Q: Did he buy a whole library in 1942?
- A: Yes as I was interested in all art categories and bought when I could.
- Q: Who was Meidel?
- A: He was a big art dealer - he bought, exchanged and sold.
- Q: Did you deal directly with Meidel?
- A: Either straight with him or with Hoffer. Hoffer would do most of the buying.
- Q: Did you ever go to Switzerland?
- A: Not since 1929.
- Q: Ever been there since?
- A: No.
- Q: Did you ever buy works of art in Switzerland?
- A: Hoffer did.
- Q: Did you ever make any other purchases in Switzerland?
- A: Did not buy any jewels there. Had purely private affairs in Switzerland.
- Q: What were these private affairs?
- A: I do not know if I have to answer that.
- Q: Why not?
- A: I would not ask you these things.

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S E C R E T

(Goering)

INTERROGATION OF GOERING9 June 1945

Q: Were you ever given an estate?

A: Yes, from the Bavarian State in 1933-34 in reparation for what the State took away from me in 1923. It belongs to me. It may have been bombed out.

Q: Were you arrested on the 23rd of April?

A: There was an order from General Jodl, Chief of the Operations Staff, that I should take over as Hitler could no longer get out of Berlin. This was not an order describing what happened in Berlin. Got the order to Lammers, Chief of the Reichs Chancellery and he decided to query the order and sent it back. There was a time limit put on it and quick action was necessary and it was not known whether it would get through. Then to clarify my position I sent a radio message to all different outlying places that I had done this. If it was to their favor they should report in. I believe that in the Chancellery in Berlin Hitler was no longer in command but that Goebbels was and he changed things to suit himself and issued the order for my arrest. Lammers also was to be arrested. I was arrested along with all of my adjutants.

Q: Were you arrested by the SS?

A: Yes, there was an SS guard unit (Wachinheit) on the Obersalzberg which was the party under Goebbels' influence. He was administrative head.

Q: Were you removed from command?

A: I was put in a room with an SS guard at the door and an officer in the room with me. On the next day a telegram came re the question of taking over the command. The measures I had taken were treason to the Germans and the party and the penalty was death but because of my great services, this penalty would be lessened and simply deprive me of being Commander in Chief of the Air Corps. It did not mention any of the other things I was head of.

Q: Did you receive notice that you were relieved from all military office?

A: Yes, but I was still Reichsmarschal.

Q: Is this a military title?

A: Yes. It was a title, not an office. I will always maintain this title.

Q: Is the title an honorary title?

A: Yes - originally there were only Field Marshals but as other Generals were promoted, they created the rank of Reichsmarschal. It was the only one of its kind except the one given to Prince Eugene of Savoy who fought for Austria.

Q: It was no military rank?

A: It was the highest military rank but not an office.

Q: Do you have the right to give orders?

A: No - no orders could be given as Reichsmarschal. A Field Marshal cannot be retired - a General can be retired and a Reichsmarschal cannot be retired. They have the rank for all times and for life. This was a critical point when I left Berlin. If I had been granted authority to replace Hitler, I had also asked for permission to deal and negotiate.

This was the cause of the reaction on the part of Bohrmann. Hitler was against the word negotiate and would never negotiate. Hitler was very sensitive and reacted very quickly. Hitler feared I might be negotiating via Sweden. The word negotiate was watched very closely.

Q: Does a Reichsmarshal draw any money for that position?

A: As long as the war continued there was an income but the income after the war had not yet been decided upon. There would have been a salary if the war had been won by the Germans.

Q: What was your relation with I. G. Farben? Did you ever hold a meeting in your home?

A: I knew Schmitz. Had no relations other than social. Krauch was in the Four Year Plan in synthetic oil and chemicals. He was once a Director of I. G. Farben and I took him into the Four Year Plan. He was a chief advisor and also chief in an executive position.

Q: Did you have any connection with Schmitzler?

A: No.

Q: weren't you present at a meeting when the party was in need of funds and Farben was represented?

A: I was present at a meeting before 1938 where Hitler made a speech to the industrialists at Dusseldorf. At that time the industrialists became in favor of the Nazi Party. There never was a meeting where they said come across.

Q: Were the meetings at your home purely social?

A: They all went through my house socially before the war but not much after the war.

Q: At one gathering didn't you request certain contributions be made to the party?

A: I did not invite people to my home and then pass the plate or hat. There was made a slush fund put at Hitler's disposal. Bormann was in charge of the fund. It was large but I do not know how large. The fund was subject to Hitler's approval. There was a second fund set up for industries for workers.

Q: Did you ever have any correspondence re the fund?

A: No personal correspondence and if there ever was any Bormann would not let me see it.

Q: Would the fund be collected by inviting people to the house and would they make a statement or would they give as they could?

A: They signed for so much voluntarily. In 1933 production jumped so that there was no need for pressure. Bormann had a list of what had been contributed and by whom. The curve went up - everyone had jobs and a shortage of labor developed.

Q: What was responsible for increased need for labor?

A: Construction and re-armament in 1933, autobahns. The actual production of armaments began later but preparation, production of steel, coal and autobahns began in 1933.

Q: On Feb. 20, 1933 was Hitler present at a meeting at your home? What about this?

SECRET

(Goring)

- A: Cannot remember. Hitler was always present at large parties for a short while. I could probably work this out on paper by thinking.
- Q: Wasn't Hitler at a meeting at which they requested funds for the party?
- A: Never requested funds at a party in my home. Before 1933 I talked to individuals and asked them to support the party. After this it was no longer necessary.
- Q: Did you have any business interests in 1932?
- A: No, returned from exile. In 1927 I was agent for a Swedish parachute production company. Gave it up in 1928.
- Q: Any business interests between 1928 and 1933?
- A: No.
- Q: What was the name of the parachute company?
- A: Refused to answer this question as Sweden is neutral.
- Q: This was a private business and you were interested in it?
- A: If I name the firm I want to be sure the firm does not suffer on account of it.
- Q: It may be that you will suffer more.
- A: I would like to know my legal status on this question.
- Q: We want to know the name of every firm with which you did business - private business.
- A: The name of the company was the Landholm Parachute Company.
- Q: weren't you interested in the Svenska Luft traffic?
- A: In 1920.
- Q: Was this interest at the time of your marriage?
- A: Before.
- Q: Were you only interested in it one year?
- A: Yes.
- Q: What did you do after this?
- A: Returned to Germany.
- Q: Were you married at the time you returned to Germany?
- A: Was married in 1923.
- Q: Was it in 1922 you became party leader of the SA?
- A: Dec. 1922.
- Q: Was it Dec. 1922 you began making donations to the party?
- A: Didn't have anything to donate.
- Q: How did you support yourself?
- A: From an income.

SECRET

SECRET

(Cooring)

Q: Income from what?

A: I had inherited money from my father which I invested in Sweden and Denmark and was living on the income from it. Sold planes and plane motors in Denmark of German make.

Q: Did you have an office in Germany?

A: Lived at a hotel there.

Q: You had investments in Denmark?

A: Through the bank only.

Q: How did you live on the income?

A: It was a revolving capital. Funds were deposited in the bank and drawn as needed. The money from my father stayed in Germany and I lived on what I made outside.

Q: Did you have money in Finland?

A: No, no other money outside of Germany.

Q: Could you declare yourself a poor man?

A: I do not know what is left - I do have property.

Q: Do you have any liquid assets? Is everything you have in someone's hands?

A: I have no control over anything.

Q: You have nothing unless someone releases it to you? You have nothing hid in a cave?

A: No, nothing.

Q: Do you know anything about a small hunchback man who had to do with foreign exchange in Berlin?

A: No, was he in the black market?

Q: No, he was in legal business.

A: I do not know this man. I dealt only with the head or sub-head. If I needed anything in the way of cash my staff took care of it.

Q: After the putch in 1923 did you leave Germany?

A: Yes.

Q: Where did you go?

A: Innsbruck, as I was badly wounded. Then to Venice, to Rome and back to Venice.

Q: How long were you in Innsbruck?

A: Until June 1924.

Q: How long were you in Italy?

A: To the spring of 1925 - from there I went to Sweden.

Q: Were you working in Italy?

A: No.

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SECRET

Q: How did you live?

A: Had money with me and was invited by Germans in Venice.

Q: Who?

A: A Mr. Walter in Venice.

Q: What was his full name?

A: I do not know.

Q: What was his business?

A: Hotel business. Hotel Britannien.

Q: Did you live there during your stay in Venice?

A: Yes. Also went to Rome for two or three weeks.

Q: Whodid you see in Rome?

A: Mussolini and other fascists.

Q: Then you went back to Venice?

A: Yes.

Q: Where?

A: To the same hotel.

Q: Where did the money come from to go to Sweden?

A: My wife sold the estate in Munich and I got the money.

Q: I thought the estate was forfeited in 1923?

A: No, just the auto and some clothing and a few personal items not worth much.

Q: They didn't take the home in Munich?

A: No.

Q: Was it in your name all the time?

A: Yes.

Q: Why didn't they take it?

A: They could not take it legally.

Q: Didn't they accuse you of treason?

A: No, the police simply took personal stuff.

Q: The state didn't confiscate personal property?

A: Just the car.

Q: Did the state ever confiscate the property?

A: They had no reason to.

Q: Why did they give you some property - was it in return for what they had confiscated?

SECRET

(Goring)

- A: It was just a lodge on a mountain not worth much. Just a piece of land and had no use. No real buildings on it.
- Q: How much land?
- A: 50 x 50 meters at the most - 160 ft. small lot.
- Q: How big was the house you built on it?
- A: It was a small Bavarian country home. Later they put an air raid shelter in. This was done by part of the administrative group. I had nothing to do with it.
- Q: Wasn't there any more land given you?
- A: I do not think there was actually as much as I said.
- Q: Did you buy more land?
- A: No.
- Q: Did you have an account in the Bank of the German Luftwaffe?
- A: No personal account.
- Q: What kind of an account did you have?
- A: A disposal account as Commander-in-Chief of the German Air Corps. It was paid into by various air industries but was not used. It was at my disposal to pay out money to individuals of the air corps who needed money.
- Q: Would the private companies make deposits to this account?
- A: Yes, to be used after the war.
- Q: It was not used?
- A: No.
- Q: Was there any specific amount each company gave?
- A: Completely voluntary. Some gave and some didn't.
- Q: About how much did they give as for a year altogether?
- A: The amount was not given each year. I do not know very much about it. The total sum was not much - about one million marks - not over that.
- Q: What was the name under which the account was kept?
- A: I do not know as I did not administer it. It was in Berlin and the Russians have it now. It was not used.
- Q: Were there any other accounts of this nature which you could dispose of?
- A: No. Each commander had a special bank account on which he could draw. Money was given in by the State. Expenses of the Headquarters were taken care of.
- Q: You had no other accounts or gifts given to you by industrialists or others?
- A: Not money. Received gifts for my birthday. People know about my art collection and I got works of art.
- Q: Who were some of the people who gave large gifts most frequently?

A 034832

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SECRET

- A: Fritz Thyssen has given things. I know him for years before 1933. He was my personal friend.
- Q: What other people were accustomed to giving you gifts frequently?
- A: I refuse to answer and refer to the Articles of War.
- Q: Exactly how?
- A: In the Articles of War it says I do not have to give out information at an interrogation which incriminates anyone.
- Q: You do not intend to give the names?
- A: These are the most private things in Germany. I will only answer when it concerns me specifically. These things were given on the basis of friendship. I also gave private gifts as well.
- Q: There is nothing stated in international law that you cannot talk about friendships.
- A: The things that are said may be a disadvantage to the friends.
- Q: What of it - that makes no difference.
- A: I would like to have a little time to think it over.
- Q: We will go on to something else, but you had better think it over, as we will come back to the subject. Have you traveled in Spain?
- A: Was once in a Spanish harbor but did not leave the boat. It was a ship from San Remo, Italy and was only there for one-half hour.
- Q: Where you ever in Portugal?
- A: No.
- Q: Have you ever been to South America?
- A: I have never been to either one of the Americas.
- Q: Give all the places you went abroad outside of Germany besides France, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland.
- A: Turkey, 1927, I think; Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia.
- Q: Have you ever been to England?
- A: Several times.
- Q: When?
- A: 1927-8 - The British passport bureau would know more about it. I was there not more than three times.
- Q: How long were you there?
- A: Six weeks or eight weeks - things go so far back that my memory fails.
- Q: Did you ever keep a diary?
- A: No.
- Q: Did your Secretary keep one for you?
- A: Yes a log and the Adjutant kept a log. I kept a diary in spots. The Adjutant kept one for the last years. It was in Berlin before we left.

100-853

They were burned in Karinhall which was where all the things were. It has been bombed out or demolished. My men or Russians did it as I gave the order that everything must be burned. The Russians came between Berlin and Karinhall. We had to make a run for it so I gave the order to burn everything and demolish the place if military conditions necessitated it.

Q: Did you remove the paintings?

A: There was a great deal of stuff buried there.

Q: Tell us where it is and we will get it.

A: I was told where it was buried and I saw where it was buried but it is difficult to try to get it. Also the Russians will not let you dig there. I have told before where it is. You must be very careful. There is nothing famous. The most famous was a Venus given by the Italian Government.

Q: Where else are things buried?

A: Everything else was in the train. It was supposed to be put into the air raid shelter in Berchtesgaden but the train was bombed and so was Berchtesgaden.

Q: Any gold?

A: No.

Q: Was anything else put in the mines?

A: No, just the gold you have already found. It wasn't mine.

Q: Is there any place where things of that nature were hidden?

A: The SS was a state within a state. They have things of their own. Even when my position was at its height, I never had any influence over the SS. I could not look at the SS.

Q: Did you found the Gestapo?

A: I founded it originally as a copy of other State Police and solely to combat communists. Then within a few months I had to turn it over to Himmler. He developed it from that day on.

Q: Why did you have to turn it over to Himmler?

A: Hitler's orders. The police was the first thing in Germany made for the whole state, for the Reich itself, under centralized control and this was under Himmler. My Gestapo was just for the Prussian State.

Q: Did you separate from the other when it was turned over?

A: No, there were twelve officials of the Gestapo to protect him and watch me. Himmler ordered almost immediately that all prominent officials in the Government have protection. These officials followed me wherever I went, especially in crowds.

Q: Were you ever connected with any other aviation company, besides the ones in Sweden?

A: The Svenska Luft Traffic in 1920.

Q: In 1925 were there any other?

A: Went to Italy in the spring and had nothing to do there.

Q: How long were you in Sweden that time?

AUG 3 1944

- A: Two and a half years.
- Q: Do you have a step-son?
- A: Yes.
- Q: What is his name?
- A: Thomas Von Kentlow. His mother and father were divorced but the father was still alive.
- Q: Did he live with your first wife?
- A: He alternated between his father and mother.
- Q: Did you enter an institution in 1925?
- A: Yes, A sanitarium in Sweden.
- Q: How long were you there?
- A: Four weeks.
- Q: Did you return to Germany when you came out?
- A: No.
- Q: Did you have any business affairs?
- A: A year and a half I did nothing; second year and a half I was in the parachute business and also wrote articles for the Swedish press.
- Q: Did you write for Avolog?
- A: Later. I also had books printed. Published a periodical called "Four Year Plan". Also wrote "Birth of a Nation" for England. Also wrote for American papers and was very well paid.
- Q: What about "Germany Reborn"?
- A: This was the same as "Birth of a Nation".
- Q: Is it an autobiography?
- A: Not in a style but indirectly it is. It was written from the time of the Versailles Treaty.
- Q: When was it written?
- A: 1934 or 1935 - during the first years after Hitler took over.
- Q: Was it just written or was it published?
- A: It was published immediately. I dictated the whole thing in 24 hours and this was done because I had a contract that could not break it.
- Q: Did you have an interest in Avolog?
- A: No, except for his books.
- Q: Do you own any publishing houses?
- A: No. We could only buy stock of a company belonging to the State. The State got very involved in taking over firms and the State held a majority of the stock. Employees of the State could buy that stock. They could not butt into privately-owned companies.
- Q: Was there any law against it?

A 634855

- A: Hitler said that they should not do it. The Reichstag members were not supposed to unless they owned the factory.
- Q: Is that how you acquired the Hermann Goering works?
- A: When I got the Four Year Plan and checked over the basic industries, coal, iron, etc., I found out that we were very dependent outside of Germany in iron. My job in the Four Year plan was to create a self-supporting country in raw materials as well as foodstuffs. I know there was plenty of iron ore available in Germany but was much poorer than that of Sweden. The capitalists wanted good ore from Sweden and not a low quality for the blast furnaces. I called on all the steel manufacturing people. I gave them one year in which to exploit them. The large ones were at Salzgitter near Amberg; smaller ones in Wurttemberg. After one year they just hadn't done anything worth while. Scientists were wrong in their statements so the okay was given to me to go ahead. Thereupon I built the largest steel mill - an American Company - Bryssort - Anglo American. Another big one was built in England and copied ours.
- Q: Whose funds?
- A: Not mine, of course, as it cost several billion. You think too much of me.
- Q: Didn't you have several million in art works?
- A: That would have been a small percentage of the cost.
- Q: Who put up the money?
- A: The State and stocks were sold to the public.
- Q: Did you buy the stock?
- A: I couldn't appeal to others and not buy myself.
- Q: How much did you buy?
- A: It is difficult to estimate; perhaps from 40 thousand up to 130 thousand. Began with 40 thousand definitely - 40 thousand marks worth.
- Q: How much percent?
- A: Almost nothing - it was a drop in the bucket.
- Q: How much was the capital total stock?
- A: I do not know but the Ministry of Finance does.
- Q: Who handled that?
- A: Paul Fleigler. I am not a money man or a business man. I would not know how to file in a stock company. I was just an organizer. Everything was done by the Finance Ministry.
- Q: As the company expanded was it always held by the Reich?
- A: Actually a small percentage of the stock went into private hands. The Salzgitter was the first - then built the Hermann Goering Works in Linz. Used Amberg ore with steel and iron. Then we obtained Eschberg in Austria - main source of Austrian ore. The ore in Salzgitter had acid in it and the others were free of acid but as a base the combination of the two made a good mix for the blast furnaces. The Ruhr industries were obligated to take certain percent of Salzgitter ores.

SECRET

(Goering)

Q: What do you mean obligated?

A: It was forced upon them by the State in interest of national autonomy. The Ruhr returned coal north to Salzgitter. The H.G. Works were maintained on a competitive basis so that the State did not have to put in funds. But the business of exchanging iron ore for coal made them completely dependent on the Ruhr coal mines. So we bought all the coal mines so that they could compete.

Q: Did the State buy the mines?

A: The State owned a lot of mines already. The Prussian State was the largest owner of mines. The H.G. Works were not completed. Otherwise it would have been the biggest iron and steel producing combination in the world. Once they got the basis of coal in the Ruhr, they had to get a transportation system set up, so a shipping concern was created.

Q: What was the name of that?

A: Prussian State Owner of Inland Waterways and Shipping. It was turned over to the H.G. Works. Therefore pressure was put on to completing the Rhine/Danube Canal to get it done. This was still on a competitive basis and I was creating a whole new thing from the source of the sale. I had to go into steel and iron fabricating industries. Wanted to build one building yard but it could not be done. The Rhine Metal was then taken over by the State; next to Krupp Works this was the biggest.

Q: What year?

A: Do not know. We wanted to get together and build another at Salzgitter as Krupp was too near the border. Army put it into Austria. Then we bought the majority of stock of Skoda in Pilsen, Arms Works at Brno and many small factories. I was the organizer and the policy making; details were done by people below.

Q: Who handled the details?

A: Fiedler. The works were divided up into the mining section; production section and transportation. The companies were acquired and were left as they were, only I located their control and influenced them. They kept their original parts. I had nothing to do with the founding of these firms. Hermann Goering Works is the name of the firms actually founded (Bodschewitz Hermann Goering). If the thing had been carried through to completion, they would build up the area of Salzgitter to a city called the H.G. City. The population would have been 300,000 - very large. Salzgitter first had a population of 60,000 or 70,000.

Q: Were there any banks or banking institutions in the H.G. organization?

A: No. Banks would not have anything to do. No banking institutions.

Q: Were there any chemical works?

A: Bruex Synthetic Oil Works. Czech company.

Q: Was there competition with I.G. Farben?

A: Yes.

Q: Who developed the process?

A: New Process. Generating gas from tar products derived some sort of fuel and this fuel was to save gas by-products. All gas would have been available for planes.

Q: How close were you tied up with I.G. Farben? Were both controlled by the Reich?

SECRET

A 034057

- A: Many new things were developed. Made several deals with I.G. Farben and Krauch of the four year plan would know about this.
- Q: Did I.G. Farben control many patents in use by various firms? Did you let out patents?
- A: During the war we generally exchanged patents.
- Q: Did you exchange patents outside Germany?
- A: I do not know. There were Bergius - Fischer - Tropach patents for making gas from coal. Bruax had a new method.
- Q: What was this method?
- A: I do not know. They used some gas from coke by-product.
- Q: Who would know these things in the H.G. Works? What are the various organizations who did technical work?
- A: I was the nominal head - Fleiger was general director of the Division of Traffic and Transportation. Diehl was in the last few weeks but left and there was no one else to replace him. Fleiger worked directly through the staff. Grutzbach worked on other firms. I made policies and worked with Fleiger. Fleiger was the most important man. He had the real H.G. Works in his control and he took care of transportation. Through his discretion appointments were made. He never took care of policy matters as he was a specialist.
- Q: Where did Fleiger live?
- A: Westphalian by birth. He was mostly at Salzgitter and was quite well known there.
- Q: Does he live there now?
- A: If he didn't get caught by the Russians he is there now. The Russians were always trying to get him. From the time the Russians got to the Oder, they had special interest in certain people. Up to 1900 Russia and Germany were very close. The German officers corps had great respect for Russians and always saw them at their very best at St. Petersburg. When the war came on got together immediately. Then when they got a little poorer things went the other way and we were kept back. There was a brief treaty in 1939. We have always been scared of the Russians and feared them. It was a very odd situation and when they got to the Oder they made all sorts of promises. They dropped a lot of papers with what apparently was very clever propaganda and their point of view seemed to change which was well shown when they got to Berlin. In Berlin they captured the majority of leading Germans in all fields of science, etc.
- Q: Did you get a salary as head of the H.G. Works?
- A: Not a penny.
- Q: Did you have an account with the Reichskreditbank?
- A: Charity fund, not personal.
- Q: What was its nature?
- A: It was from 10 marks to 1,000 to take care of the people.
- Q: In whose name?
- A: Weitzsaecker had been with me in the last war. He made money and wanted to give it to me for the Air Corps. This fund was made up.
- Q: Was it put in his name?

A: He controlled it.

Q: What other funds did he control?

A: None. Military funds were secret. They were officially under my name, but with no control.

Q: Who would know officially?

A: Various people.

Q: Who?

A: I have already talked about this.

Q: Who had charge of the check book?

A: There was a small fund in the Air Corps Ministry. First under my name and was then turned over to the Ministry to give sums of money to people's families who were hurt or killed in action.

Q: What funds did you have control over?

A: I have named them.

Q: Personal accounts?

A: Deutsche Bank and Thyssen Bank.

Q: Does your wife have an account?

A: Only in the Thyssen Bank.

Q: Did you withdraw any money in April 1945 to send to any other bank?

A: I gave an order to send one-half million marks to a bank in southern Germany. If it had been done I would have been notified but I have never heard.

Q: What bank?

A: Left that up to the bank to pick whatever bank was best.

Q: What bank?

A: Left it up to the Thyssen Bank.

Q: Just to send the money out, how would they know?

A: I told them to notify me just as soon as the money went through.

Q: Were you always near the bank so they could let you know?

A: I told them to notify my office if I was not there.

Q: Did you have an account in the bank at Borchersgasse?

A: No, just a small account while I was building the house. It was closed when the house was finished.

Q: Did you send an order that the money was being sent?

A: No, the bank was doing that.

Q: Did you give your wife the right to use the account?

A: No, just gave the order to send the money. I too would like to know if it was sent.

A 004059

- Q: Did you ever give an order to any bank to deposit money against which your wife could draw?
- A: In Berlin, of course.
- Q: Not in Southern Germany or Austria?
- A: No other place; only in Berlin.
- Q: What bank in Berlin?
- A: August Thyssen.
- Q: Did you have control over your wife's funds?
- A: No, it just isn't done.
- Q: Isn't that German law?
- A: It can be done. If you have very little you have a joint account; if you have a lot, separate accounts.
- Q: Have you made a will?
- A: I am doing that now but it isn't necessary as ultimately under the law everything will go to my child. If there is no child it is necessary to make a will.
- Q: Have you made a will since your child was born?
- A: No.
- Q: What provisions were made for your wife?
- A: She is included in the child's inheritance.
- Q: Is there any provision to leave certain jewels or paintings?
- A: I took out some small pictures which I gave as presents to my wife from time to time and they are listed in the will.
- Q: Are you leaving anything to your secretary or friends?
- A: The list has been settled and my wife is to take care of everything.
- Q: Where is the list?
- A: It was packed along with the library.
- Q: Which place?
- A: It was on the train. I had two trains with my headquarters on one of them. One train was protected in a tunnel along the side of the track. When things started the guards disappeared and a great many things were lost. Jewel cases were opened and the stones taken but the settings were scattered all around.
- Q: Did you inspect the train?
- A: An American officer told me about it.
- Q: Papers were left in the train?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Your personal papers?
- A: Yes.

A094060

Q: Was Limburger there?

A: Yes, she was with the adjutants on the train in the office. But she left and I don't know when or where she went. The Moroc, name and all the women left.

Q: Were you relieved from arrest?

A: They took me to Austria with my family on the 4th or 5th of May after the bombardment. Air Corps troops were going through the town and freed me from the SS. Mauterndorf was the name of the town where the troops freed me.

Q: Do you have an inventory of your assets?

A: An inventory was made by Hoffer of art works. Everything was scattered all around the train and I do not know what was recollected. When Berlin was in danger the stock which it was not possible to get out was listed and the stock destroyed. We did not want the Russians to get them.

Q: Who made the lists?

A: The Reichsbank.

Q: Were they moved to a safe place?

A: The Reichsbank did the work of listing - all banks gave lists. Funk knows about this. My wife stole some valuable rings the day before I was arrested and a car, Chrysler, with a chauffeur, Hegeler, and we are still looking for him.

Q: Do you have a personal lawyer?

A: No, always use the same man, Von Berg, of Berlin, but he knows very little about me as I have only been to see him about five or six times in my whole life.

Q: Who handled money matters when you purchased something?

A: My secretary arranged everything with the bank. From 1929-43 my Secretary was Frau Von Kornatsky nee Gundtman, who was very well known and was my private secretary. She died in 1943 and the other one took her place. When she died all sorts of people of importance attended the funeral as she was very popular.

Q: You have made out tax reports?

A: My secretary made them out.

Q: Did Limburger do this?

A: Yes.

Q: Who was Frau Barton?

A: I know a doctor by that name but did not know he was married.

Q: Who was he?

A: A doctor on my staff.

Q: Physician?

A: He was a military doctor, Oberfeldarzt (Lt. Col.)

Q: You know of no Frau Barton at the Jeu de Poeme?

A: No.

A 63-351

- Q: Do you know where the painting of Van Eyck's is, "Adoration of the Lamb?"
- A: I was not very much interested in sacred pictures. It was not among my things. It is as sacred as hen's teeth.
- Q: We know it is rare.
- A: Hoffer may know about it. I am very interested and would be interested to know about it. Where was it supposed to have been?
- Q: It was taken out of Holland.
- A: If it had gone through Paris, I would have known about it.
- Q: Do you know Otto Firster?
- A: No.
- Q: Do you know Gustav Buchholz? Art dealer?
- A: No.
- Q: Do you know Buchner?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Whom did you deal with in this connection?
- A: No one - just went in and purchased things.
- Q: Did you ever sell anything?
- A: Bought and sold - Barla long before 1933. Bornholm's in Munich. It was an art firm and I bought things there.
- Q: Did you sell anything?
- A: No.
- Q: How much did you spend on the art collection?
- A: Bought well and exchanged even better; therefore, spent relatively little. Collection was made for the public.
- Q: How much did you spend?
- A: Hoffer would know.
- Q: Did you buy from private dealers or were the pictures confiscated from collections?
- A: A high banker in Holland died. He died when he went to England, his wife told me. When he landed he forgot something on the boat and went back on the ship - the hatches were opened and he fell in and was killed. This was in 1940 before Germany took Holland. The bank knew of my interest in art and they wanted to sell everything. I borrowed money to carry out the transaction but I was only interested in the pictures, the rest was sold and the house was taken over by Miedl. I borrowed the money to cover the entire demands of the bank and lawyers and gave it to Miedl on the condition that Miedl separate the pictures. Miedl bought the whole things.
- Q: Do you have any insurance?
- A: Some in Germany.
- Q: What company?
- A: Allianz, Berlin.

- Q: One policy?
- A: Also a fire policy.
- Q: Does your wife have a policy?
- A: No.
- Q: Did you have anything for your child?
- A: She gets something at the age of 20. You can have that too.
- Q: We are not bidding - these are things you robbed from everyone else and we are going to see that they are restored. Most of these things were bought, yes, but at a price fixed by you.
- A: It will be hard to find an art dealer or jeweler who says I fixed the price. There is nothing you can do.
- Q: Didn't you organize to receive organizations for occupied territories?
- A: No.
- Q: Didn't you have the Government do it?
- A: Exact organization.
- Q: Who are Eizen and Rosenberg?
- A: Two historians.
- Q: Wasn't Rosenberg an officer of the Luftwaffe?
- A: No.
- Q: You never had this officer?
- A: It is possible that a picture of him was in the collection.
- Q: Didn't Rosenberg have the help and assistance of the Luftwaffe in this work?
- A: I gave two art historians to help register.
- Q: Didn't you also say it would be possible to remove very valuable cultural things from Jewish ownership out of their hiding places?
- A: They were put away for safe keeping. Some sent to Paris.
- Q: On what law?
- A: An order which was signed by Hitler.
- Q: You wrote it and he signed it?
- A: I do not know. We talked it over with the French Government - Vichy Government.
- Q: Have you any agency for locating foreign exchange?
- A: Staffelt. His job was to look for anything that the Jews might have left behind. These things were taken. If they were papers, they were taken to the Reichsbank; if art, it was taken to Paris. This was done in all countries.
- Q: What was the Thurnis Agency?

- A: Administrative job; German Military Administration in Paris.
- Q: Did they have something to do with the collection of art from the Jews and safe deposit boxes?
- A: Yes. Securing and works of art were registered after they were reported. If there was no question, the pictures went to Paris and the money to the Reichsbank. If there was any doubt, they stayed.
- Q: What is your annual income?
- A: 20,000 marks a month as Reichsmarshal; 3,600 marks a month for being Commander-in-Chief of the Air Corps with subtracting taxes; 1,600 marks a month as President of the Reichstag. Also had my writing but there was no given amount. For all the books there was a profit of almost one million marks.
- Q: Didn't it cost more than this to live?
- A: A number of things were paid for. Berlin and Karinhall were supported by the State.
- Q: Didn't you spend a large sum on pictures - more than you earned?
- A: I had funds and endowments given for use in getting pictures and such.
- Q: They are small things you can't remember?
- A: Very small.
- Q: Name them.
- A: Endowment on 30th birthday. Endowment for Karinhall. Hitler gave me money for this.
- Q: Who knows about the figures - Linburger?
- A: I do not know if she does know or not.
- Q: Who does know?
- A: No one.
- Q: Are your mother or father living?
- A: No.
- Q: Any brothers or sisters?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Names?
- A: Half-brother in Wiesbaden who is 74 years of age named Maj. Wilhelm Goring - he long time retired. Prof. Dr. Heinrich Goring, eye doctor in Wiesbaden. Sisters and brother long since dead.
Full sisters and brothers
Oldest brother, Karl, died in the last war. Sisters Olga and Paula - I do not know where they are - maybe with the Russians. Albert - he is in a camp but never was a party member.
- Q: No one is going to touch your relatives. We do not operate that way.
- A: The Americans may not hurt them, but the Russians will.
- Q: We will be able to find out from someone else - it is very simple.

A: Then it will not be on my conscience.

Q: Do you have relatives outside of Germany?

A: Not close relatives.

Q: How close?

A: Uncles and cousins.

Q: Where?

A: I do not know as I have had no connections with them.

Q: Do you know whether any party members sent funds abroad?

A: No, they would have told me.

Q: Would you ever hear?

A: I believe this is primarily propaganda.

Q: Were you friendly with Himmler?

A: No. There was much jealousy. Himmler wanted the job as second in command and on the surface he was very careful but there was much propaganda against me which came from stories by Himmler. This was done to lower my prestige in Germany.

Q: Did you know him as an official outside of police work?

A: I know him as chief of the German Police, Ministry of Interior.

Q: How much did you know of Himmler's counterfeiting activities?

A: Only what I have heard on the radio. I do not know how he could have done it. I would like very much to know.

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S E C R E T

INTERROGATION OF GOERING

4 June 1945

- Q: Yesterday you said you would consider telling us where in Kerinhall the things were buried. Where were they buried?
- A: It is almost impossible to describe from here because the objects are spread and a chart would be very difficult to draw. If I were at the place I could point out the places but technically it is impossible to draw them.
- Q: Is there a chart in existence?
- A: No.
- Q: Who else knows where these things are buried?
- A: The soldiers who were with me and who did this under my instructions.
- Q: Is there somebody we could take up to point out the place?
- A: That is difficult to say. The guard was later sent to the Russian front and I do not know what became of the soldiers. Also I do not know what happened to the officer. I think that even if we had one of the soldiers it would be impossible as the Russians would not permit the digging up of anything without their getting it. I have the hope that at some later time we can get the things.
- Q: What is the name of the officer?
- A: Major Frankenberg.
- Q: What Regiment or outfit?
- A: Panzer Corps - no further details known.
- Q: Was he sent to the Russian front or to Russia?
- A: Russian front - he reached that sector and underwent very heavy fighting.
- Q: When was the material buried?
- A: About the middle of April 1945. The objects could not be removed as they were too heavy and the Russians were spreading across the Oder. Most of the things which are buried have nothing to do with this whole matter and were personal things not acquired abroad.
- Q: You also spoke yesterday of your first secretary. What was her age when she died?
- A: She was in her 30's. She died of fish poisoning.
- Q: Did you ever go to Ireland?
- A: No.
- Q: Would the office of the Four Years' Plan which approved foreign exchange transactions have to coordinate with the Ministry of Economics?
- A: Yes, there was close coordination.

- Q: If you wanted to take money or foreign exchange was there a record made at the Ministry of Economics?
- A: No, if I wanted foreign exchange I contacted the Reichsbank. The Reichsbank administered foreign exchange.
- Q: Should they permission from the Four Years' Plan or the Ministry of Economics?
- A: No, normally in my case as in everyone else's, the Reichsbank obtained permission of the Reich Economic Ministry.
- Q: When officials wanted foreign exchange personally, how did they go about it exactly?
- A: Both in the case of ministers and persons requiring sums of normal size, the Reichsbank would obtain the permission of the Reich Economic Minister; however, in the case of extremely large amounts often required by foreign ministers, my permission had to be obtained.
- Q: Was there a regular form filled out in the first instance?
- A: I assume so but when I was approached I was shown no form. When people came in in the course of regular business to tell me what requests had been received, they would state the name of who wanted the money, for what purchase and I would say yes or no.
- Q: When you travelled abroad and wanted large amount of money how did you acquire it?
- A: I never had an excessive amount. When I planned a trip, I figured out how much money I would need and added a little and requested foreign exchange and would remit to the Reichsbank the Reichsmark equivalent and would return what I did not use. I must point out that in some cases foreign exchange was very scarce. In the case of Italian, French and Dutch foreign exchange, there was always a sufficient amount. Swedish foreign exchange was very scarce. No one abroad wanted to take English pounds.
- Q: What about U.S. dollars?
- A: Sometimes they were very difficult to get. I recall when I was making a purchase in Turkey, they would not take dollars as they were no good to them. Turkey was not anxious to buy dollars as Turkey could not buy anything from the U.S. except arms and they had large orders on the books with little chance of getting delivery. Countries like France, Italy and all occupied countries would not accept dollars in payment.
- Q: Do you have funds or property in Turkey?
- A: No, I have answered that question for the 10th time.
- Q: Who would handle foreign exchange transactions for you when you were abroad?
- A: My adjutant or secretary.

- Q: When you went abroad you said you always had a suitcase full of money and always had cash?
- A: I was talking about lire in Italy as the rate was so low that it was necessary to carry a bag full of money with me. During the inflation if you wanted to buy something even in Germany or for travelling for 8 days, it was necessary to have a suitcase for the money.
- Q: How about when you travelled in France?
- A: In France I would go to the German Military Administration and they would give me any amount and Berlin would remit to them.
- Q: How about travelling in Holland and Belgium?
- A: Handled the same way.
- Q: Was it the same in other foreign countries which were occupied?
- A: No because they had no cash.
- Q: What about Bulgaria and Roumania?
- A: I have not been there during the war.
- Q: How did you get money before the war?
- A: I have been to Bulgaria and Roumania before the war.
- Q: How did you get foreign exchange at that time?
- A: Like everyone else, every private individual travelling abroad in peace time, I had enough foreign cash in my pocket to last the first few days; then I would use a letter of credit.
- Q: What bank?
- A: It is impossible to recall besides I didn't have the letter of credit, my adjutant had it.
- Q: Was it on the Reichsbank and would other banks honor it?
- A: I really do not know. I always had money in my pocket as every 3 or 4 days my adjutant would draw money. Presumably money was issued by a bank. I think you are under the wrong impression. As a traveller I never had a pocket book. All matters were handled by my adjutant.
- Q: Do you recall anything about Himmler's counterfeiting?
- A: No, I am very interested to hear. Yesterday things were mentioned but I still deny knowing anything about them. I am particularly interested because Himmler was frequently requesting large sums of foreign exchange to be used abroad for the purpose of intelligence. If he counterfeited money he would not have told me. I think now after all the discussions with the Americans in addition to the sum found by the Devisenschutzkommando, whenever the Gestapo confiscated foreign exchange, contrary to instruction and the law, they did not surrender the money to the Reichsbank but kept the foreign exchange to themselves.

- Q: Do you deny these things aren't true?
- A: Himmler never told me.
- Q: Did you trust the Luftwaffe?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Would anyone ever tell you if there was anything wrong between Himmler and any of them?
- A: During the last few months there was a campaign by the Gestapo and the SS to breed distrust between the Luftwaffe and myself. They contacted especially the younger officers of the Luftwaffe and tried to make capital out of the fact that the Luftwaffe was able to do so little about the attacks made on Germany.
- Q: Was there any part of the Luftwaffe that aided Himmler in secreting funds abroad?
- A: No it was impossible because he had no direct influence; besides there was only one plane at Himmler's disposal and Himmler could give no direct orders. There were 3 or 4 planes which were not manned by Luftwaffe crews but by SS crews. These were the planes of the Fuhrer and Himmler. What he has done with these planes personally I do not know but the Luftwaffe is out of the question. Himmler could not even give a direct order when an agent was to be dropped. There was a special section of the Luftwaffe which had to be notified as to the locality where the agent was to be dropped. It was only through this channel that Himmler could proceed on such matters.
- Q: Were such agents dropped in South America?
- A: We didn't get that far by plane. They were dropped in Africa, France, England and Russia. Even for this they had to use American apparatus as ours wouldn't go that far. Our material was used with German insignias on them. However, if Himmler wanted to take something abroad he was the only man who could do it because he was in charge of foreign intelligence which was everywhere in the neutral countries too. In that manner he was the only one who had such connections abroad. The man in charge of that branch was Schellenberg, a very well known title believed to be the SS gruppenfuhrer. Schellenberg has gone abroad.
- Q: Where has he gone?
- A: I have heard from my comrades around here that he has gone to a country in the north and I think possibly it is Sweden.
- Q: Is there anyone else in Himmler's organization who handled foreign agents?
- A: I do not know Schellenberg and I have never seen him. No outsiders knew anything about Himmler's organization. It will be necessary for you to interrogate a person in a high place in the organization to obtain such information. There were a large part of Intelligence asking about the Wehrmacht head by Admiral Canaris but after July 20th this function was assigned to Himmler and from then on it became a high secret organization. But even before that Himmler had a foreign department.

Q: Was Hans Thomson in Himmler's organization?

A: Definitely he did not belong to the Himmler organization. Some in the organization were not generally known. The SS was endeavoring to get prominent people from industry, sciences, education and arts and granted them an honorary position within the SS. One day they were all sent SS uniforms and the next day everyone turned up in the uniforms. They gradually came under the SS influence. Thomson was in a SS uniform due to such a thing as this. He definitely did not belong to the organization.

S E C R E T

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INTERROGATION OF VON KROSIGK

4 June 1945

Q: What is your full name?

A: Lutz Graf Schwerin von Krosigk.

Q: When were you born?

A: 22 August 1887.

Q: Where?

A: Rathmansdorf, Anhalt.

Q: What is the office or position that you held in the Reich Financial Ministry?

A: Reich Financial Minister.

Q: Do you hold any other positions?

A: On 2 May 1945 I was appointed Foreign Minister by Admiral Doenitz in the Provisional German Government.

Q: What is your address?

A: Berlin, Rheinbabenstr. 23.

Q: Is that where your family lives now?

A: No. They have lived for the past 2 years in Hecklingen Anhalt. The family went to Anhalt after the apartment in Berlin was destroyed.

Q: Where do they live in Hecklingen?

A: They live on a farm near Hecklingen which is owned by my sister-in-law. The main owner is von Trotha which is her name.

Q: Have you any other addresses?

A: No except for an old regular address in Berlin which was destroyed. Berlin, Thiel Allee 89. Berlin Dahn.

Q: Have you ever lived abroad outside of Germany?

A: I studied as a young man in England. Spent 2 years at Oxford.

Q: How long have you worked in the Reich Finance Ministry?

A: Since 1920.

Q: What department did you work in?

A: I entered the Reparations Section until 1924 and then entered the Budgets Section and became Director of this Section in 1929. I think that was the date.

Q: How long were you in the Section on budgets?

A: Until 1932, the year which began the Ministry under von Papen.

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S E C R E T

Aug 1945

- Q: Was that in connection with the Cabinet of Barons?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Did you remain Minister of Finance since 1932 without change?
- A: There was no change.
- Q: As Minister of Finance what is the approximate amount of Reichsmarks issued or in circulation?
- A: Since April we lost in Berlin the picture of what was going on.
- Q: Do you know up until that time?
- A: 40 billion[§]
- Q: Not more?
- A: No. Note issue was on the Reichsbank. Also short-termed treasury bills.
- Q: Only Reichsmarks - how much in Rentenmarks outstanding?
- A: I can't tell exactly, 1 billion.
- Q: Wasn't circulation about 50 billion Reichsmarks?
- A: Funk specializes in this - he was President of the Reichsbank.
- Q: Surely you know the circulation as Reich Finance Minister?
- A: Yes, the marks being issued by the Reichsbank. They were lost in Economics and were not under me.
- Q: weren't you in close coordination?
- A: In the last months we were not. There was a change since July 1944 - before that financial matters were somewhat stable. After July 1944 we lost the total.
- Q: Do you mean that after the attempt on Hitler's life in July the currency people lost control of such things in circulation?
- A: Not only the attempt at Hitler's life but also because of the military situation in the country.
- Q: Into whose control did that go? Who took control and when were you no longer consulted?
- A: Things were very much out of hand and after that time people did not go to banks and savings banks to deposit money and money had to be printed and circulation had to be increased.
- Q: That I know. But you were still informed after July 1944 since circulation increased were you authorized or the banks told to issue?

§ von Krosigk later increased this figure to 60 billion, supra, p. 96.

- A: There was no other means to issue notes of the Reichsbank. Funk always kept me informed. There was no other possibility left but to issue notes. We lost control and we couldn't do anything else.
- Q: Through the various methods of Funk didn't you finally get the figure of how much in Reichsmarks was issued, say each month?
- A: I knew constantly up until July. In July 1944 the control became very disorderly and we had no other means and ceased to issue notes.
- Q: What was the average monthly issuance before July 1944?
- A: I do not wish to make a statement and would prefer to see the records.
- Q: Where are the records?
- A: They were in Berlin but they were taken to Murnoik in Flensburg.
- Q: Were they left there?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Would you say then that at the present time there are more than 50 billion Reichsmarks outstanding?
- A: I shouldn't think so.
- Q: Where were the notes printed?
- A: In Berlin at the Reich Printing Works. This place was used most frequently but there were several other places. That was the reason Mr. Funk travelled south. He was trying to get notes printed as the printing works in Berlin was hit in one of the last raids.
- Q: When was the printing works destroyed?
- A: Sometime in March 1945.
- Q: Up to that time most of the printing was done in the printing works in Berlin?
- A: Yes.
- Q: At what other places were notes printed?
- A: Vienna; Munich, I think; Hamburg, very little; Linz, I think.
- Q: Were any printed at Aldenberg?
- A: None.
- Q: Were any printed at Leipzig?
- A: No, the works was destroyed.
- Q: What about Dresden?
- A: The works was destroyed.

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- Q: Was the printing plant owned by the Reich, Reichsbank or were contracts given to private printers?
- A: The Reichsdruckerei was the public place in Berlin and Vienna. Other places had merely private printing with contracts from the Reichsbank.
- Q: What was printed in Vienna?
- A: Reichsmarks.
- Q: Where were Rentenmarks printed?
- A: In Berlin.
- Q: After the printing works in Berlin was destroyed in March, was there a meeting to discuss where other notes should be printed or what should be done?
- A: No, the question of printing was merely a technical problem of the Reichsbank.
- Q: Who exercised control over the volume of marks issued?
- A: Ministry of Economics.
- Q: Did the Minister of Finance control note circulation?
- A: No.
- Q: If Economics wished to issue, you had no control?
- A: If it was necessary to print more notes I was told to raise taxes; that way it was not necessary to issue many. I had no control.
- Q: Were any instructions given for the local issue of currency in different places?
- A: No, none from Berlin.
- Q: Do you know whether there were local issues of currency?
- A: I heard there was a local issue in Hamburg but I know nothing about it.
- Q: About what was the total of short termed treasury bills outstanding?
- A: 200 billions.
- Q: What was the average length of time?
- A: 6 months
- Q: What rate of interest?
- A: About 3%.
- Q: What about long termed notes?
- A: 150 billions with interest at 3 1/2%. Long term notes were for 10 years. The short and middle began from 3 months to 4 years. There were all different types of notes. The rates of interest started at 2 1/2% and went to over 3% for middle term. 3% was given as an average.

- Q: Long termed notes started at what percent?
- A: $3 \frac{1}{2}\%$ - the difference was not in the rate of interest but in the selling price.
- Q: Approximately how did that run? What was the discount on short term, middle term and long term?
- A: The issue price was \$100 in the case of short and middle term notes. The average selling price for long term was $98 \frac{1}{2}$. The selling prices ranged from 98 to 101 depending on the period of the long term loan.
- Q: About what was the gross income of the Reich in the last year and the year before?
- A: Between 40 and 50 billions.
- Q: Can't you give a more exact figure?
- A: We had income coming from customs and taxes that was about 30 billion. Also various incomes and revenues coming from railroad monopolies, profit of the Reichsbank, interest revenues from credits granted, which perhaps amounted to 10 billion.
- Q: Was there any income from such a project as the Hermann Goering Works?
- A: There was no net revenue because the subsidiaries needed it for building projects which exceeded any profit in the Goering Works.
- Q: Did the state receive any other income, contributions or things like that for example from endowments, funds and securities? Did the state own securities?
- A: This did not amount to anything.
- Q: Then the items mentioned are practically the total income of the Reich?
- A: During the war there was a revenue caused by contributions from the occupied territories.
- Q: About how much was that?
- A: In 1943 it was approximately 10 billion. In 1942 there was not so much because we did not occupy as many places but it was increased by the contributions made by Italy.
- Q: How was the sum fixed and brought about?
- A: Take for example France - France was told to contribute a certain sum but just how France internally raised that sum through loans and taxes was immaterial. As far as Germany was concerned they had to make that contribution.
- Q: Who fixed the amount?
- A: It was fixed between the Foreign Office and the Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht on the estimated basis on what the occupation costs amounted to.

- Q: How much more in excess of the estimated occupation costs was the amount fixed?
- A: Sometimes the charge exceeded the actual occupation costs and they were sometimes less depending on the number of troops stationed in the occupied country.
- Q: In France the occupation costs began in 1943 at 500 million francs a day?
- A: Right.
- Q: This was very much in excess wasn't it?
- A: Not too large.
- Q: About how much, 50%?
- A: No, no. It is difficult to state the amount of money as we could not find out from the Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht the real amount of the costs of the occupation forces.
- Q: Did you try?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Did you get refused?
- A: I could not get the information.
- Q: Do you know the amount of the occupation costs?
- A: No, I was never able to get them.
- Q: Who would know how the occupation costs were fixed? What minister might have been consulted?
- A: The Foreign Minister and the Commander of the Wehrmacht. The Economics head had to say whether they thought it possible to raise such an amount in that country.
- Q: About what was the total expenditure of the Reich during the last few years?
- A: 80 to 100 billions.
- Q: About what part of this was spent outside of Germany?
- A: Naturally only that portion which related to the occupation troops abroad and of which I do not know the exact figure because the Supreme Commander never furnished a statement.
- Q: How much was spent for imports from Sweden?
- A: I had nothing to do with the Reich budget.
- Q: You must know as Reich Minister?
- A: I cannot tell the figures from memory.
- Q: What extent of trade balance was there between the Reich Minister of Sweden?
- A: I do not know.

- Q: Would the Minister of Economics know?
- A: I am sure he would know.
- Q: Did the Finance Ministry plan any part in foreign exchange transactions and on licensing?
- A: It did not.
- Q: What other duties did the Ministry of Finance have relating to budget and income?
- A: They were in charge of the raising of taxes and was custodian.
- Q: Under the Finance Ministry were decisions made concerning remittances of taxes to the lander and province, etc?
- A: This was a joint task of the Ministries of Finance and Interior. On allocations to municipalities a certain percentage of taxes was raised and it was up to the Finance Ministry to make the decision. When it came to making subsidies from a common fund, the decision was up to the Finance and Interior Ministries.
- Q: You said that you had records in Flensburg. What records were left there?
- A: The most important records were there. I do not know how many were taken.
- Q: For how long a period of time?
- A: Especially the last year. This spring there was a new tax estimate. For justification of the new tax estimate they submitted tax figures of the last 5 years. Records of expenditures would also be there.
- Q: About how large was the volume?
- A: I should say 2 books - they fit in a small bag. We left Berlin in 3 cars and in one we placed all these things so you can see there wasn't room for much.
- Q: Did each Minister take about the same amount of records?
- A: I think so.
- Q: Were there any special personal records?
- A: No.
- Q: Where are the other records?
- A: A large part of the papers was moved to Garmischpartenkirchen. Also the papers which could not be moved were kept in Berlin. Part of the Ministry started to move in 1943 on account of the destruction. The Tax and Custodian Departments moved to Ilmenau in Thuringia. The Personnel and Organization Departments were moved to Bodenbach in Silesia (Sudeten territory).
- Q: Under whose direction was the printing works set up?
- A: The President of the Reichsbank.

Q: Who controlled the printing in Berlin?

A: It belonged to me.

Q: Would you order the paper and plates?

A: The Reichs did it.

Q: Do you know how much paper was ordered and how many plates were made?

A: No.

Q: Who does know?

A: The Reichsbank would order the material.

Q: Were you furnished with details?

A: Yes.

Q: What was done when new plates were needed?

A: The Reichsbank would attend to this - they would have all the details.

Q: Who ordered the plates and paper for the other plants?

A: The Reichsbank.

Q: Who controlled this?

A: The Reichsbank.

Q: Who controlled the number printed - was there any way of knowing?

A: Until last year printing was done only in Berlin and controlled there. When Vienna opened I supposed the local representatives of the Reichsbank controlled the printing.

Q: In Berlin what program would be used for taking care of the amount of paper used? The volume?

A: The Reichsbank.

Q: Were there any other plates made?

A: No.

Q: Was there any other money except Reichsmarks printed?

A: There was a printing place in Leipzig which printed money for other countries.

Q: Was this normal money or invasion money?

A: The printing of this money had nothing to do with the war.

Q: Did you print money for occupied countries?

A: No.

- Q: Who made the paper?
- A: I do not know - the Reichsbank knows.
- Q: Who made the plates?
- A: They were made in Berlin.
- Q: Do you know of any attempt during the latter part of the war to print money that was not authorized - counterfeit?
- A: I never heard of it.
- Q: Was it in connection with Linz?
- A: No.
- Q: Make a statement as detailed as you can of events of the last five years and especially the last few months. Make the report very complete. This will give us a much clearer idea of what the picture is; otherwise we will have to start and whatever happens to Germany will just have to happen.
- A: There were 4 mints which were under the jurisdiction of the Lander so that Reich money was printed in Berlin by the Prussian mint. Only in the last few years was the Prussian mint converted into the Reich mint on the occasion of the construction of a new building.
- Q: Can you list everything that was put into the bags?
- A: Our parting was rather sudden.
- Q: Had you previously considered moving?
- A: Yes, but we thought we would go to the south by railroad so that we had enough room to take everything. The last minute we could not go. We had to go to the north of Germany and there was not much time to get our things ready. We took only the important records.
- Q: When you say Reich printing works under the Finance Ministry who controlled arrangements and quality of money?
- A: The Reichsbank gave order to print the money. The instructions and paper was all taken care of by the Reichsbank. I had a lot of orders from other Ministries to print stamps and all sort of things. Control was made between the Reich Post Minister and Finance Minister.
- Q: Who were your representatives in the Reichsbank?
- A: Since 1938 (I think that is the date), Dr. Schacht. He was replaced by Mr. Funk. There also was Dr. Bayrhofer but we left him in Berlin. I do not know if he is still alive.
- Q: Did you have anyone else in the Reichsbank?
- A: I had personnel who would keep me informed outside of official channels.

S E C R E T

INTERROGATION OF FUNK

4 June 1945

- Q: What is your full name?
- A: Walther Funk
- Q: Do you have any other names?
- A: Immanuel is my middle name.
- Q: What is your address?
- A: Berlin Wannsee, Am Sandweider 17-18. Also a small farm in Bavaria where my wife later lived at Bergerhof near Bad Tölz. I have lived there lately. I have no other addresses. The house in Wannsee was an official residence.
- Q: What positions have you held?
- A: In the Nazi State or otherwise?
- Q: Your last position?
- A: President of the Reichsbank since 1939. Reich Economic Minister. Reich Director 1938.
- Q: Have you had any other jobs since 1938?
- A: No.
- Q: Before 1938 what positions did you have?
- A: Press chief of the Reich Government; State Secretary in Propaganda Ministry. Held those 2 jobs since 1933.
- Q: What kind of job did you have before 1933?
- A: Since the middle of 1931 headed a Economic-Political Information Service and before that for 15 years was editor in chief of the Berliner Börsen Zeitung. Headed the Economic Political Service at the request of German Industry and Economy and I joined the party in 1931.
- Q: What was the name of the Information Service?
- A: "Wirtschaftspolitischer Pressedienst" (Economic-political press service). It was mainly for leading people of leading offices. I was press chief in the office for only 7 months and then took over as party press chief. Then in the Propaganda Ministry I dealt with theaters, films and similar matters.
- Q: Who asked you to become liaison in the Ministry of Economics?
- A: A wide circle of industries, mainly coal and mining people and especially certain associations called Bergbauverein in Essen.

Q: What are the names of the people who asked you?

A: Albert Vögler, Vereinigte Stahlwerke - still with the same company. Knepper, Gelsenkirchner Bergwerksverein.

Q: Was I.G. Farben on your list?

A: All mining companies.

Q: Name the individuals with whom you had contact.

A: Thyssen but did not deal with him personally.
Peter Klöckner, had old mining industry.
Diekm
Kalisyndikat
Roosterg Wintershall

Q: Was there anyone from the Rhein Metal?

A: No.

Q: What about Krupp?

A: He was a member but I had nothing to do with him personally.

Q: Was there anyone from the Alexander Mine?

A: I do not think so.

Q: Did they approach you or did you have to go to them?

A: They approached me. When I was editor-in-chief of the Berlin paper, people approached me saying they wanted someone to exert economic and political influence in the new party which they assumed eventually would gain power in Germany but these people were in doubt as to the economic aims of the party and wanted them clarified. I was in touch with the party men at Munich, Gregor Strasser and later with Hitler.

Q: Have you traveled outside of Germany for the industries?

A: No.

6-[Q: Did you get a contribution from the industries for the N. S. party?

A: Not directly but whenever I put these people in touch with Hitler - then there would be a conference with Hess or someone and they would organize collections for the party. It was only in some instances during the election in 1932 when the party was seriously financially embarrassed that they would contact me and I would obtain initial funds for the party from industries. ja

Q: How much?

A: In 3 or 4 cases where direct intervention was sought, the total was approximately 1/2 million marks.

Q: Were there any other funds or gifts made for the party from industries?

A: No, they were always for Hitler - they went through Hess.)

Q: Did you get anything from Goering?

A: I had hardly any connections with him.

Q: Were any gifts made to Goering directly?

A: I do not know.

Q: You joined the party in 1931?

A: In the summer of 1931.

Q: What position did you hold in the party?

A: No particular position. I was regarded as economic adviser of the party. There was no particular office.

Q: Was this newspaper and news service profitable?

A: The real owner was Dr. Wagener who held some sort of economic position with the Nazi Party.

Q: Had you connections with Dr. Wagener before you became liaison with industry and the party?

A: Before I joined the paper was relatively small and since I had a well known name a good many industrialists started to subscribe.

Q: How many subscribers?

A: This was a very long time ago but I think there were approximately 60 but they paid very well.

Q: Did you furnish economic intelligence to them?

A: Furnished information on economics and politics - also economic articles. The whole thing lasted for about 1 1/2 years.

Q: What was Dr. Wagener in the party?

A: I think he was head of the Political Economy Office but I am not certain. Later on he completely disappeared from the picture. By virtue of Dr. Wagener having that office Dr. Wagener took part in the Nazification of Germany in industry by removing from industrial associations and chambers of commerce people who were not Nazis and replacing them with others who were Nazis.

Q: Is that how you got your appointment?

A: At that time I was in the Propaganda office and press chief.

Q: Was this your only source of income?

A: No other source of income. Since entering the State I have less money than before. I had a very high income as editor-in-chief of the paper.

Q: How much?

A: Regular salary of 36,000 marks. Also wrote for other papers and gave lectures. My total income was a little over 40,000 marks a year until 1931.

- Q: As President of the Reichsbank did you control issuance of Reichsbank currency?
- A: Yes, the Reichsbank would get written note from the Reich Finance Minister signed by Hitler instructing the Reichsbank to discount treasury bills up to a certain limit. The duty of the Reich Finance Minister was to satisfy the financial demands of the Reich and especially the Reich armaments which were very high.
- Q: Who asked for initial production of treasury bills? Was it the Ministry of Economics who decided how much money was necessary?
- A: The Reich Ministry of Finance. Economics had nothing to do with it. Prior to my taking office another system was enforced which had been devised by Schacht. It inserted the so called mefo into the financial apparatus, whereby the bills were issued by the Mefo but when I took office I eliminated mefo which only served to conceal from the general public the financing methods used.
- Q: Who had control of the manufacture of currency in Germany - the Reichsbank?
- A: The Reichsbank.
- Q: How many outstanding now? *1914-1918 100 012 000000 000000*
- A: I do not know what happened during the last 2 months. There were approximately 60 billion outstanding prior to that time.
- Q: How many Rentenmarks?
- A: Approximately 2 billion.
- Q: Is this pretty close to being accurate?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Are there any papers or records which would indicate exactly?
- A: The last exact records were with the Reichsbank either in Berlin or Weimar. After that they went to little communities between the various Reichsbank branches.
- Q: Where were the places? Where were they manufactured?
- A: Berlin - Reich Printing Works; Zwickau; Vienna; Wittenhausen near Kassel. Later since there was a great scarcity of bills in southern Germany, I prepared an auxiliary Reichsbank note to be printed in Munich but it never came to pass as Munich was occupied.
- Q: Were there any other places?
- A: No.
- Q: What about Linz?
- A: The place in Linz was making photostatic copies of certain denominations and certain serial numbers with a view to overcoming the emergency period caused by the

S E C R E T

(Funk)

scarcity of bills in Austria. These photostatic copies were to be recalled later when adequate supplies of bills were available.

Q: Did you issue the photostatic copies with the same number?

A: They all had the same number. This was necessary because no notes had been printed in southern Germany. The paper on which these were published was quite different from the regular money temporarily being issued. It was necessary to do this to pay wages.

Q: Were they photostated or photoengraved? *PHOTO KOPIERT* *Handwritten 650725*

A: They were a regular photostatic copy. They just looked slightly different. Also they were printed on a different size paper. An announcement was published that these would be used as emergency money. The notes had full legal tender and were to be recalled later.

Q: When were they published?

A: About the last 2 weeks before occupation.

Q: What month?

A: The end of April.

Q: In what cities?

A: All over Austria.

Q: Who made them and where were they actually made?

A: I myself have not seen the notes. The photostats were made in printing shops. Made by the local Gau Economic Adviser.

Q: Who had control of the quantity of money to be manufactured in the towns?

A: The Reichsbank because the notes could be issued only by the Reichsbank in accordance with Reichsbank instructions.

Q: Who controlled the paper?

A: The Gau Economic Chamber in Linz and Salzburg.

Q: Who controlled the sheets of this paper actually made?

A: The Gau Economic Chamber had advisers in the plant.

Q: What about the Reichsbank?

A: The Reichsbank never had any direct supervision in the regular printing shops. The printers were pledged and it was not necessary to exercise any control.

Q: Was there a special kind of paper used for this photostating?

A: I do not know the procedure.

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S E C R E T (Funk)

- Q: When treasury bills were discounted with the Reichsbank and you had to order notes to be printed for the quantity of bills discounted, how many treasury bills were issued in this way?
- A: Approximately 250 billions in short termed treasury bills.
- Q: Any other securities?
- A: Short term - Schatzanweisungen with maturity from 6 to 12 months.
- Q: Who issued them?
- A: Reich Minister of Finance sold through the Reichsbank.
- Q: Were they sold to the public?
- A: Sold to banks and large industrial concerns.
- Q: To insurance companies?
- A: Yes, but not so much. Sold mainly to Banks and armament firms.
- Q: About how much of this type of paper was issued?
- A: 150 billions approximately. I am not certain and things may have changed during the last 2 months.
- Q: What else was issued?
- A: Long term paper.
- Q: How much issued?
- A: 150 billions but the Reich Finance Minister would know better. He obtained the money while the Reichsbank was only the sales office.
- Q: About how much in gold would the Reichsbank have?
- A: At what time?
- Q: At any time?
- A: Beginning in January 1945, 450 million Reichsmarks in gold.
- Q: February?
- A: In February 1945 by instructions of the Fuhrer the gold was moved to a mine in central Germany but this was captured by the American troops.
- Q: All of it?
- A: There were smaller items in various Reichsbank branches. Most of the deposits with the Reichsbank branches were taken over by the American Military Government. There is an exception of 10 tons of gold which was given to a Wehrmacht unit for safe keeping and protection. To date and according to the latest information I do not know whether or not it has been found because no one knows where the officers are that had the gold.

Q: What unit had it?

A: It was taken by a unit of mountain troops. The mountain troops suggested taking the gold into the mountains because previously it had been hidden in a mine in Bavaria which was not suited. The officers have not been found so the gold cannot be traced. Lists of the gold in this connection were preserved at the Reichsbank.

Q: Where?

A: In Munich.

Q: Where is the list of all the gold?

A: In Berlin.

Q: There are no lists any place else?

A: The Foreign Exchange Director, Friedrich Wilhelm, has all records and if he moved out of Berlin he may have taken them along. He knows about all the small items spread out but they have all been taken by the American Army. The American officers interrogated him and told him where such stocks of gold were found.

Q: All the gold with the exception of a few small lots were put in Markers?

A: By far the biggest item, 400 million.

Q: All the rest totaled 50 million?

A: Yes.

Q: How many deposits in balance?

A: 6 or 7.

Q: Where?

A: They are all small items. Konstanz Reichsbank used to buy Swiss francs from Switzerland. At Lindau on Lake Konstanz in the Reichsbank we have small items in circulation.

Q: Any place else?

A: No.

Q: Did you decide where this gold should be distributed?

A: In the case of very large sums I made decisions but on smaller sums the Reichsbank did the directing.

Q: How much did Himmler get from you?

A: Himmler did not get anything from me.

Q: How much did Himmler get from the Reichsbank?

A: I do not believe he got anything from the Reichsbank.

Q: Did you get gold from Himmler?

A: Once the SD made a Verschlussenes Depot a deposit of which the Reichsbank had no knowledge of the contents.

Q: On other occasions would the SS make any deposits?

A: I do not know.

Q: What about their deposits of gold?

A: Definitely not. I know of only one deposit by the SD and the contents is not known.

Q: Did the SS ever bring in deposits of rings, gold teeth or anything else?

A: No.

Q: Are you sure?

A: I do not know because jewelry is something the Reichsbank does not handle.

Q: Did you ever melt gold to bullion?

A: No.

Q: Did you melt gold bars?

A: I am not familiar with this and had nothing to do with things of this sort. As President I was concerned only with questions of foreign exchange and deposits.

Q: Isn't gold a question of foreign exchange?

A: So far as the Reichsbank is concerned, everyone in Germany owning gold coin or foreign exchange surrendered it to the Reichsbank for Reichsmarks currency. This was completed before I took office. When I took office I found the gold there which was gradually consumed, then a sizeable receipt from Belgium and France. At first the Reichsbank refused to accept it because the property rights were not clearly defined.

Q: All this happened after 1938?

A: Yes, during the war.

Q: The gold you are talking about, wasn't that gotten from Vichy?

A: The Reichsbank received it from the Foreign Office.

Q: Where did the Foreign Office get it?

A: From the Vichy Government. The Foreign Office and the Four Years' Plan were the 2 governmental agencies concerned with the gold.

What did they do with the gold?

A: The Reichsbank took it over on account of the law called "Kriegsleistungsgesetz."

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Q: Who wrote the law?

A: Minister of the Interior.

Q: Who objected to your taking this gold?

A: I did.

Q: Why did you object?

A: Because the ownership rights were not clear. It was the gold that the Belgium Government and Belgian Central Bank had deposited in France.

Q: Do you want us to believe that you had been a member of the party since 1931 and you did not want to receive this gold?

A: Yes, because it would have encouraged serious consequences with the Reichsbank in international relations with other central banks which were entirely in accord.

Q: Do you know anything about deposits of jewels or metals made in the Reichsbank?

A: I know the Four Years' Plan had diamonds in custody at the Reichsbank not owned by the Reichsbank and with which the Reichsbank had nothing to do. They were left there as protection and later were placed at the disposal of a jeweler who worked on diamonds.

Q: We will give you one more chance - have you any large deposits of gold in the Reichsbank in suitcases?

A: No.

Q: Do you know Melmer?

A: I am hearing his name for the first time.

Q: Did Melmer deposit any gold in the Reichsbank?

A: I am hearing his name for the first time.

Q: Do you know Max Heileger?

A: I am hearing his name for the first time.

Q: Who would handle the receiving of gold in the Reichsbank?

A: The office working under the Director, P. Wilhelm.

Q: Is he the only one that would know?

A: His was the only office responsible for receiving and handling gold and foreign exchange.

Q: Who had charge of withdrawals of gold from the Reichsbank?

A: The same office.

Q: Were you informed of withdrawals?

A: Only very large items. I definitely did not hear names.

Q: How large a sum was delivered to the Four Years' Plan?

A: The Four Years' Plan could dispose of all gold held by the Reichsbank. In addition to that, there was a special gold reserve fund at their sole disposal and the Reichsbank could not touch it. This special fund included the 450 million marks in the fund that I mentioned earlier.

Q: In 1938 you became President of the Reichsbank. How much gold did the Reich have?

A: Not quite 500 million marks.

Q: In 1944 how much gold?

A: A considerable increase occurred only with the influx of Belgian gold - otherwise reduced through sales of gold to foreign countries.

Q: How much did they have before?

A: Before receiving the Belgian gold approximately 500 million.

Q: How much in Belgian gold?

A: 400 million.

Q: And in 1940 about 900 million?

A: Including the Belgian gold.

Q: This includes the special gold fund of the Four Years' Plan?

A: This does not include the special fund.

Q: How big was the special fund?

A: It is difficult to say off hand - somewhere between 150 and 200 million.

Q: Then in 1941 how much gold was there?

A: I do not know. All I know is that the gold stock was gradually reduced at the end and left only the gold received from Belgium plus a small remainder. The bulk went to Rumania for the purchase of oil or wheat.

Q: Who in Rumania?

A: The Rumanian National Bank.

Q: Did they insist on payment in gold?

A: Definitely, only against gold payment were we able to obtain wheat.

Q: Weren't you occupying that country?

A: No.

Q: Were troops there?

A: They had troops together with Reich troops just stationed there.

Q: Was any gold sent to Sweden?

A: At the beginning of the war Sweden took some gold but has taken none lately.

Q: Was any gold sent to Switzerland?

A: Sales of gold were constantly made.

Q: How much gold was sold?

A: I do not know the details but it would be a considerable amount.

Q: Can you give us a figure?

A: I definitely cannot give a figure. It could have been 100 million or more.

Q: Was any gold sent to South America?

A: I do not know of any gold transaction to South America. We did with Spain via Switzerland. Also sold gold to Portugal and smaller items to Hungary, Belgium and Czechoslovakia.

Q: Did you give any gold to any individuals in Germany?

A: No.

Q: Did you give any to the Four Years' Plan?

A: Not from us. The management could request from the Reichsbank from its stocks of gold for certain purposes. I do not know if it ever happened. I think the gold transactions by the Four Years' Plan were made via the Reichsbank.

Q: How was foreign exchange supplied in a normal way to somebody who needed it?

A: Request for a permit made with the department of the Reich Economic Ministry concerned with Foreign Trade and there it was decided upon. If the request was granted, the Reichsbank paid out the foreign exchange.

Q: Who was the head of this?

A: Dr. Kirchfeld and before him to the Under State Secretary von Jagwitz. The last named man was already there when I took on the job in the Reich Economic Ministry.

Q: Why did von Jagwitz leave that position?

A: In the fall of 1943 the Reich Economic Ministry re-organized and all production matters were transferred to the Armament Ministry. In connection with the reorganization, the personnel of the Reich Economic Ministry was greatly curtailed. The Secretary left and so did the under-secretary von Jagwitz. Since the purpose of the

Reich Economic Ministry from then on was concerned mainly with the matter of disposition of goods, the head of the Reichsgruppe Handel, Dr. Hayler, joined the Reich Economic Ministry.

Q: Was he the one who withdrew the gold from the Reichsbank?

A: No.

Q: What is his first name?

A: Franz.

Q: Was he your secretary?

A: The Ministry did not have anyone at all at the end and settled everything with the State Secretary.

Q: Who handled your personal affairs?

A: Dr. ²Sewdler.

Q: Who handled your personal check book?

A: Reichsbank Director Reinhardt.

Q: What was his first name?

A: He was chief of the President's office. First name was Johannes.

Q: Did he take care of making out personal checks?

A: Yes.

Q: Did you have any female secretaries?

A: I did not have a female personal secretary. There were several girls working in the internal office and also at the Ministry and Reichsbank.

Q: The tax report was made out by whom?

A: I made them out.

Q: Did you type them?

A: No, I wrote them out by hand.

Q: Did you keep a copy?

A: In Berlin there was a copy.

Q: Did you keep a copy for yourself?

A: I had only my salary and allowance payable to all Ministers - no other income.

Q: What was your salary?

A: 60,000 annually as Reichsbank President and 48,000 annually which was the usual allowance payable to every minister.

Q: Is this your only income?

A: Yes.

Q: Did you get any payment from the party?

A: I never held an office in the party.

Q: Did you ever get any gifts from the party or people in the party?

A: No, but I once received a donation from Hitler on my 50th birthday. Received a farm in Bavaria from the German industries and the money given by Hitler was given as an endowment to the Reichsbank.

Q: How much?

A: 1/2 million marks.

Q: Was this from the Fuhrer?

A: Yes, it was in the form of an endowment to the Reichsbank for Reichsbank employees at war.

Q: You were given the farm by the industries?

A: Yes, it was given with the permission of Hitler.

Q: What industries?

A: Reich Economic Chamber - Apex organization of the entire industry.

Q: How big was the farm?

A: 200 Morgen. 53 hectares.

Q: Is this the farm where your wife lives?

A: She was there when the troops arrived and they told her to stay or to move to Bad Tolz so she moved to Bad Tolz. I was informed of this by American officers.

Q: Where is the farm?

A: 7 km. from Bad Tolz - 40 km. from Munich.

Q: Was it customary for all ministers to receive gifts from industries?

A: No, this was an exception and with special permission because for 25 years I have been active as an economist, political economist.

Q: Did you have any bank accounts?

A: In the Reichsbank at Berlin where I received my Reichsbank salary. Also in the Thyssen Bank.

Q: Any other bank accounts?

A: No.

S E C R E T

- Q: Did your wife have any accounts?
- A: She had a small account of a few thousand marks in the Deutsch Bank for current expenses.
- Q: Have you any children?
- A: No.
- Q: Is your wife living alone?
- A: She is living with a niece of hers who is the wife of a German Army surgeon. Also living in the home is a small girl whom they have adopted. She is the daughter of a Swedish woman who was a very good friend of my wife. This woman lived for many years in Paris. On account of the unstable conditions in Paris, we had taken the little girl over so to speak.
- Q: Does the woman still live in Paris?
- A: I think so.
- Q: Do you have any insurance?
- A: Yes, with Allianz.
- Q: What office?
- A: Berlin
- Q: Any other insurance?
- A: No.
- Q: Do you have any property outside of Germany?
- A: No, except that as a member of the Board of the Bank for International Settlement, my Directors fees are deposited there as it is customary with the Directors of that Bank. I do not know exactly what it is but it is approximately 15 to 20 thousand Swiss francs.
- Q: Have you ever sent any funds abroad to other people?
- A: No.
- Q: Have you ever sent anything to the mother of this daughter?
- A: No.
- Q: To anybody else?
- A: No.
- Q: Have you ever lived abroad?
- A: No, only when on official business.
- Q: When did you go on official business?
- A: Went to Basle once a month to attend a board meeting in the Bank of International Settlement. Before the war I went to negotiate a loan in Turkey. Also went to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Italy, Holland, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia but never went while the territories were occupied.

- Q: Did you ever go to Austria?
- A: Before Anschluss visited Austria once and went for recreation.
- Q: Did you go there after Anschluss?
- A: I have frequently been to Vienna, Klagenfurth, Graz, Inns, Salzburg.
- Q: Have you ever been to France?
- A: Never after the occupation. In 1937 I went to Paris to conduct a German Cultural Act at the International Exposition. Since that time I have not visited Paris or any other part of France.
- Q: Have you ever been to Holland or Belgium?
- A: Not since the occupation.
- Q: Ever been to Spain?
- A: Never.
- Q: Did you take care of remitting funds abroad for the Foreign Office?
- A: No.
- Q: Who did?
- A: There was a special quota allowed and at its request the Foreign Office could make further deposits.
- Q: Did the SS have such a fund?
- A: There was a special allotment not to the SS but to the Secret Department of the SS.
- Q: Who was head of that secret organization.
- A: It was at first a military organization but was combined with the SD and I believe it was Oberguppenführer Kaltenbrunner. The head of the former army department was Canaris.
- Q: What happened to him?
- A: I do not know.
- Q: What happened to the other man?
- A: I heard he was taken prisoner in the 7th Army area.
- Q: Who was Schollenberg?
- A: He was the man who handled the foreign service quota for Himmler. I knew him casually but had nothing to do with him.
- Q: Did you know of a hunchback man in Berlin who had to do with foreign exchange?
- A: No.

- Q: Were there any other places for the manufacture of foreign money?
- A: What do you mean?
- Q: Money of other countries?
- A: I know nothing.
- Q: You have heard about that before?
- A: What kind of foreign money?
- Q: Every kind, dollars, pounds, francs, etc.
- A: I know nothing.
- Q: Do you know anything about counterfeiting?
- A: No.
- Q: How much foreign exchange did the Reichsbank have lately?
- A: From 7 to 8 million marks worth of foreign funds.
- Q: Of all kinds?
- A: I think they were mostly Swedish or Swiss. I do not know definitely.
- Q: Who dealt with them?
- A: Wilhelm. The fund may have been more possibly up to 30 million because 7 million I now seem to recall may be 7 million dollars. The total amount of foreign exchange amounted to what comes to approximately 30 million marks.
- Q: Were there any securities in foreign companies - stocks or bonds?
- A: As far as I know they were owned by individuals in Germany and were surrendered on the basis of the Four Years' Plan. They could be sold abroad but I think this took place before I took office.
- Q: Were they deposited abroad?
- A: Yes.
- Q: What procedure?
- A: Individual owners got Reichsmark equivalent - Reichsbank got the dollars.
- Q: These funds were deposited in the Reichsbank in what account?
- A: The foreign exchange account was credited.
- Q: Did you have several Devisen accounts?
- A: They had a foreign exchange department which kept foreign exchange accounts.

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Q: Were these property of the Reich or the Reichsbank?

A: The Reichsbank.

Q: Then, if the Reichsbank made foreign exchange available to the Four Years' Plan, they would owe the Reichsbank for foreign exchange?

A: They paid. The Reichsbank sold foreign exchange only against money.

Q: How could a Minister traveling abroad get foreign exchange?

A: Make request and then was paid either foreign exchange or cash credit.

Q: What about fine art purchases abroad - would you provide foreign exchange?

A: If the Reich leader Bormann requested lira for something the request was made subject to my examination.

He usually got it and the money could have been used to purchase objects of art.

Q: Was the same true of Goering?

A: Not in his case because he already had foreign exchange funds. If the Four Years' Plan notified them it requested foreign exchange and put in the equivalent in Reichsmarks, the foreign exchange had to be supplied but in every case a permit was needed from the foreign exchange branch of the Reich Economics Minister because otherwise the Reichsbank made no payment.

Q: Do you know of any foreign exchange furnished to Goering?

A: No, it was issued by the office concerned.

AUG 4 1946

S E C R E T

INTERROGATION OF GOERING

25 June 1945 (Morning)

- Q: What was your occupation?
- A: Officer and Commander-in-Chief of the Luftwaffe; Minister of Air Transport, Minister President of Prussia; President of the Reichstag; Minister of Forestry; Rank of Reichsmarschal.
- Q: Which did you regard as most important?
- A: Chief of the 4 Years' Plan. During the war Commander-in-Chief of the Luftwaffe.
- Q: Prior to the war?
- A: Chief of the 4 Years Plan and also Minister of Air Transport.
- Q: Do you regard yourself as a military man?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Are these all the positions held by you regarded as important?
- A: Yes.
- Q: American newspapers stated that you liked being called "Master of the Hunt"? Is that right?
- A: Most amusing but not the most important job. It was part of the forestry job.
- Q: Apparently you were one of the most successful Nazis because you were able to survive?
- A: As you want to look at it.
- Q: Do you know that Hitler, Himmler and Goebbels are dead?
- A: Yes.
- Q: You are the only one left?
- A: I don't know how you want to look at the thing but there are quite a few other Nazis left.
- Q: How do you look at it?
- A: As far as it looked to the outside I was second in command but starting in the middle of 1942 my influence decreased.
- Q: Who were your competitors for power?
- A: Himmler, later on Bormann.
- Q: They are all gone?
- A: It doesn't matter, I just answered the question.
- Q: You are the last great Nazi. How did you manage to survive? Why haven't you died?
- A: It was an accident. I've answered the question six times already. I was arrested and supposed to be shot but was not through accident.

SECRET

INTERROGATION OF GOERRING

25 June 1945 (Morning)

- Q: So you regard this a happy accident of fate that you have lived?
- A: Yes, a lucky accident, I was not shot. The order was not carried through.
- Q: Do you regard yourself as a man of moderation in the Hitler Regime?
- A: I have always been moderate.
- Q: Is that an important factor why you are still alive?
- A: No, I don't think so because quite easily it could have lead to the opposite.
- Q: You occupied an important post from 1932 on. Is that correct?
- A: In 1923 I was in charge of the SA for about 10 months. In the Beer Hall Putsch I was wounded and came back to the party in 1928.
- Q: When did you occupy your first governmental post?
- A: 1932, I was president of the Reichstag and in 1933, I had my first governmental job.
- Q: Describe the powers you had over the German economy as administrator of the 4 Years' Plan.
- A: I have never been a businessman and this was something completely new to me. My job was to organize the German economy and my energy was put to work to get things started and carried through. I only worked on the basic ideas and did not go into details but in the course of years I have learned a lot. My main task was to secure the food supply for Germany for many years ahead and to make Germany self-sufficient. The most important items were iron, petroleum and rubber. Germany had much iron but it was not very good. The industry only wanted to have very high grade Swedish iron for business reasons. There was danger that during the war Germany would not be able to get iron from Sweden and there would be no iron.
- Q: What war are you talking about? This is 1936 you're speaking of.
- A: Any possibility of war, perhaps with Russia or in case there was war with anyone at any time and anywhere.
- Q: Did the 4 Years' Plan limit itself to petroleum, iron and rubber?
- A: No, it also applied to all other necessary raw materials.
- Q: Was it the intention to make Germany strong industrially in the event of war?
- A: Not only for war but in peace also. Germany had difficulty with foreign exchange in peace and had to work with deficiencies in foreign exchange.
- Q: Were you concerned with foreign exchange problems?
- A: At the Reichsbank and Ministry of Economics I had to.

SECRET

INTERROGATION OF GOERING

25 June 1945 (Morning)

- Q: Who assisted you in making important policy decisions effecting other ministries?
- A: Jagwitz. When Funk became Minister they discussed those questions together.
- Q: Suppose you were ill or away and important issues of foreign trade came up, who acted on your behalf in dealing with them?
- A: Funk.
- Q: Who carried on in your absence?
- A: Funk.
- Q: Did you know a man by the name of Gramsch?
- A: Gramsch was part of the staff of Koerner. A man who had an administrative set up and was in closest cooperation with the different ministries.
- Q: Did Gramsch discuss matters of policy with you in order to brief or prepare you for your discussions with Funk?
- A: Gramsch only talked with me twice very shortly. Gramsch was mainly concerned that laws which originated between the different ministries were consistent with the 4 Years' Plan. If I put up a law he had to do the administrative job. He was a lawyer.
- Q: Who was Kadgien?
- A: He was a specialist on the staff of Koerner and Gramsch and when any laws were issued by me he had to look after the economic questions in them. One of the jobs of Kadgien was to tell me through Gramsch that certain jobs had to be done. There was one other helper, State Undersecretary Neumann. Koerner was manager of administrative matters; Gramsch was a lawyer; Kadgien was economic adviser; Neumann assisted Koerner. I had the whole staff which worked under me as Minister President of Prussia, to work also for the 4 Years' Plan in a dual capacity. To give an example of Koerner's work, if I wanted to change anything, for example the price of milk, I would tell Koerner to call the next day those officials in the ministries who were concerned with the matter and in the meeting we would talk the question over and it was then the job of the administrative staff to write it up in the form of a decree. To give a second example, if the Ministry of Economics wanted to make a purchase of chromium from Turkey I would tell Koerner to call in the specialists and ministries who were concerned. There would be a discussion on the matter and I would make the final decision of how much gold could be spared, and after that it was the task of the ministry in question to make the final decree.
- Q: All details were in the hands of Funk and his assistants in the Ministry of Economics and with Wilhelm in the Reichsbank but when there was a question concerning large issues it had to be presented to you. Is that right?
- A: Generally yes, unless certain general arrangements were made before.
- Q: Was the situation different in 1944 than in 1938 and 1939?
- A: Yes, my influence in the 4 Years' Plan stopped in 1942. After that I was there only by name.

S E C R E T

INTERROGATION OF GOERING

25 June 1945 (Morning)

- Q: When was the 4 Years' Plan put into actual operation?
- A: October, 1936. To make Germany self-sufficient in iron, rubber, textiles, petroleum. I was concerned to enable Germany to acquire foreign goods through the control of foreign exchange. Also Germany was looked over for raw materials, to use all possible resources in Germany to make it self-sufficient with the help of raw materials or synthetic means. Another important point was to secure food supplies for Germany.
- Q: Did you issue regulations as to price control, foreign exchange, etc?
- A: I was in charge of prices and foreign exchange because I had to buy certain raw materials from abroad and all important details concerning items to be bought were brought to me.
- Q: There was no question that you were boss of economy?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Could there be any major decisions affecting the German economy and finance without your approval?
- A: In important cases they had to ask me and I could even use my influence in unimportant cases.
- Q: Is it correct that in important cases they came to you in advance for your approval and did they act subject to your disapproval?
- A: In all cases they came and talked about it first.
- Q: We understand in this time you were No. 2 man in Germany. Who assisted you?
- A: In Food, Secretary of State, Backe.
In coal and oil - Fleiger.
In chemicals - Prof. Kruock from I. G. Farben.
Foreign Exchange - Rask.
Sub-division for foreign trade - Jagrits and Hannecken; both were in the Ministry of Economics but Hannecken was more concerned with internal affairs. In the beginning of the 4 Years' Plan Loeb was chief of planning. When Loeb left Koerner succeeded him.
- Q: When Loeb returned to the Air Force who took over his functions?
- A: When Loeb was there the 4 Years' Plan and the Ministries were two separate things. After Loeb went away I reorganized the 4 Years' Plan distributing it into the Ministries. It was not a separate set anymore. When Loeb was there there was always danger that the 4 Years' Plan would develop into a Ministry and get too big. My idea was always to keep it as small as possible and not to have too many people in it and have it work with the Ministries.
- Q: In the office of the 4 Years' Plan your principal assistant was Koerner after the departure of Loeb. Is that correct?
- A: Koerner had an administrative job to coordinate between the different ministries.

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S E C R E T

INTERROGATION OF GOERING

25 June 1945 (Morning)

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SECRET

INTERROGATION OF GOERING

25 June 1945 (Morning)

Q: Who was boss of division in 1944?

A: Funk. After that I was just asked formally on decisions on the Rumanian gold question.

Q: Do you know that Himmler had his own foreign exchange?

A: I want to be precise on this question. I always thought that Himmler had his own foreign exchange but never had any proof of that. There were two reasons for my suspicion, (1) Himmler had very often the opportunity when he was making arrests to collect foreign exchange and other valuables, and usually only very small parts were given to the Reichsbank. Once I talked to Himmler about it and after that greater amounts were given to the Reichsbank for a short time (2) I was in charge of the Devisenfahndungsamt (Devisen discovery agency). This actually is a police job but it did not belong to the police. I was originally in charge. The Gestapo tried all the time to take over and get it under its influence.

Q: Under what regulation was this Devisenfahndungsamt established and how did it operate?

A: The main officials were former customs officials.

Q: Were the devisen found by these people turned over to the Reichsbank?

A: To the Reichsbank and Finance Ministry.

Q: Did the 4 Years' Plan decrease in importance in 1942?

A: Yes.

Q: What was the reason for that?

A: The more difficult the war situation got the more I was absorbed in my capacity as Chief of the Luftwaffe and the less I was in Berlin to apply my time to the 4 Years' Plan. Before 1942 I made completely independent decisions as far as questions of the 4 Years' Plan were concerned but after that time Hitler made decisions on his own on economic questions and I transferred the duties of the 4 Years' Plan to Speer. The main task of the 4 Years' Plan had been accomplished. This task was to get Germany ready.

Q: Is it correct that Speer was able to increase production in 1943?

A: Yes, the production of weapons.

Q: Did you transfer to Speer the powers over the Devisenfahndungsamt or did they stay with Funk?

A: Speer was only concerned with armament questions. The foreign exchange question stayed with Funk and also the Foreign Ministry was very much concerned.

Q: When did you last transact or conduct business in the Office of the 4 Years' Plan?

A: All I remember in 1944 are transactions with Rumanian gold, gold for Greece and one request from the Foreign Office concerning Italian gold.

SECRET

INTERROGATION OF GOERING

25 June 1945 (Morning)

- Q: We regard the Office of the 4 Years' Plan as a very interesting institution.
- A: The authorization for the 4 Years' Plan was the most comprehensive licensing power ever given in Germany and all subsequent authorizations were actually derived from this original authorization and even Goebbels as organizer of total war was under me.
- Q: What happened to the records of the 4 Years' Plan?
- A: I cannot say since on Hitler's orders most of the papers have been burned in the whole Reich government.
- Q: Were some of these records deposited with the Reichsbank? Did you take any records of the 4 Years' Plan with you on your trip to the south?
- A: No, I never had any papers with me, military or private.
- Q: When you write your autobiography, how are you going to describe your accomplishment as administrator of the 4 Years' Plan when there are no records?
- A: That's a very difficult.
- Q: Whom do you want to help you in regard to this?
- A: I would ask Koerner, Neumann, Gramsch, and some specialists in the ministries. The 4 Years' Plan was such an important thing it should be written up.
- Q: Discussing the situation in 1942. Did the Office of the 4 Years' Plan hold devisa in Switzerland, Sweden and Spain other than regular accounts of the Reichsbank in those countries?
- A: The 4 Years' Plan has never had any foreign exchange outside of the Reichsbank but in the Reichsbank there was a special fund which could not be used without the authorization of the 4 Years' Plan. I usually made the main decisions but sometimes Koerner also made decisions. The administration of the fund lay with the Reichsbank.
- Q: When you wanted to give instruction to the Reichsbank with respect to this account did you give them to Funk or Wilhelm?
- A: If I needed foreign exchange for myself, which only amounted to small amounts, I would send my secretary to Wilhelm. But if I needed large amounts for the 4 Years' Plan to make purchases abroad I would send a formal request to the Reichsbank President Funk. The same was true for the special gold fund which was at my disposal in the Reichsbank.
- Q: Was this fund large or small?
- A: Large. I do not know what percentage of the total foreign exchange of the Reichsbank was earmarked for the 4 Years' Plan but I think that it was a large amount. Funk and Koerner would be able to give the exact figures. There was a big amount so that if any sudden expenses occurred for the 4 Years' Plan foreign exchange was always available.
- Q: What were some of the large transactions out of this account?
- A: The 3 gold transactions mentioned above.

S E C R E T

INTERROGATION OF GOEBBELS
25 June 1945 (Morning)

- Q: Were there many large transactions involving Swiss francs in 1944 in regard to this account or Portuguese escudos?
- A: I don't know about that.
- Q: Do you know that Ribbentrop had extensive large holdings of devisen outside of Germany?
- A: There was a continuous quarrel between the Foreign Office and the Reichsbank about foreign exchange. The Foreign Office tried to get as much of the foreign exchange that came in as possible, but I usually tried to cut the percentage down. Actually I don't know how much foreign exchange the Foreign Office had at any time.
- Q: In addition to Himmler and Ribbentrop, were there any other agencies that had devisen outside the Reichsbank?
- A: The espionage agency had a small fund too.
- Q: Did the Luftwaffe hold any foreign exchange abroad outside the Reichsbank channels?
- A: No, the Luftwaffe has not had any foreign exchange outside the Reichsbank. Even if the Luftwaffe sold planes abroad the amounts from the sales were put into the Reichsbank or if the Luftwaffe wanted to make purchases right away in a foreign country the Reichsbank would be notified about the amounts of those sales and purchases.
- Q: When the Office of the 4 Years' Plan found it necessary to acquire goods outside of Germany for devisen rather than through clearing, what kind of devisen did it use?
- A: It attempted to use the currency of the country where the purchase was made, unless that country asked for some other kind of currency.
- Q: Did you use dollars or pounds?
- A: Dollars and pounds were used but 2 years after the war started it became more and more difficult to use pounds and dollars.
- Q: Could they be used at a discount?
- A: Yes, but large amounts were refused, because the other countries could not buy anything for pounds and dollars. It was more difficult to place pounds than dollars.
- Q: How large a volume of dollars was secured with the fall of France, Netherlands, Belgium, etc.?
- A: That is impossible to remember.
- Q: Were the foreign exchange accounts of the Foreign Office and Himmler lawful?
- A: The fund of the Foreign Office was lawful, but the fund that Himmler had was unlawful. That fund was stolen.
- Q: Did Speer have devisen other than those in the Reichsbank?
- A: Speer asked for foreign exchange at the Reichsbank. It is possible that Speer had foreign exchange which he received from sales abroad, but the Reichsbank would probably know about such sales and purchases.

SECRET

INTERROGATION OF GOERING

25 June 1945 (Morning)

- Q: You have a rather high opinion of Funk? Is that right?
- A: Yes, he is a good man. He did everything possible to operate the Reichsbank for the interest of Germany.
- Q: He was much better than Schacht. Is that right?
- A: Yes. As a man he was certainly better than Schacht but also as president of the Reichsbank, Funk was very moderate and against all excesses.
- Q: How did Schacht and Funk differ?
- A: Schacht did more what he wanted himself. Funk did what he was told to do, but at times he spoke up if it was in the interest of the Reichsbank.
- Q: Was Funk one of the principal contact men between the Nazi Party and German industrialists?
- A: Before the party got into power Funk was contact man between Hitler and the industrialists, but after the party got into power there was direct contact between the party and the industrialists. In the period between 1929 and 1933 Funk was one of the principal contact men.
- Q: What do you think of Schacht?
- A: He is a great egotist.
- Q: Don't you think you are a an egotist yourself?
- A: My jobs were given to me and I worked like a horse to accomplish something. I didn't ask for the jobs.
- Q: Didn't Schacht also work hard?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Can you tell us anything more about Schacht?
- A: He was a clever man. Even before the party got into power he worked for the party.
- Q: He must have been a smarter man than you because he left the party before the war.
- A: Some people do not have character.
- Q: Can we trust Schacht?
- A: I leave that up to you.
- Q: Is he a man without character?
- A: I don't want to say exactly, but it is known that Schacht has often changed his opinions.
- Q: Are you a man of principle?
- A: I have always stayed with my convictions.

SECRET

INTERVIEW OF GOERING

25 June 1945 (Morning)

- Q: What are your main convictions?
- A: To work for my country. And I don't want to judge Schacht; I was just asked my personal opinion of him.
- Q: Schacht changed opinions quite frequently. What happened in 1939 when he left his official post?
- A: He had to leave the Reichsbank.
- Q: Why?
- A: It was impossible for Hitler to work with him anymore.
- Q: What did they disagree about?
- A: Hitler and Schacht got away from each other.
- Q: You got away from Hitler in 1943?
- A: At first there were objective reasons between Hitler and me, even personal reasons followed.
- Q: Was there a parallel between you and Schacht?
- A: Schacht did not go voluntarily. He was told to go, otherwise he probably would have stayed.
- Q: What do you think of Thyssen?
- A: I always liked Thyssen very much. Thyssen was generous and interested in things but then in 1939 he left the country without reason, and actually became a traitor to Germany by giving the French Government details about German supplies of oil and about industry. When Thyssen was handed over by the French at the end of the war, I took the side of Thyssen. I kept him out of prison and instead he and his wife were put in a sanatorium. I used my influence for many years so that Thyssen could stay in the sanatorium, but I think in the last year Thyssen was taken by the SS. In any other country like America or England Thyssen would have been condemned to death.
- Q: What makes you think so?
- A: He was obviously a traitor, being in France as a German national during the war and giving the French Government information about the German economy, which is treason in all countries.
- Q: Was it because of your own personal power that you were able to save him?
- A: Yes, I thought that Thyssen had not committed treason knowingly.
- Q: Did he do it as a means of undermining the Hitler regime?
- A: I think that Thyssen was not aware of what he was doing.

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SECRET

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INTERROGATION OF FUNK
25 June 1945 (Afternoon)

- Q: Were you Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Have you occupied those positions since about 1939?
- A: Since January 1939.
- Q: When were you specifically appointed Minister of Economics?
- A: November 1937, but the Reichsmarschal took over until February and then I took over.
- Q: When did you become President of the Reichsbank?
- A: End of January 1939.
- Q: For a period of about a year you were Minister of Economics and Schacht was President of the Reichsbank. Is that correct?
- A: Yes.
- Q: What other positions did you hold at the time of your detention?
- A: Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank.
- Q: Were you a member of a board of any corporation, public or private?
- A: The President of the Reichsbank has always been Chairman of the Golddiskontbank. I was also Chairman of the Kontinental Oel A. G., but this company never really functioned except once in the case of Romanian oil. I was a member of the board of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel.
- Q: Holding these positions since 1938 or 39, you must have known more about the German economy and German finance than any other person in Germany. Is that true?
- A: I know only a small section of the German economy since the main sector was under the Ministry for Armaments and War Production. The Ministry of Economics only dealt with supplies of food and consumers' goods. The main production was in the armament industry.
- Q: With respect to monetary policy you know more than any other person. Is that true?
- A: I only know about financial and monetary policies. The actual financing of the armament industry was in the hands of the Ministry of War Production and Armaments. There were two completely different directions by which the economy was handled - the old one under me, and the new one under Speer, and finally I had to agree to the separation and to hand over to Speer all directions of production, since the two were completely different.
- Q: What were your personal relations with Speer at that time?
- A: Our personal relations were not bad, but as far as the professional side was concerned there existed big controversies.

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SECRET

INTERROGATION OF PUNK
25 June 1945 (Afternoon)

- Q: What does Speer know about monetary policy?
- A: Speer did not care much about that angle but there was Hettlage in his office. Hettlage was the financial director of Speer.
- Q: What did the financial director in the Speer Ministry do?
- A: He had to see that there was always enough money in the branches of the armament industry and also had to look after purchases abroad of necessary materials. He handled the whole financial side of the armament industry since the Finance Ministry did not know anything about financing of the armament industry. Nor did it know anything about army finance.
- Q: What kind of money did they have to have? German currency or foreign exchange?
- A: Only German currency.
- Q: When they needed foreign exchange where did they get it?
- A: Hettlage had to ask the Ministry of Economics and then he would get the foreign exchange from the Reichsbank. This is not the usual way. Usually if the Ministry of Armaments and War Production needed any materials from abroad, an agreement was made with the country in question and purchases were balanced under a trade agreement by exchange of other goods.
- Q: It follows then that any imports required by the Speer Ministry were known to you?
- A: Most purchases were on the basis of trade agreements, but there is a possibility that besides that, private firms in Germany had agreements with foreign firms but that could have been only on a very small scale.
- Q: How does the Speer Ministry fit into those private agreements?
- A: The Speer Ministry did not consist of government officials but of private businessmen.
- Q: Even in those cases your subordinate employees in the Ministry must have known of these transactions?
- A: I am convinced that we were aware of most of these transactions since the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Economics were very much interested in not having such private dealings going on.
- Q: What happened to the Ministry of Economics in March 1945?
- A: In March one party left Berlin for the South and one party stayed in Berlin. I was not in Berlin at the time since I had to look after monetary difficulties in southern Germany. One party should have gone to northern Germany.
- Q: Why did they move back toward Berlin after they left?
- A: I suppose that was when Thuringia was occupied by Allied troops.
- Q: What was the plan?

S E C R E T

INTERROGATION OF FUNK
25 June 1945 (Afternoon)

- A: Since there was danger for Berlin it was decided that one group should go to central and southern Germany and another group to northern Germany but I am not aware of the fact that the group in Thuringia returned in the direction of Berlin. The group left in Berlin was supposed to go to Hamburg.
- Q: Why did the group that went south to Munich not get there?
- A: I don't know that.
- Q: What were the plans for these parties that went north and south? What were they going to do in Hamburg and Munich?
- A: They were supposed to carry on their work that they had done in Berlin. Hamburg was important since all business concerned with foreign trade was concentrated there.
- Q: What about Munich?
- A: I have not seen any one of the group going down south. The most important members of Department III were supposed to go north but there were two members who had dealt with Croatia who were going down south.
- Q: What were their names?
- A: I don't know their names since I was only familiar with Department chiefs, not with different members.
- Q: There is great danger that Germany may starve. Germany can have no imports unless she is prepared to pay for them in foreign exchange.
- A: We have brought to safety most of the foreign exchange and gold in central Germany, where it has been found by Americans.
- Q: Who was the real boss on foreign exchange in Germany?
- A: I.
- Q: Who controlled devisen?
- A: The 4 Years' Plan was over all other Ministries and it had its own reserve at the Reichsbank of foreign exchange. The 4 Years' Plan deposited all other foreign exchange.
- Q: Was that true in 1944?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Who exercised those powers of the 4 Years' Plan in 1944?
- A: The foreign exchange was controlled by the Reichsmarshal Goering and his assistants, especially Koerner, Gramsch and Kadgien.
- Q: Could it be said that in 1944 or January 1945 the real boss of Foreign Exchange in Germany was Goering?
- A: Yes, but he did not look after it very much.
- Q: Who did if he didn't?
- A: Those three men (Koerner, Gramsch and Kadgien). Everything the Office of the 4 Years' Plan had any requests I was told about it through the Reichsbank.

S E C R E T

INTERROGATION OF FUNK

25 June 1945 (Afternoon)

- Q: Suppose you and Koerner disagreed, who won out? Did the matter then go from you and Koerner to Goering?
- A: I don't remember that there were many cases where there was disagreement but there were many cases where I disagreed with Koerner, he usually let things go at that and would not go to Goering.
- Q: So as a practical matter you had the last word?
- A: Yes, unless Goering was asked, which wasn't very often. If Koerner disagreed with my decisions he could have gone to the Reichsmarshal and invalidated my decision but that never happened.
- Q: Directing your attention to February 1945 what was the total amount of Germany's foreign exchange and gold held in Germany and other currency or bank deposits held outside of Germany?
- A: I cannot give any details, but from what Wilhelm told me about that it must have been about 500 million RM.
- Q: How much of that was in gold?
- A: About 400 million.
- Q: Was there only 100 million in devisen?
- A: I don't think it was any more, but I really don't know the figures very well.
- Q: What do you know?
- A: This figure was told me in the beginning of February by Wilhelm and I don't know any other figure.
- Q: How much of this was outside Germany?
- A: It could only be a question of money in Switzerland and only about 30 million RM there, Wilhelm and Pohl would know exactly.
- Q: What kind of foreign currency did Germany hold in February — dollars, pounds, francs or what? Which was the biggest?
- A: I don't know that.
- Q: Who knows these figures in the Ministry? Kirchfeld?
- A: Not so much Kirchfeld but Wilhelm and Pohl.
- Q: Did any other agency concern itself with foreign exchange in Germany other than the Reichsbank, the Ministry of Economics and the 4 Years' Plan?
- A: No.
- Q: Is it not a fact that the Foreign Office had its own devisen?
- A: They as well as the Propaganda Ministry received certain sums from the Reichsbank every year.

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S E C R E T

INTERROGATION OF PINK

25 June 1945 (Afternoon)

- Q: Did the Foreign Office have extensive holdings abroad, about which the Reichsbank may not have been informed?
- A: That I do not know. The Foreign Office got a fixed sum every year, but besides that I don't know.
- Q: Who handled problems of foreign exchange and trade in the Foreign Office?
- A: Ripken, Wiedl, and Clodius.
- Q: Any other agencies?
- A: The Wehrmacht also got certain sums.
- Q: How were these sums held. In the name of the Reichsbank or in account of the local Wehrmacht or in the name of some third person.
- A: In general it was in the name of the Reichsbank, unless there were other individuals of the Foreign Office. It is possible that the Embassy in Madrid asked for foreign exchange from the Foreign Office, but I don't know how that was handled.
- Q: In which country did the Reichsbank have its largest holdings?
- A: Switzerland.
- Q: Second largest?
- A: Probably in Sweden. The business in Spain and Portugal was done by way of Switzerland. I don't know of any other accounts. I can imagine that one of the big banks in Germany could have dealt with another private bank in Switzerland, but later on that was not possible in Switzerland.
- Q: Why?
- A: Since Switzerland introduced a complete control of foreign exchange and it was impossible to transfer foreign exchange from one bank to another in Switzerland.
- Q: To what extent were accounts held abroad by German individuals and corporations?
- A: I don't know that and I don't think the Reichsbank even knows. I was never informed of these things.
- Q: You were head of the Reichsbank?
- A: I never had to do with business details of the Reichsbank. The board of directors did that. There is not a single business deal of the Reichsbank that carries my signature.
- Q: Are there any other agencies in Germany which may have substantial credits abroad?
- A: Only big firms could have credits abroad.
- Q: Do you have any idea to what extent firms in Germany had big accounts abroad?

S E C R E T

INTERROGATION OF PUNK
25 June 1945 (Afternoon)

- A: I think that firms had accounts like that, but the Reichsbank would know about it because all accounts abroad had to be registered. Not in all detail but approximately.
- Q: Do you remember any large accounts held abroad by German firms?
- A: I don't know of any accounts of firms.
- Q: As President of the Reichsbank you don't remember any of these?
- A: Those registered were long before my time, and as President of the Reichsbank I didn't have anything to do with that.
- Q: Who in the Reichsbank would know about accounts of German firms abroad?
- A: Puhl and Wilhelm should know about those accounts. I never looked after those foreign accounts. My main business was the domestic financial structure.
- Q: If the Ministry of Economics wasn't interested in foreign accounts of industrialists who in the Government was interested in the industrial accounts abroad?
- A: Nobody besides the Reichsbank.
- Q: When did you leave Berlin?
- A: The 15th or 16th of April.
- Q: When did you last see Puhl or Wilhelm?
- A: Wilhelm, the last day when I left Berlin, but Puhl was in Switzerland at the time for discussions about further sales of gold. I haven't seen Puhl anymore.
- Q: Who was in charge of the Reichsbank when you left Berlin?
- A: Wilhelm and Kretschmann.
- Q: What instructions did you leave with the Reichsbank with respect to its evacuation from Berlin?
- A: The evacuation of the Reichsbank was connected with the general plan for evacuation of the Government. The Reichsbank was suppose to follow to the same place where the Reichs Government went in southern Germany.
- Q: Why did it not go there?
- A: Only part of the Reichsbank went to southern Germany. The rest could not follow because of military events.
- Q: What was the plan for evacuation of the ministries from Berlin?
- A: The general plan was that the whole government was supposed to move to southern Germany when Berlin was threatened by the Russians. Certain staff groups went to southern Germany but the rest could not follow. The new set up in southern Germany had not been organized so it was impossible to find anybody.

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SECRET

INTERROGATION OF REX
25 June 1945 (Afternoon)

- Q: In a previous interrogation you told an American Officer you could supply information as to important records of the Ministry of Economics and the Reichsbank.
- A: I do not know what has happened to the papers. Secretary of State Heyler was supposed to safeguard those papers to carry on the ministry.
- Q: What do you know of the German economy?
- A: I don't know anything about foreign exchange or foreign accounts. Probably they have been taken by the Americans. I was concerned with internal German structure and entered the set up to give suggestions to carry on there.
- Q: Did not Germany boast that it had invented a new form of currency and a new money system?
- A: I have always said that the value of the mark depends on the amount of work that can be done in Germany and before it has been ascertained how much working ability is left in Germany the value of the mark cannot be determined.
- Q: Who was your statistical adviser?
- A: In the Volkswirtschaftliche Abteilung Dr. Einsiedel was in charge and later von Kiese.
- Q: When you wanted statistics for a meeting with the Fuhrer whom did you call?
- A: I asked my Secretary of State to get those statistics. Most of the time I only talked to the Secretary of State.
- Q: I want to know about the Golddiskontbank.
- A: The directors of the Reichsbank were at the same time directors of the Golddiskontbank. The Golddiskontbank has chiefly done the clearing with countries abroad. The main task of the bank was to receive the gold gained through exports and to pay out gold for imports.
- Q: Did it perform any other functions?
- A: The Golddiskontbank bought German securities abroad.
- Q: Did they not also aid the Reichsbank in acquiring various foreign securities, especially during the period of German occupation of France?
- A: I don't think regulations were strictly carried through in the case of France, since it was an occupied area.
- Q: What happened to those securities?
- A: These purchases were done through the Office of the 4 Years' Plan - but I don't think that Goering knows much about it, but Neumann should know.
- Q: Have you ever heard of the Devisenschutzkommando?
- A: Yes, but we didn't have anything to do with it.
- Q: What was it?

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SECRET

INTERROGATION OF WINK
25 June 1945 (Afternoon)

Q: How did you get the Belgian gold?

A: The Foreign Office and the Office of the 4 Years' Plan which were concerned in this question asked the French Government to give up the Belgian gold.

Q: Didn't the Reichsbank have anything to do with it?

A: The Reichsbank didn't even want to take the gold but was forced to do so later on. The Reichsbank didn't want to take the gold because the ownership was not determined. - There are no documents to that effect.

Q: Where are the documents?

A: If they were not burned, they must be in Berlin.

Q: Did you have them burned?

A: I have not burned anything.

Q: What did the Goldkreditbank do in France?

A: I don't know. Dr. Michel can give the exact details about foreign currency laws in France and their application.

Q: Directing your attention now to the German decree issued September 4, 1939 for the prevention of hoarding, was this law effective?

A: The law was not very successful. There were a few law suits but it was found out later on that since there were very few consumers' goods people had plenty of money to spend and that money wasn't worth very much. The law wasn't very successful. Only during the last months, the Germans really started to hoard money, but the law was no longer applied.

Q: Did it have any effect on reducing the circulation of currency?

A: No.

Q: How do you explain the present shortage of currency?

A: Because big amounts, many billions, are in the private strong boxes of private people being hoarded and not being put on the market. Also very little money has been issued during the last few months because many of the printing presses have been destroyed, especially in southern Germany where no money was issued at all.

Q: What is your estimate of the total amount of currency outstanding at this time?

A: 65 billion.

Q: What was the circulation of currency in 1933?

A: 4 billion and at the beginning of the war approximately 7 billion.

Q: You already have currency inflation in Germany, is that correct?

A: As long as price control and wage control exists this money can do no harm.

SECRET

INTERROGATION OF PUNK
25 June 1945 (Afternoon)

- Q: Does not this large amount of currency put a great pressure on the black market and violation of price control?
- A: As long as there is a strong authority in the state, this money can do no harm. The black market has only developed during the last few months. No black market existed before that in Germany.
- Q: Now that German insurance companies are cut off from foreign companies can they obtain adequate reinsurance within Germany?
- A: That can only be answered after the value of Germany's securities and governmental bonds has been decided because most of the holdings of the insurance companies are in governmental bonds.
- Q: How did the "Reichsaufsichtamt" (Reich Control Office) exercise its control of insurance companies?
- A: It was centralized in Berlin and only issued certain general directives.
- Q: Was this organization in existence in March 1945?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Have you ever heard of Staffelt?
- A: No.
- Q: Do you know Schellenberg?
- A: He was a man under Himmler.
- Q: What did he have to do with devision?
- A: Schellenberg was the successor to Canaris. Canaris and Schellenberg received devision, but I only found out about the amount when all German exchange and gold were taken out of Berlin in March because I was told that certain amounts would have to remain in Berlin to be given to Canaris and Schellenberg, 300,000 marks a month.
- Q: Did the Reichsbank pay out devision to Schellenberg? For how long a period?
- A: I only found out about it in February 1945.
- Q: What did you think when you found out about it?
- A: It is very understandable that the State has to pay for such expenses.
- Q: What did Schellenberg bring into the Reichsbank in the form of devision?
- A: He didn't pay in any foreign currency.

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S E C R E T

INTERROGATION OF GOERING

25 June 1945 (Evening)

- Q: We will continue with the Four Years' Plan. Who are Staffelt and Schellenberg?
- A: Staffelt is Chief of the Devisenfahndungsamt. Schellenberg was Intelligence Chief of Himmler but had nothing to do with the Four Years' Plan.
- Q: Did Schellenberg have anything to do with Devisenschutzkommando?
- A: He did not have anything to do with it. If he did, it was unauthorized.
- Q: Is Staffelt alive?
- A: Yes. I think he is alive but I have not heard from him in 2 years.
- Q: To the best of your knowledge is he still connected with the Four Years' Plan?
- A: I don't think so. He had some difficulty with Himmler. Schellenberg was the successor of Canaris when Himmler took over the Intelligence Service.
- Q: Do you think he is a dangerous man?
- A: I have heard he is in Sweden. Since he has a job like that he probably is a dangerous man but I have never met him as far as I know.
- Q: If we want to find out more information about the Devisenfahndungsamt whom do you suggest as a good source?
- A: Staffelt if he is still alive, otherwise probably Koerner knows more than I.
- Q: The Devisenfahndungsamt was probably created with the invasion of France. Is that right?
- A: It existed before the war.
- Q: Was it a very large organization?
- A: Not very large.
- Q: Was it the organization that was concerned with the Law against sabotage of the Economy of December 1, 1936?
- A: It existed before that law.
- Q: What agency enforced this law?
- A: There were different agencies, for example Customs Officials, Police, and Devisenfahndungsamt officials.

- Q: About what time was the Devisenschutzkommando established in the Four Years' Plan?
- A: I don't remember exactly but probably very soon after that law which was December 1936.
- Q: What would you say was the annual take of that agency?
- A: That is impossible to say.
- Q: Was it worth the effort?
- A: I couldn't say at all. I did not ask for any information about that. The Reichsbank should know about it.
- Q: This morning you omitted one of your jobs which sounded important, Chairman of the Ministerial Council of Reich Defense. What was it?
- A: We only had two sessions.
- Q: But you signed the laws?
- A: When war started Hitler was not interested for a while to sign any laws so they were sent to me and I signed as Chief of the Four Years' Plan or as Chairman of the Ministerial Council for Defense of the Reich, but later on Hitler decided again to sign laws himself.
- Q: Did a law dated December 3, 1938 depriving Jews of their property rights have anything to do with the Four Years' Plan?
- A: There was such a time of lawlessness it was necessary to put up laws concerning Jewish property. Since at that time all laws were actually signed in the name of the Four Years' Plan this was also signed that way.
- Q: Explain the bad situation.
- A: There was, as I said before, a period of great lawlessness and something had to be done, otherwise there was danger that this lawlessness would have gone on and taken much greater proportions.
- Q: Who was lawless - the Jews or the Germans?
- A: The persons who took the property from the Jews.
- Q: Does it make sense to punish the victims of lawlessness?
- A: No, but also some of the others were punished.
- Q: Who?
- A: Some of those who committed robberies were punished. Since the laws were ordered from above, they had to be written up.
- Q: Now another decree signed by you imposing an atonement fine of 1 billion RM on Jewish subjects.
- A: That was ordered by Hitler.

- Q: Are you ashamed of that?
- A: In that time we were not clear about that.
- Q: Are you clear now?
- A: I don't think that that law is correct.
- Q: Then you are ashamed of having signed that document, or is a German Field Marshal never ashamed?
- A: I don't have to answer that question under the Geneva Convention.
- Q: You are no longer a prisoner of war. The war with Germany is over and Germany has unconditionally surrendered to the United Nations. Do you wish to answer that question?
- A: I regret it. You must think of the time.
- Q: Germany was going to conquer the world.
- A: Germany didn't want to do that.
- Q: On November 12, 1938 there was another law ordering the Jews whose property had been destroyed to repair it and they lost all insurance claims. What about this law?
- A: That was one of the sequence of laws suggested by the Party.
- Q: You say the Four Years' Plan did a lot of dirty work. Is that correct?
- A: In this case, unfortunately.
- Q: I want you to tell me about Krauch of I.G. He worked for you in the Four Years' Plan, did he not?
- A: Yes, I did not know Krauch until I appointed him on the suggestion of somebody whose name I do not remember. He is one of the ablest men we have in the chemical industry.
- Q: When was he appointed to the Four Years' Plan?
- A: The end of 1936 or beginning of 1937.
- Q: Was this a full time job?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Did he continue to work for I.G. Farben?
- A: I don't think he had the time since he was working for us.
- Q: What do you know about Anorgana and Montana? Did Krauch ever tell you about these companies?
- A: Never.

- Q: You told an American officer that the Four Years' Plan operated all through the occupied areas.
- A: Yes, with certain changes for the occupied areas.
- Q: One of the important functions of the Four Years' Plan was to find foreign exchange in these occupied areas and secure it on behalf of the Germans? Is that correct?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Was all this foreign exchange turned into the Reichsbank or did it go somewhere else?
- A: As far as it was found by the Devisenschutzkommando or by the Four Years' Plan it was either sent to the Reichsbank or if used right away registered with the Reichsbank.
- Q: Suppose the office of the Four Years' Plan got them in another manner than through the Devisenschutzkommando?
- A: They had to be registered with the Reichsbank if they were found by an official of the Four Years' Plan.
- Q: When were you last in Switzerland?
- A: 1930 or 1931 probably. Certainly before 1932.
- Q: When you went to Italy did you go by way of Switzerland?
- A: Never through Switzerland.
- Q: Hoffer purchased many works of art for you in Switzerland. Is that right?
- A: Not very many, but some.
- Q: What sort of purchases have you made in Switzerland?
- A: Some goblets and some pictures.
- Q: Anything else?
- A: I think once a gothic chair.
- Q: Do you have a safe deposit box or bank account in Switzerland?
- A: No. Hoffer always took the money with him.
- Q: You have received many gifts since 1933 from the German State and from various people?
- A: That's right - for my birthday and Christmas.
- Q: You told an American officer that Fritz Thyssen gave you very substantial gifts?
- A: Thyssen has given me some presents. One wedding present and a birthday present. I think that's all I ever received from him.
- Q: When was Thyssen returned to the Germans by the French?
- A: 1940, right after the Armistice.

- Q: What gifts has Thyssen given you since that time?
- A: Not a copper coin.
- Q: What about land?
- A: Not a piece of land.
- Q: What is the largest gift you have received from the German State, the German people or private individuals?
- A: It is difficult to say since it is difficult to compare the various gifts. A gift from the State was given through the Fuhrer.
- Q: Did you get anything worth over a million marks?
- A: Definitely not. I think that the most valuable was a box I received from the Fuhrer when I was made Reichsmarschall.
- Q: What did the box contain?
- A: A document covered with precious stones and gold.
- Q: You told an American officer about the development of Russian and German collaboration.
- A: Up to 1900 Russia and Germany were very close. The German Officer Corps had great respect for Russia and always saw them at their very best in St. Petersburg. Right now, at first everybody was very much afraid of the Russians and went toward the American area but afterwards especially among the younger officers it was felt that perhaps the Germans had made a mistake and should have gone in the other direction. Right after the Russians got to Berlin, after the collapse, they did a skillful job of propaganda over the radio. They said that the wheel of history could not be turned back, that Germany could not be divided up again and they started to open Berlin theaters right away. They promised a future for Germany and on that occasion I remembered how back in history from 1860 the Russians always have fought on the side of the Prussians and even after the last war when Germany was not allowed to have a great army of its own, Germans learned to fly planes in Russia and to drive tanks there and from then on the German officers always had a great respect for Russian officers. The Russians did a very skillful job of propaganda. They let Berlin citizens tell the rest of the Germans that everything was alright, but over here in this region we got the opposite impression. Even then I said that I thought this probably was propaganda and not the truth.
- Q: How long do you think you would live if you were turned over to the Russians?
- A: Not very long.
- Q: Who gave you Burg Veldenstein?
- A: That's where I grew up. It belonged to one of my God-fathers. It comes from my family.

- Q: Now we have a long list of medals, foreign decorations, etc., about 8 pages of them. The greatest collection of medals in the world. Is that right?
- A: All the Allies of Germany sent them.
- Q: Who has more medals than you in Germany?
- A: The Crown Prince of Germany. Hitler never took any medals so I got them as second in command.
- Q: You didn't care for these medals?
- A: As for the foreign medals I never wore them more than 2 or 3 times, only when the Ministers of foreign countries came.
- Q: How valuable do you regard your 3 chests of stamp collections?
- A: Those were all new postage stamps which were sent to me by the Postmaster General.
- Q: Germany is today in a great state of chaos and there is danger that there will be a food shortage this winter. Can you make any suggestions how that condition might be improved?
- A: I see the greatest danger in the fact that the greatest part of Germany has been destroyed through the war; that very little could be done or can be done at the moment and that through the advance of the Russians, which is still taking place, and through the fact that England is weak and America does not show enough interest in Europe there is a great danger of advances toward communism. To this should be added skillful Russian propaganda over the radio which also reaches non-Russian occupied areas. Also the fact that the terror about the Russians is receding and that people are now afraid of a division of the Reich and are beginning to think that a united Reich even under Russian domination would be better.
- Q: Do you agree that the most important problem at present for Germany is the feeding of the people?
- A: Yes, absolutely.
- Q: If Germany has any bank balances, credits or assets in neutral countries it would be helpful for us to know that in order that possibly food might be obtained by the use of those credits. Can you help us on suggestions?
- A: I don't know of any of those accounts but Pahl or Wilhelm should know about it, possibly also Funk and Ritter in the Foreign Office. I think that those accounts should definitely be used for the purposes of buying food for Germany.
- Q: Wouldn't Funk know this very definitely?
- A: Funk should know about the bank accounts. Maybe not the small ones but certainly the big accounts.

- Q: Great Britain is short on food and a law in the United States prohibits sending any food to Germany, so she will have to pay for her own imports. There will also be tremendous reparations payable to Russia.
- A: A magician will have to do that.
- Q: Stalin is a magician?
- A: But he does his magic by means which you do not like.
- Q: Who is you?
- A: The Americans.
- Q: Stalin is our Ally.
- A: After all we know the Russian means. It is said that there is more food available in Berlin now than when the German Government was there. If there should be hunger in Germany I think there will be complete chaos in Germany.
- Q: Would Germany have ever entertained this large program of aggression if they had not had full support of the industrialists all the way through?
- A: The industrialists are Germans. They had to support their country.
- Q: Were they forced to do so or did they do so voluntarily?
- A: They did it voluntarily but if they would have refused the state would have stepped in.
- Q: Do you think the state would have been strong enough to have forced the big industry into war if it did not want war?
- A: When the call came for war every industry followed without any difficulty from inner convictions.
- Q: Is it true that some of those large industries in Germany have substantial interest in other countries?
- A: Certainly, but I don't know any particular cases, and I don't know to what extent the war has changed those interests. The first important job is that transportation has to be reestablished in Germany. That was especially difficult during the last weeks of the war, because railroads could not go to all parts of the country.
- Q: Is there any possibility of using assets in neutral countries?
- A: If they exist they will have to be used.
- Q: Have you heard of any accounts which the German State or organizations had in neutral countries?
- A: The Foreign Office had certain accounts and it is possible that in certain neutral countries there are still positive trade balances.

Q: What countries would they be?

A: Sweden, Switzerland and possibly Spain. I don't think there are any in South America unless from balances before the war because there were no connections during the war.

Q: Do you think it is possible for Germany to produce enough food to take care of its own people?

A: The part of Germany occupied by America and England is not self-sufficient unless the part occupied by the Russians is sending food to the other parts. The part under Russia is self-sufficient.

Q: If it is possible for us to take all the food produced in all zones and distribute it equally can Germany take care of her people?

A: It would be difficult but possible.

Q: If by taking the food together with coal production, would it be possible for the population to be fed by exchanging coal for food?

A: Since industry is destroyed not much coal will be used in Germany and if coal production could be raised to a high level this probably would be a means of feeding Germany.

Q: Do you think coal exports in addition to food raised in the country would be able to feed Germany's people over a period of years?

A: There will be an excess of coal which can be exported.

Q: In your opinion, it would not have been necessary to start a war after the Austrian and Sudeten question had been solved. Is that right?

A: There were many quarrels about the question with the Fuhrer, but the Fuhrer decided on war and, of course, every German followed the order. The English Ambassador to Berlin at that time knows very well what position I took at that moment.

Q: But the Ambassador is dead?

A: He has written up his papers and the English Government knows it.

Q: Would the German people be satisfied to be an agricultural country?

A: No, why should it be? With its abilities it could also be industrial. It couldn't live on agriculture alone. If Germany had to import all agricultural machinery there would be no possibility of exporting anything. Germany needs clothing and railroads. All that has to be built also, and industry is necessary for living.

Q: We couldn't trust Germany to have heavy industry again, because there would be the case of another war?

A: You have the power and the responsibility also.

- Q: As I understand it, Nazism had its roots in what you might call a disappointed people--unemployed officers like you who couldn't find a career in Germany?
- A: It was not a question of position. I had a job. It was the question that Germany could not be satisfied with the Versailles Treaty.
- Q: Under the Versailles Treaty Germany at least was a state. Do you understand that?
- A: I understand.
- Q: Where did Nazism find its roots?
- A: In all the people who did not want to have the Versailles Treaty over them and also in economic conditions. No work and so on. Some people went to the extreme left and others to the extreme right.
- Q: In the growth of the Party who were your converts among the industrialists besides Thyssen prior to 1932?
- A: I think Kirdorf in the Ruhr industry. He assembled a circle of industrialists.
- Q: The industrialists came in 1930 and 1931?
- A: I don't know, I have never worked in the party. I only worked for the State.
- Q: You have impressed me, Reichsmarschal, as being a very smart man. Who in the east helped you?
- A: No supporters. Silesia was all Catholic and they did not support the party.
- Q: Who in Hamburg?
- A: I don't think anybody in Hamburg. The main support was in the Ruhr.
- Q: Who in Berlin?
- A: I don't think Siemens, he was too closely connected with the Democrat Party. The banks did not give anything.
- Q: Have you read Thyssen's book "I Paid Hitler"?
- A: No.
- Q: Have you heard of the book?
- A: Yes.
- Q: What was the most hazardous time in the life of the party?
- A: After 1923.
- Q: After 1928?
- A: 1929 and 1930 was probably the most difficult time since communism was much stronger.

S E C R E T

(Gearing)

- Q: After the party came into power in 1933 and following the Reichstag fire would they not have lost the election if there had been no fire?
- A: The outcome of the election had nothing to do with the fire. There was a wave going through the country and everybody was flocking to the party.
- Q: I mean the election in March 1933?
- A: There were several elections but when the party got into power one of its first acts was to have a general election right away and the date was fixed before the fire, but in that election the party got more than half of the votes. There was also a second election that year.
- Q: It did not have two-thirds majority required under the Constitution?
- A: Only in the second election.
- Q: In both elections it had the general support of German industry, did it not?
- A: Yes, we had the support of all industry.
- Q: This support took the form of large financial contributions to the party, did it not?
- A: I don't remember what funds were paid after the party got into power. That's a question for the treasury of the party. Unity between the State and Party never existed. They were always two separate things. In the end there was only the Party. It stood over the State.

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S E C R E T

SECRET

INTERROGATION OF PUNK -
IN THE PRESENCE OF GOERING
(25 June 1945 (evening)

Q: We told the Reichsmarshal about our fears that Germany would experience very serious economic chaos. We discussed this same question with you this afternoon. The Reichsmarshal pointed out that this problem was particularly serious in view of the fact that the area under Russian occupation contains the greater share of agricultural production. We also told the Reichsmarshal that the chances are that England will be deficient in food for several years to come and that, of course, it is unlawful for the American government to supply any materials to Germany except for payment in foreign exchange. This accordingly makes the problem of Germany's assets abroad of critical significance to Germany itself, particularly those assets in neutral countries. What can you tell us at this time of the status of Germany's foreign assets.

Punk: The German Reichsbank has only one big account abroad. That is in Switzerland which amounts to perhaps 35 million RM at the most. There may be very small assets in Sweden.

Q: What about Spain?

Punk: There can be no assets of the Reichsbank in Spain.

Q: What about assets held by German corporations?

Punk: By one law of the 4 Years' Plan all foreign holdings had to be registered with the Reichsbank, therefore, the companies converted their assets into gold and deposited that gold with the Reichsbank. It amounts to between 70 and 80 million RM. Of course, it is actually still the property of the companies.

Q: Is this the total amount of foreign exchange held by Germany or German nationals abroad?

Punk: Any other assets should have been registered with the Reichsbank. I think that big companies such as I.G. Farben should at this moment have credits abroad on the basis of participations which they have abroad.

(The Reichsmarshal asks if there had not been payments to Sweden for goods not yet received so that there should be a trade balance in Sweden but Punk states that in the end, trade with Sweden was on a very small scale and perhaps that the trade balance would be not more than possibly 7 million Swedish crowns.)

Q: These numbers apply to the beginning of February. Is it smaller or larger now?

Punk: Smaller. I do not think that at the moment there are more than 50 million worth of foreign exchange available including holdings in Switzerland and Sweden. I do not know how much foreign exchange was found by the Americans. Perhaps an amount of 1 Million was left in Berlin in some banks, and there should have been small deposits of gold in Constantinople.

Q: Several questions were asked this afternoon as to foreign holdings. What can you, Goering, add?

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SECRET

INTERROGATION OF PUNK
(IN THE PRESENCE OF GOERING)
25 June 1945 (Evening)

Goering:-Punk has said that in February there were between 80 and 100 million RM in foreign exchange. In the course of one or two months no considerable amount of that could have been spent so there still should have been a much greater amount left when the collapse came in March regardless of whether those amounts were deposited in Markers or sent to southern Germany or any where else.

Punk:-I do not know how much gold and foreign exchange was sent to Markers. The payment of foreign exchange was continued approximately until April 20. In Switzerland alone payments of foreign exchange amounted to between 6 and 7 millions a month for interest and other expenses. There should be papers in Munich which indicate clearly how much foreign exchange is still available.

Q: Let us recall again the testimony you, Punk, gave this afternoon in which, as I understood you, you gave the following statement. You stated that major issues of foreign exchange were handled by the 4 Years' Plan, either by Goering or in his absence, by Koerner. Is that correct?

Punk:For the 4 Years' Plan, foreign exchange was always available since the major part of German holdings in foreign exchange was collected with the help of decrees of the 4 Years' Plan.

Goering:-There has always been one part of the foreign exchange fund in the Reichsbank reserved for the use of the 4 Years' Plan. Those funds could only be used with the approval of the 4 Years' Plan. After 1942 I was only consulted three times., about disposal of gold to Rumania, to Greece, and in the third case, when Ribbentrop asked for an Italian gold fund but was refused.

Q: What kind of matters did you take up with Koerner?

Punk:There were constant dealings between Koerner and the directors of the Reichsbank but only in one case did the directors consult the President of the Reichsbank, and that was the case where weapons were to be bought from certain partisans in Italy and Croatia. This purchase was refused by the Reichsbank president and sales were broken off.

Q: Do I understand from you, Punk, testimony that the Office of the 4 Years' Plan continued to be active until Germany's collapse in March or April 1945?

Punk:The officials of the 4-Years' Plan continued to deal with the directorium of the Reichsbank in matters of foreign exchange through 1944.

Goering:-Starting in 1942 I did not have anything to do with foreign currency in the Reichsbank except for the three cases stated above, but Koerner continued to be in the Central Planning Office of Speer and in that position continued to draw on the foreign exchange fund in the Reichsbank which originally belonged to the 4 Years' Plan.

INTERROGATION OF PUNK
(IN THE PRESENCE OF GOERING)
26 June 1945 (Morning)

Q: Our investigation of foreign exchange can be explained only in terms of the complete panic and stupidity of the German personnel. The chief personnel were concerned with finding comfortable billets in mountain resorts and watering places and did not seem to give a damn about the records and activities of the Ministry. We found that the party left Berlin and went to Bad Soden but they left there leaving their records behind, and moved back toward Berlin, and then they

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INTERROGATION OF FUNK
(IN THE PRESENCE OF GOERING)
26 June 1945 (Hemming)

scattered north and south. When they got north they went in the finest hotels in Hamburg and didn't do anything. Those that went south went to Bad Wiessee, a very beautiful place on the Tegernsee, and did nothing. Some of them landed up at Aitenhausen, small town of about 250 population, and there they are tending pigs. Is that the way the evacuation of the Department of Foreign Exchange was planned?

Funk: Certainly not.

Q: What was it then?

Funk: Since the Russians got close to Berlin in the beginning of February it was decided that the Ministry of Economics, the Reichsbank and all other Ministries were to be evacuated to places in Thuringia, since the region on the east bank of the Rhine was still completely free and not occupied by the Allies, and in this way part of the Ministry of Economics got to Bad Salzungen, Weimar, and Erfurt. The gold and foreign exchange was brought to Markers by train, but the registration of foreign exchange was still carried on in Berlin and there was still enough foreign exchange left in Berlin to satisfy all demands that were made.

Q: How much?

Funk: Demands of the economy... in Foreign Office for regular payments which had to be made every month. Around, Easter, Thuringia was occupied by the Allies and the gold and foreign exchange at Markers fell into the hands of the Americans. Before the Allies took Markers a small amount of foreign exchange was brought back to Berlin. It was essentially the amount of foreign exchange which was later on sent down south again with the 10 tons of gold.

Q: Did you leave any gold in Berlin?

Funk: I don't think so.

Q: What kind of devisen?

Funk: I think about 1 million RM worth of foreign exchange was left in Berlin.

Q: Do you know the composition?

Funk: No.

Q: Did you ever send gold from Berchtesgaden to Mittenwald?

Funk: No.

Q: What was in the 11 cases you sent from Berchtesgaden to Mittenwald? You know that you sent these boxes. The driver said that he was ordered by Dr. Funk.

Funk: I don't know anything about these boxes. I have never had any boxes sent from Berchtesgaden. There must be some error. There has been no gold in Berchtesgaden.

Q: What do you know about the devisen in Eger? Schultze-Schlutius said that in March there were 10 million in bank-notes shipped out of Berlin. 6 million to middle Germany, 1 million to Eger and 3 million to northern Germany.

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SECRET

INTERROGATION ON PUNK
(IN THE PRESENCE OF GOERING)
26 June 1945 (Morning)

- Punk: I don't know anything about that. Wilhelm should know of it. I was never told about it.
- Q: Schultze-Schlutius said that in Switzerland, Germany had credits of 1 billion Swiss francs. Is that right?
- Punk: That is not true, that was several years ago.
- Q: He said that the credit was established in 1942 and it is much larger at this time.
- Punk: He must have lied. All I know is that this credit no longer exists.
- Q: What do you have to say about Kirchfeld?
- Punk: Kirchfeld spent many years abroad. He was one of the best German businessmen in foreign trade. When in autumn of 1943 the Ministry of Economics was more or less changed into a Ministry of Trade, Hitler suggested that Kirchfeld should be called upon since he was one of the best experts in the field of foreign trade.
- Q: Whom did he replace?
- Punk: He took the place of under-secretary Jagwitz.
- Q: What happened to Jagwitz?
- Goering: Jagwitz had been in the 4 Years' Plan but later on when the 4 Years' Plan went over into the different ministries, Jagwitz went into the Ministry of Economics.
- Q: Do you know that Kirchfeld still had an income of 300,000 RM from industry?
- Punk: When Kirchfeld entered the Ministry it was under the condition that he would cease all private business connections. This is the first time that I have heard he still had a private income after that.
- Q: Kirchfeld told me that he spent 15 days a month in Essen working for Parrostahl and 15 days a month in Berlin working for the Ministry. Is that right?
- Punk: I had agreed with Kirchfeld that he would have to work full time for the Ministry. Only in January 1945 it was agreed that he should return to Parrostahl since one of the directors had fallen ill.
- Q: We checked in Essen and found that he worked there half of the entire time he was in the Ministry.
- Punk: Then this was contrary to the agreements which had been made by me.
- Q: Don't you know what goes on in your Ministry? He was one of your main assistants.
- Punk: If he would have worked 15 days in Essen I would have noticed it. He was always at my disposal at Berlin when I needed him.
- Q: He said he didn't want to work in the Ministry but since he was a reserve officer in the Luftwaffe he was threatened with induction into the Luftwaffe and therefore went to work for the Ministry.

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INTERROGATION OF FUNK
(IN THE PRESENCE OF GOERING)
26 June 1945 (Morning)

Funk: That's a lie. Not a word is true. He came to us completely voluntarily.

Q: A salary of 300 thousand RM is one of the largest paid in Germany, is it not?

Goering: That is more than my pay as Reichsmarshal.

(The Reichsmarshal further told Funk that since Kirchfeld had such a high pay it seems that certain special arrangements would have been made for his transfer to the Ministry since the Ministry in all probability would not pay more than 15 thousand RM a year.)

Q: He said he served as a "dollar-a-year" man.

Funk: He was not an official. He did not have the same title as Jagwits and therefore had to wait when he wanted to see people. He has never been an official.

(Goering suggested perhaps the agreement was that his pay from Farrostaal should go on but Funk states that this was not the case. In the Speer Ministry it was very usual that people were taken from industry.

Q: Kirchfeld was an old Nazi. Do you have anything further to say about Kirchfeld?

Funk: He was very industrious, but I did not know him before he came to the Ministry.

Q: What do you think of Schultze-Schlutius?

Funk: He always did his job expertly. He was not considered a very capable man, but always did his job to full satisfaction. In the end he especially handled foreign trade discussions with Czechoslovakia.

Q: Didn't Rheinhardt do that? Schultze-Schlutius told me he was in charge of all matters other than southeast. Both Rheinhardt and Schultze-Schlutius told me the opposite of what you are saying. Don't you know what goes on in your own Ministry?

Funk: Rheinhardt worked at first in Czechoslovakia, Croatia and Yugoslavia but when the job became too great, Schultze-Schlutius took over Czechoslovakia and made frequent trips to Pressburg but at the same time he was in charge of the laender sections of the Ministry.

Q: Reichsmarshal, do you know Schultze-Schlutius?

Goering: No.

Q: Do you recall Bethke?

Goering: Yes.

Q: Tell me what you know about Bethke?

Goering: Bethke was a helper of Jagwits in the 4 Years' Plan and later went to the Ministry of Economics, acting in Spain and founding the Bwak Company there.

Q: What was the purpose of the Bwak Company?

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INTERROGATION OF PUNK
(IN THE PRESENCE OF GOERING)
26 June 1945 (Morning)

Goering: I want to say first of all that this was a double company, Rowak-Hisnar. The main purpose of this company was to make purchases of needed raw materials in Spain, such as copper, wolfram and sulphur. Also to acquire mining rights in Spain to secure further deliveries of certain raw materials.

Q: Was it not in fact an import monopoly whereby all imports from Spain had to clear through the Rowak Company?

Goering: I think only in the beginning.

Q: Do you wish to add anything else?

Goering: The importance of Rowak existed mainly during the Spanish Civil War. We sent weapons to Spain and in this way acquired credit there. It was the task of Rowak to receive goods from Spain in exchange. Later on after the end of the Civil War, there were new trade agreements with Spain and Rowak only did part of the trading.

Q: Punk, do you wish to add anything further?

Punk: These trade agreements were conducted through regular channels.

Q: Is it correct to say that the Rowak Company was the economic device by which Germany assisted Franco in Spain?

Punk: Yes.

Goering: That is true, but the Rowak Company did not have anything to do with the Ministry of Economics but was directly under the 4 Years' Plan under Jagwitz. When Jagwitz went over to the Ministry of Economics he took Rowak along with him.

Q: Was the Rowak Company in 1943 and 1944 the principal instrument of the German Government for the purchase of wolfram in Spain?

Goering: That is probably true, but I did not have much to do with it at that time. As far as I know all ore was handled through Rowak except iron ore.

Q: Handled how?

Goering: There probably was a direct agreement between industry and mining interests in Spain.

Q: Has the monetary obligations of Franco to Germany been paid off or are there still amounts owed by the Franco government?

Goering: Franco still owes money to Germany. All the amounts for the Civil War.

Q: Is not that an item of Germany's foreign exchange?

Goering: That has never been carried as a foreign exchange credit since it was never clear if this would be paid at all. There have been discussions on that point, but there has never been any decision made.

Q: What would you estimate the present outstanding amount to be?

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INTERROGATION OF FUNK
(IN THE PRESENCE OF GOERING)
26 June 1945 (Morning)

Goering: As far as I remember 300 million RM. That was for the delivery of weapons which is outside the Ministry of Economics.

Q: Would Schmarin-Krosigk know?

Goering: He would not know but GSW would know.

Q: What other debts are owed Germany of this nature? Any from Hungary, Rumania or Finland?

Goering: Certainly there is no debt from Rumania, but possibly there is a small debt owed by Finland.

Q: Getting back to Franco's debt. Are there any documents acknowledging that debt on behalf of Spain?

Goering: There should be such documents at the Foreign Office.

Q: Would Ribbentrop know?

Goering: He should know.

Q: What about Turkey?

Funk: That account should be completely cleared.

Q: What about Japan?

Funk: At the very end there were very complicated discussions with Japan about patent rights but they were not finished.

Q: Then Japan is a bad debt?

Funk: We would not accept their yen in the end since no value existed for it in Europe. We only could help the Japanese in Europe by giving them credits in foreign exchange, for example in Swiss francs.

Q: Kirchfeld told me that Jagritz had difficulties with the Nazis and was fired. Is that right?

Goering and Funk: Jagritz was a very ardent Nazi.

Q: Why did he leave the Ministry?

Funk: Because of his long illness. He could not carry on his work, and it was agreed that he should leave the Ministry.

Q: Kirchfeld is a great liar apparently.

Goering: Jagritz was an old party member and he was one of the few officials who always wore his party uniform at work.

Q: Did you know Landwehr? Where is he now? He was arrested by the Gestapo in 1944.

Funk: His wife gave refuge to one of the conspirators and we received a note from Bormann or Himmler that Landwehr should be dismissed.

Q: What did you do?

Funk: He was dismissed.

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SECRET

INTERROGATION OF FUNK
(IN THE PRESENCE OF GOERING)
26 June 1945 (Morning)

Q: Have you heard of him since?

Funk: No.

Q: Was he a capable fellow?

Funk: He was quite old, but he knew his job.

Q: Getting back to Bethge. Bethge told me he was a good Nazi.

Goering: He was sent up from the Party.

Q: Do you know where or when he joined the Party?

Goering: No.

Funk: No.

Q: Do you know Kuhlmann?

Funk: No.

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S E C R E T

INTERROGATION OF SCHWERIN-KROSIGK
(In presence of Goering and Funk)

26 June 1945 (morning)

Q: You have been Minister of Finance for many, many years.
When did you become Minister?

A: 1932

Q: Before that were you an official in the Ministry of
Finance?

A: Yes.

Q: Since when?

A: 1920.

Q: What can you tell me about the total amount of German
currency outstanding at this time?

A: I don't know at this moment, but as far as I remember,
in April it was between 60 and 65 billions.

Q: You told an American officer on 4 June quite a different
figure.

Q: Yes.

Q: Was that a mistake?

A: Yes. I only remembered the figure which I had seen
when I made some tax computations, but the next day
after making that statement I made a correction.

Q: To whom?

A: In a written resumé of what I had said the day before.

Q: Do you remember the figure you told the American officer
on the 4th of June? You said it was 40 billion.

A: Yes.

Q: Krosigk, you are the Minister of Finance. That's a
large mistake to make. What kind of an official are
you?

FUNK: The date of the Reichsbank were usually 2 or 3 weeks
late, so that the Minister of Finance could not exactly
know what the correct figure was at the moment.

Q: You mean 25 billion was the lag of 3 weeks?

FUNK: No, 40 billion was definitely too low. 50 had
already been given out.

Q: Funk, it is your opinion that in April the circulation
was what?

A: It should have been about 60 billion.

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S E C R E T

S E C R E T

(Krosigk-Goering-Punk)

Q: What was the monthly rate of increase?

PUNK: During the last months we had an increase up to 3 billion a month.

Q: Goering, do you know anything about this?

GOERING: I never considered those questions.

Q: We will assume that it is 60 billion. How much was Rentenmarks and who printed the Rentenmarks?

A: Rentenmarks were administered by the Reichsbank. About 2 billion were in Rentenmarks or perhaps a little less. The question whether more Rentenmarks should be printed was always discussed between the Reichsbank and the Finance Ministry.

Q: What denominations?

A: Only 1 and 2 marks.

Q: What happened to the 5 Rentenmark bills?

A: The Rentenmark notes were exchanged sometime during the war into other bank notes.

Q: What was the total number of Reichsmarks and Rentenmarks at the end of 1943?

PUNK: About 35 to 36 billions at the end of 1943. Between 40 and 45 billion at the end of 1944. The rapid increase only occurred later on.

Q: The currency is more or less out of control. Is that right?

A: The difficulties of controlling currency arose in the winter of 1944 1945.

Q: Is that right?

PUNK: Yes, chiefly through the destruction of railroads and mail service, and because people started hoarding money at home. Between 12 and 15 billion marks are being hoarded by private individuals.

Q: What are the denominations of the Reichsbank notes currently outstanding?

PUNK: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 1000 marks.

Q: Is the 1000 mark note in general circulation or is it confined to banks?

PUNK: In general circulation.

Q: Is there a larger note?

PUNK: There was no larger note. The 1000 mark note was not liked by the people, since there was a fear that one day it would be called in.

S E C R E T
(Krosigk-Goering-Funk)

- Q: Directing your attention to 1944, what were the total expenditures for military and civilian purposes of the German Government, including Communes, etc.?
- A: Something over 100 billions.
- Q: How much was raised in taxes in Germany?
- A: There was about 36 billion for the Reich and all in all between 45 and 50 billion.
- Q: Of these 36 billion how much was tax revenue and how much was non-tax revenue?
- A: For the fiscal year ending April 1, 1944 the Reich tax receipts were 31 billion. As far as I remember, that represented a little more than 30% of the total expenses of the Reich.
- Q: How large were the expenditures of the Laender and Gemeinden?
- A: Expenses were approximately 80 billion for the Reich and 15 billion for the Laender and other political sub-divisions.
- Q: Taxes of 31 billions. How did you get 36 billion?
- A: As a revenue from railroads, mail, interest on credits and other items amounting to approximately 5 or 6 billion.
- Q: With the exception of State railroads, were any other Reich enterprises producing income in 1944 or were they operating on a deficit?
- A: Railroads, mail and Reich works showed income. It is different with works like the Hermann Goering Works, which were in the status of being built and therefore had to use money of the income for further expansion.
- Q: That answer is obviously contrary to the accounting provided in the Reichshaushaltsgesetz. Expenditures for capital improvements are not taken from receipts but must be provided in a separate manner. I'm asking about current operations of Hermann Goering Works, were they operating at a deficit? Did current output equal current intake? Does it surprise you (Goering) that you were operating on a deficit?
- GOERING: I think the revenue from the Hermann Goering Works should have been used right away for investment.
- Q: Chances are that they were operating on a deficit. Is that right without regard to further capital investment? And that I suppose is taking into consideration that many employees were slave laborers.
- A: I stated that probably during the war the Hermann Goering Works worked on an operating deficit.
- Q: We have 31 billion tax receipts, we have 2 or 3 billion receipts for Gemeinden and no tax receipts for Laender. That makes tax receipts of about 33 billion-6 billion non-tax revenue. Does expenditure include service on the public debt?
- A: Yes.

S E C R E T

(Kroaigk-Goorring-Funk)

- Q: How much is service on the public debt including retirement of debt?
- A: You get the wrong picture if you include in public expenditures the repayment of short term papers which are later issued anew.
- Q: I want the figure of interest and amortization on the public debt.
- A: Interest and amortization amount to about 12 billion a year.
- Q: In 1944 you had income of about 42 billion RM, expenditure for Governmental functions plus interest and amortization about 112 billion. Is that right?
- A: In the sum of 100 billion, debt service of 10 to 12 billion was included.
- Q: You then had a deficit of 58 billion. You were able to meet current expenditure only to the extent of 42%. Is that correct?
- A: That is probably true.
- Q: This is for the fiscal year ending April 1944. Will the deficit be larger or smaller for the year ending 1945?
- A: It will be greater. Tax income in the beginning was the same but decreased later on, a total of perhaps 28 billion for the current year.
- Q: Will there be a deficit of 85 billion?
- A: At least. During the last year the increase in public debt was about 7 billion a month. This is true probably until February.
- Q: That monthly increase would be consistent with a deficit of about 85 billion.
- A: This increase only started about the middle of the year.
- Q: What was the increase of the public debt for the last month you know?
- A: I think it was about 8 billion in February.
- Q: 8 billion is a conservative guess, is it not?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Let's look at the Gemeinden. The Reich Government has ceased to exist. Can the Gemeinden raise sufficient taxes to take care of functions they would perform plus functions of the Reich which must be performed on communal level? Speaking now about the future.
- FUNK: There is no doubt that they should be able to handle their own financing, since there are no big expenses for armament.

S E C R E T

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Q: What about the public debt?

A: Since there is no central tax collection, the question is how public debt will be paid, also pensions and contributions of the Reich to social security, and insurance and contributions to war victims, and also war damage to property. The matter then is that there is a permanent deficit in prospect. One should be able to cover public debt and pensions but it would be impossible to cover war damage.

Q: What about pensions to war victims and families of war victims?

A: This question can only be answered when we know what the public earning power will be, what debts will be paid, and what debts will be taken off the books.

Q: Make whatever assumptions that you find necessary, can you see any possibility other than a substantial deficit for the next 5 or 10 years?

GOERING: All great cities are completely destroyed so everything will have to be restored first.

KROSIGK: It is necessary to make a very definite distinction between what is necessary for reconstruction and payment for war damage on one side and the expenses for current expenditures on the other side.

Q: Do you hope to be able to make current expenditures from current receipts?

A: This could and should be possible if the economy is functioning, if the necessary number of workers are available and if the currency has a stabilized value corresponding to the actual situation.

Q: What will happen to currency, prices, and taxes?

A: I was asked in the beginning if the gemeinden could take care of their own expenses through revenue and this is only possible under the conditions given. If those conditions do not exist, this will not be possible. The question was if the gemeinden could meet their own expenses and additional expenses taken over from the Reich and under this condition it would be possible to make expenditure and revenue balance. The most important tax has always been the income tax. So long as it is not known what the income will be it is impossible to say what the tax revenue will be.

Q: Can you see any possibility other than a large permanent deficit?

A: If these conditions do not exist, I don't see any possibility to avoid a deficit.

Q: What do you say, Funk?

FUNK: It depends how far the level of living can be decreased.

S E C R E T

(Krosigk-Goering-Funk)

Q: How far can the level of living go down?

FUNK: The people that have lived through the collapse must know that they will live in poverty. Every possible means of production still in existence must be used, and everybody will have to be satisfied with the least possible means of existence. An inflation must be prevented by all means and in order to do that a strong authority must exist, because that is what was missing in Greece. Between 20 and 25 million inhabitants don't have anything except what they carry around with themselves. There will have to be a dividing of property between these and the others who still possess something. This can only be done with a central authority looking after the monetary and economic problems. If this authority exists there will also be strength from below to start building up Germany again and get Germany going again.

Q: Do you (Goering) have anything to say?

GOERING: If the whole of Europe has to be built up first before Germany can be rebuilt, reparations will be impossible. Nothing can be taken from a place where there is nothing. If Germany is supposed to repair Europe, there will have to be certain repairs at home first.

Q: Reichsmarshal, what do you have to suggest to prevent inflation?

GOERING: There remains the great difficulty that Germany is divided, that there exist the Russian, American, English and French Zones and all plans are only made for those regions. No suggestion can be made unless there are definite assumptions. There must be laws about price control; but if people are going hungry these laws will not be enforceable, and the inevitable outcome will be communism.

Q: Do you (Krosigk) have anything to say?

A: It always comes to the question if there can be unified monetary policies and this is only possible if there is one central power. This is the only way to prevent inflation.

FUNK: Inflation can be prevented if the food supply is guaranteed and the people can go on working. We have to consider that four-fifths of the agricultural surplus regions are under Russian occupation. If under the condition that there is enough food, the buying power of everybody is large enough to satisfy his needs and that of his family, then the monetary question is only a question of authority. If a minimum existence as far as food is concerned is guaranteed and if the German people are able to work then there should not be any possibility of inflation, provided that there exists a central authority who keeps order and discipline. Under these conditions it is of no importance at what level the prices will be fixed - low or high. The problem of inflation under these conditions is only a technical question.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T
(Krosigk-Goering-Funk)

KROSIGK: I agree with what Funk had to say, but I want to add that even now we have had a very complicated system of financial equalization between the Reich and Gemeinden and among the various Gemeinden, and it will be impossible to let the Gemeinden take over the expenses of the Reich without an increased system of equalization. But if such a system of equalization exists, it would have to be centralized and we would have the whole system again of centralized finance.

Q: Would you say that the first step to save Germany from inflation is centralized financial control?

GOERING: The main basis of the German financial structure was a system of equalization and at this moment there exist such large differences between the different Gemeinden that a system of equalization is absolutely necessary, at least within a certain part of the country.

FUNK: I think that the Gemeinden will have to be of greater importance than before, but even so a central financial structure is necessary to safeguard reconstruction.

Q: Do I then understand that the first step is a central financial authority for Germany and this authority will then take certain steps with reference to currency, taxes and expenditures, and wage and price control? Is that correct?

FUNK: Yes.

Q: What is the latest period for which you can tell me the total amount of the public debt - secret and public?

FUNK: The Reichsbank has given out long-term bonds for about 150 billion RM, short-term bonds between 160 and 170 billion RM and treasury bills about 120 billion RM.

Q: Then in all it is about 440 billion?

A: I think that 150 for long term bonds is correct. The short-term bonds and treasury bills together amount to about 250 billion, so in all approximately 400 billion.

FUNK: In April no more treasury bills were issued.

KROSIGK: The secret debt probably refers to the bills whose existence was not published in the quarterly reports. These bills were issued during the rearmament period. They are called Mefobills and amount to approximately 8 billion RM, but originally more.

Q: What sources of financing would a new central government have? It would have to continue to issue new currency, would it not?

FUNK: The first important thing will be to establish one means of payment. It is always dangerous to have two currencies running parallel and the military mark will have to be evaluated in terms of the German mark and exchanged.

Goering agrees. Krosigk agrees.

S E C R E T

Krosigk-Goering-Funk)

Q: After you have a central authority, how will it finance itself? What can it do besides issue new currency?

FUNK: A central administration could only exist under the military system. A central administration in organizing the financial structure of the region has to see that prices and wages are stabilized. It would be necessary for the public financial need to issue state financial bills which have to be covered by taxes. These state financial bills could be discounted at a low discount rate by the Reichsbank. The Reichsbank would then give the public banks means of payment. The military mark would be the only currency.

Q: What is the Reichsbank going to pay out?

A: New currency.

Q: You are going to withdraw the German Reichsmarks and Rentenmarks and reduce that from 60 billion (amount in circulation) to about 4 or 5 billion in Allied Military Marks, Is that correct?

A: Yes.

Q: Then the German government needs money for the month. Certificates are brought into the Reichsbank for discount. The payment is new money. The deficit of the German government will be around 5, 6 or 7 billion each month, and it will keep going up?

FUNK: The Reichsbank issues money only on the following basis, against state financial bills which are covered completely by taxes and other revenues. The Reichsbank issues money against bills of exchange of the economy. Bills of exchange can only be issued by businessmen and companies provided that they are backed by real business assignments. Currency in circulation will be exchanged for military marks. Since the total amount of currency that will be required for the region is not yet known, an artificial exchange rate, for example, 1 to 10 will have to be used. Since even in this case there would be too many notes in circulation the amount that can be exchanged has to be limited for individuals. Business enterprises are able to issue bills of exchange depending on the scale of their business. Big accounts can only be used after it has been determined how much is available on the current side of the bank. This is a more technical process until it can be determined of how much the national income consists and also how much the national debt represents.

Q: What was the German national income for 1938 and later years?

FUNK: In 1938 approximately 80 billion marks, with a regular increase every year to 130 billion marks in 1943. No estimate for 1944.

Q: I want you three to tell me the facts under which Schacht left the Reichsbank?

FUNK: The best informant is Krosigk.

S E C R E T

KROSIGK: At the end of January 1939 treasury bills had to be paid in the amount of 200 million marks. In the case that I should not have enough money to pay these bills I asked the President of the Reichsbank to put at my disposal a Reichsbank credit, as this had been customary at the end of every month during the past. During the first days of every month tax money would come in with which this credit of the Reichsbank could be paid back. In this particular case Schacht refused to give me this customary credit and told me to go to Hitler if I wanted to and tell him that the Reich was practically bankrupt. I did not go myself but Funk⁴, who was present, went to see the Fuhrer. Later on it turned out that the credit was not needed, since enough cash money was available to settle the obligation.

FUNK: At the moment I was in Italy for trade negotiations but was called back to Germany to see Hitler and there met Reinhardt (Assistant to Krosigk in the Ministry of Finance) who had explained the facts to the Fuhrer. Matters were not further discussed, but the Fuhrer asked me if I would want to take over the job as President of the Reichsbank. I answered that I would have to think matters over since I was not a specialist in bank matters. Hitler told me to choose the best specialists from the banking world as helpers to enable me to takeover the job. I mentioned that I had succeeded Schacht already once as Minister of Economics and that I had a difficult enough job. But the Fuhrer told me that the job as President of the Reichsbank in his opinion was even more important and that he would prefer that I take both jobs at the same time. The next morning Schacht was called to the Fuhrer and dismissed. In the evening I called up the Reichsmarschall and asked him if he had anything to do with my appointment as President of the Reichsbank and he said, yes, he had talked about the matter with the Fuhrer. Therefore, I took over the job and selected my assistants, among others Puhl, who was a well known man in the field of foreign exchange.

GOERING: Schacht retired from the Ministry of Economics in November 1937 because of differences with the Four Years' Plan.

Q: What were these differences about?

A: He would not cooperate.

Q: Was he perhaps more in favor of consumers' goods than putting all Germany's wealth in armament?

GOERING: That was not the reason. I think that the refusal to give this customary credit mentioned above was intentional, to provoke differences with the Fuhrer which would lead to his dismissal. In the beginning Schacht and the Fuhrer were very close, but in the course of time they got apart and the Fuhrer wanted to get rid of Schacht. Schacht also had differences with Darré, the Minister of Food, and the Fuhrer had to intervene.

⁴ This statement was immediately denied by Funk.

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S E C R E T (Krosigk-Goering-Funk)

Q: Did Schacht retain any governmental position after his dismissal as President of the Reichsbank?

GOERING: Reichsminister.

Q: Did he have any functions?

GOERING: He remained minister without portfolio.

Q: Were there any cabinet meetings he attended?

GOERING: There were no cabinet meetings at that time.

Q: Then it was purely honorary?

GOERING: Practically.

FUNK: Schacht, after his dismissal, kept an office in the Reichsbank, where he worked on statistical data of the Reichsbank and where he still kept in touch with me every now and then.

Q: How long did this last?

FUNK: This lasted until Schacht's dismissal as Minister.

Q: When was that?

FUNK: Probably in 1943.

Q: What was the reason for that dismissal?

FUNK: On the basis of some accusations from Himmler. As far as I know he was arrested after the 20th of July.

Q: Was he under detention until after the collapse of Germany?

GOERING: Yes. I have met a person here who has been together with Schacht in the concentration camp and who told me that Schacht was released and sent to Capri where he was taken by the Americans and brought to Paris.

Q: Until his dismissal in 1943 as Reichsminister, presumably Schacht had access to all important statistical facts pertaining to German monetary policy. Is that right?

FUNK: Yes.

Q: After his arrest in July 1944 did he continue to receive statistical publications from the Reichsbank?

FUNK: While under arrest he asked for statistical material which was sent to him by me but authorities would not let the material pass.

Q: What do you think Schacht will think of your plan for currency conversion?

FUNK: I wouldn't know. We worked together on monetary problems in 1923 and agreed on most points until in 1924 Schacht made very severe reductions in credit contrary to my ideas, but later on we were on good terms again.

S E C R E T

(Krosigk-Goering-Funk)

Q: Do you remember the "crystalweek"?

FUNK: I originated that expression.

Q: What was it?

FUNK: That was during my first year in the Ministry of Economics. During that time there had been frequent requests from the Propaganda Ministry under Goebbels to close Jewish businesses since they represented a point of anger for the population. I did not comply with these requests. Then on the 8th of November word was sent from Munich to destroy Jewish businesses and to take over Jewish property.

Q: Who issued this order?

FUNK: As far as I know it originated with Dr. Goebbels, who was at a meeting in Munich at that time. It was when the whole Party was assembled in Munich for celebrations on the 9th of November. When we saw the next day the wild excesses, including destruction of important department stores and also received similar reports from the provinces, the Reichsmarshal called together a meeting in Berlin of all Gauleiters and disapproved very strongly of what had happened.

Q: Your stories don't jive with the laws you signed.

GOERING: After the meeting of the Gauleiters I went to the Fuhrer, but the orders came from the Fuhrer and I had to write up those laws.

Q: There are laws you three signed on November 12 and November 21. They are the most despicable legislation of recent times. What do you have to say?

GOERING: Things happened as I told you. Orders from the Fuhrer.

KROSIGK: I can only condemn the happenings of the crystal week. Goering told us that the unlawful procedure was supposed to be replaced by lawful procedure and that the Fuhrer had ordered that the Jews were supposed to pay 1 billion marks. When I wrote the laws this money was supposed to be collected and I thought that after the payment of this sum all procedure would end.

Q: Are you ashamed of your signature on this legislation?

A: Not in the light of those days, but looking back now, yes.

Q: You lost the war, is that the main reason?

A: When we enacted that legislation we thought that these laws would end all unlawful procedure by putting specific laws in their place.

Q: Organized injustice is better than random injustice. Is that what you're saying? Do you know what the whole world was saying? On April 15, 1943 and again on July 1st you signed more laws. You did this almost every year.

What have you (Funk) got to say?

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S E C R E T

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S E C R E T
(Krosigk-Goering-Funk)

FUNK: I have condemned the procedure against the Jews very severely and in writing the legislation I have tried to give the Jews compensation in return for what was taken from them. I tried in vain to let the Jews keep their assets.

Q: How many printing presses are there for the printing of German currency?

FUNK: The main printing press, the Reichs printing press, was at Berlin. There was a Reichsbank printing press at Vienna. There were other printing presses at Witzenehausen near Kassel. There was one at Zwickau and one at Reichenbach. When later on enormous quantities of currency were needed, some private presses were used in Berlin.

Q: Where were the mints located?

A: The main mint was at Berlin but when it was bombed out completely the main work was done in Dresden. There were some mints at Munich and Stuttgart.

Q: Is that all?

A: There is one at Muldenhuetten. There was one at Karlsruhe, but in the last years it has scarcely been used but there are facilities there. There is also one in Hamburg.

Q: I have another one on my list. Where is the third one?

A: I cannot remember everything from memory.

Q: You have been Minister of Finance since 1932. I have caught each one of you in falsehoods today and you know it.

GOERING: You ask questions which we have to answer without supporting statistical data. Questions which maybe important for you are unimportant for the Germans especially with the war going on and it is difficult to remember any statistical data from memory.

Q: Yes, I agree that you have more serious matters on your mind. Things that are very important to you.

A: After all, I am not as dumb as to try to hide things which were very well known.

Q: Funk, in your written statement you said you saved France from inflation. How was that?

FUNK: I succeeded in not having the franc inflated and also obtained a decree from the Reichsmarshal forbidding huge purchases on the black market and in this way left France in a much better state than it would have been otherwise. Not a single month went by when I did not receive suggestions to inflate the franc or to abolish it completely. I introduced a short-term paper policy in France which so far had not been known there before to draw surplus money out of circulation and I received thanks from the directors of French banks for this innovation.

SECRET

INTERROGATION OF HMK
26 June 1945

- Q: I want to know about the personnel of the Reichsbank as it existed in March or April 1945. Who was your chief assistant?
- A: Vice-President Puhl.
- Q: Was Puhl a Nazi?
- A: No, but he entered the party after it had come to power.
- Q: When did he enter the party?
- A: I assume that members of the Directorate entered the party during the first months after the rise to power. Either under Luther or under Schacht.
- Q: Is Puhl a very capable man?
- A: I must say that Puhl is known throughout the world in the matter of foreign exchange and gold. That's why I let him handle foreign exchange and gold almost independently. Puhl has acted for the Reichsbank abroad in Switzerland, Sweden, and also in Italy and Hungary.
- Q: What about relations with territory occupied by German troops?
- A: In the occupied areas the Reichsbank did not work itself, but there were representatives at the military HQ and with the Reichskommissars, unless our representatives were in the National Banks as in Paris and in Brussels. As far as these businesses were treated as foreign business they fell into the field of Wilhelm and Puhl.
- Q: Was Wilhelm under Puhl or equal to Puhl?
- A: Puhl was General Manager.
- Q: How many members were there in the Directorate?
- A: Besides Puhl there was Vice-President Kurt Lango from the Office of the 4 Years' Plan and from the Ministry of Economics, Director Kretschmann.
- Q: Who were strong party members besides Lango?
- A: Ende possibly was an old party member in charge of organization. Bayrhafer was the connecting link with the Ministry Of Finance.
- Q: Who gave instructions to various branches of the Reichsbank to the effect that important officers and members of the bank should be members of the Nazi party?
- A: Lango. There was a general regulation by the party that members could not be promoted to important jobs unless they were party members. That was valid for all offices.
- Q: When was that regulation put into effect?
- A: 1935 or 1936.
- Q: Were any bank directors removed from the branches of the Reichsbank because they refused to become members of the Nazi Party?
- A: I don't remember such a case but there have been cases where

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SECRET

INTERROGATION OF MUNK

26 June 1945

directors of branches of the Reichsbank had difficulties with the local party organization and the organization requested that they be moved to a different location. Policy concerning Reichsbank personnel was handled by Lange, an old Nazi.

- Q: In visiting some of these banks they have told us in certain cases they were instructed not to become members of the party.
- A: I don't know who could have given such an order.
- Q: In general are the Reichsbank employees below the office of director capable personnel?
- A: Of course, I don't know the lower officials of the bank but very able officials get to the top.
- Q: Do you think it is possible that branches of the Reichsbank could be operated by the employees below the rank of director?
- A: As far as small branch offices are concerned I think this would be possible, but I don't think that one could take the responsibility for regional branch offices.

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SECRET

INTERROGATION OF LAMMERS

26 June 1945

Q: You were Reichminister and Chief of Reichschancellery. Is that right?

A: Yes.

Q: Did you have anything to do with devisen?

A: I was in charge of a small account of foreign exchange for the Fuhrer. This account amounted to approximately 75 thousand dollars which was deposited in the Reichsbank. The account was in my name but I attached a paper to the front of the account book indicating that this money belonged to the Fuhrer. This money consisted of gifts from abroad containing among other things, a gift from the United States amounting to 60 thousand dollars which were never used. There is a paper specifying from whom the gifts came. The book and the paper were given to a Doctor Fisher of the United States Army in Augsburg. The names of the donors are in the papers.

Q: What other devisen sources did the Fuhrer have?

A: Otherwise the Fuhrer did not request foreign exchange from me, except that in some cases requests were handed to the officials under me to pay for certain purchases of objects of art which were processed in the regular way through permits from the Ministry of Economics.

Q: Did the Fuhrer own any property abroad?

A: None that I know of. I never administered private property of the Fuhrer. That was done by Bormann.

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SECRET

INTERROGATION OF FUNK

26 June 1945 (Evening)

Q: It is reported that most Nazi leaders generally have very substantial accounts abroad. What can you tell us on that subject?

A: Nothing.

Q: When did you realize that Germany was going to lose the war?

A: It is very difficult to come to the conclusion that one's country would lose the war but I began to doubt seriously Germany could win the war as soon as America entered the war. In the summer of 1943 I had many discussions with Hitler and I told Hitler about the production of the United States, but Hitler cut me short and said all that was bluff.

Q: Did you have any doubts before the summer of 1943?

A: During the time of big military victories I never believed in final victory, but I always thought that on a basis of these successes there would be negotiation for a final settlement.

Q: When did Germany's industrialists begin to doubt the outcome of the war?

A: In general the people were very careful not to say anything about that since it was very dangerous, but friends I had known for 25 years in economics began to have their doubts since America entered the war.

Q: Who were they?

A: Voegler in Vereinigte Stahlwerke. When America entered the war and we were threatened I talked to Schacht about it.

Q: Would Schacht make a good Reichsbank president?

A: I can say yes with very good conscience. I have known him for over 25 years and have always held him in great esteem. I also know that Schacht never said anything bad about me, even though he knew that I was not a specialist.

Q: What were the industries which you represented in your negotiations with the Nazi Party in 1931?

A: Represented is not the word. It would be better to say, which circle of industrial people urged me to enter the Nazi Party. Especially those from the mining industry Knopper in the coal industry. Kellermann, Voegler, Tengelmann, Diehn, Rosterg, also some businessmen from banking contingents such as Fisher, Reinhardt, from insurance companies Schmidt, Hilgard, Winterfeld, -(Siemens), Poonagon (United Steel Works), Duisberg (I. G. Farben), Kastl, Horle (Reichs Association of Industry).

Q: Who, besides you and Schacht were negotiating with industry for support of the Nazi Party prior to 1933?

A: Secretary of State Koppler. He worked in the Cologne area with Schroeder, Heinrichbauer in the Ruhr industry (Essen). That's all.

Q: What form of cooperation did the businessmen take? Did they give you money, advertising or what?

A: As all other parties, the Nazi Party was supported with money by the industrialists. In contrast to other parties, I don't think that it was much more than a couple of million.

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INTERROGATION OF FUNK
26 June 1945 (Evening)

- Q: About 1933 we have been informed that certain industrialists attended a meeting in the home of Goering before the election in March. Do you know anything about this?
- A: I was at the meeting. Money was not demanded by Goering but by Schacht. Hitler left the room, then Schacht made a speech asking for money for the election. I was only there as an impartial observer, since I was friendly with the industrialists.
- Q: Was this the first meeting of this kind that you attended?
- A: Concerning money, this was the first.
- Q: Who was present when Schacht made the speech?
- A: Kueert, the nephew of Kildorf, Engelmann, Winterfeld, Schmitzler, (L.G. Farbon) and quite a big circle that I don't remember very well.
- Q: How many such meetings were there in 1933?
- A: I know only about this one.
- Q: Have you attended any other meetings at any later time?
- A: There was no other one that I know of.
- Q: When you said that devisa and gold in Germany were 500 million what price did you fix on the gold per kilogram?
- A: 3,000 marks, the regular price per kilo.*
- Q: What value did you place on the mark in giving us figures on Germany's foreign exchange?
- A: The official price - 2.25 per dollar.
- * = The actual price was 2,784 marks, according to Thoms, in charge of the precious metals department of the Reichsbank.

AUG 4 1945

SECRET

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-6766

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 59

Doc. No. NI-6766 EXHIBIT No. 59 9/2/47

(Place) Essenberg, Germany

(Date) 26 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

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dated 9 May 47, is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
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Rolf C Schuyler

11-6760

ERKLÄRUNG UNTER EID

Ich, Wilhelm KEPPLE, z.Z. in Kuerberg, nachdem ich darauf aufmerksam gemacht worden bin, dass ich mich wegen falscher Aussage strafbar mache, stelle hiermit unter Eid freiwillig und ohne Zwang folgendes fest:

Im Jahre 1933 war ich HITLER's wirtschaftlicher Berater. Kurz nach der Machtergreifung durch die Nazis stifteten die Leiter der meisten leitenden Unternehmungen HITLER einen Anstandsbesuch ab. I.G. Farben sandte BOSCH, der damaligen Vorsitzenden des Vorstandes, der einer der leitenden Industriellen Deutschlands war. Diese Leute wurden weder von mir, noch von sonst jemandem von HITLER's Kreis eingeladen, sondern sie haben sich ganz im Gegenteil geradezu gedrängt, HITLER besuchen zu dürfen. *Ich wurde von dieser Gruppe der Industriellen eingeladen.*

Ungefähr zur gleichen Zeit war ich, gemeinsam mit BOSCH, bei GLEITS eingeladen. Diese Einladung hatte privaten Charakter.

Am Ende des Jahres 1934 übernahm ich die Leitung des Geisteswerkstoffes. In diesem Zusammenhang verhandelte ich mit mehreren Herren der I.G., so z.B. mit Professor BOSCH wegen Hydrierung, mit LIEBIG wegen Zellwolle, und mit LIEBIG und LIEBIG wegen ...

Kurz nach der Schaffung des Vierjahresplanes, im Herbst 1936, wurde der Generalrat unter Staatssekretär LIEBIG geschaffen, der regelmäßige Sitzungen abhielt. Regelmäßige Teilnehmer waren: LIEBIG, LIEBIG, LIEBIG, LIEBIG (für Landwirtschaft und Landwirtschaft), LIEBIG (für Arbeitsgemeinschaft), LIEBIG (für Materialverwaltung) und der damalige Oberst LIEBIG (für ...). LIEBIG wurde auch Professor LIEBIG oft zugezogen.

Ich habe jede der zwei Seiten dieser Erklärung unter Eid sorgfältig durchgelesen und eigenhändig unterschrieben, dass sie mit allen notwendigen Korrekturen in meiner eigenen Hand mit vorgedruckten und mit folgenden Initialen ...

Ich, Wilhelm Hoffmann, schwöre hiermit unter Eid, dass ich in keiner Beziehung
mit Wilhelm Hoffmann zusammenhänge und dass ich die reine Wahrheit gesagt habe.

Wilhelm Hoffmann

Sworn to and signed before me this 9th day of May 1947 at Hamburg by Wil-
helm Hoffmann, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

PAUL H. KUNZ
U.S. Civilian, AGO number D-150641,
Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, U.S. War Department

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. V

CASE No. V

DOCUMENT No. NI- 628

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 60

Doc. No. NI- 628 EXHIBIT No. 60 9/2/47
REINTRODUCED 9/17/47

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H. T. B.

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No. 5

CASE No. 15

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No. 61

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NI-9285, Excerpts from Frankfurt Zeitung
... explaining purposes of the General Council of the Economy
dated July 33, is (the original of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my own capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (the original of a document found
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in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
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Frankfurter Zeitung

(Frankfurter Nachrichten)

und Handelsblatt

(Donnerstag)

Verleger: Dr. Carl Winter, Frankfurt a. M. Druck: Carl Winter, Frankfurt a. M.

Schriftsteller im Exil.

Man muß es sich einmal ganz deutlich vornehmen. Einer der emigrierten Deutschen, die in der Fremde leben, ist ein Schriftsteller. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein will. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein muß. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein kann. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein darf. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein soll. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein will. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein muß. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein kann. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein darf. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein soll.

Deutschland verläßt, schreiben, wenn man will. Man muß es sich einmal ganz deutlich vornehmen. Einer der emigrierten Deutschen, die in der Fremde leben, ist ein Schriftsteller. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein will. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein muß. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein kann. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein darf. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein soll. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein will. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein muß. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein kann. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein darf. Er ist ein Schriftsteller, weil er es sein soll.

Tageschau.

Thema	Problem
Frankreich ohne Deutschland	Die Frage der Neutralität
Die deutsche Wirtschaft	Die Frage der Produktion
Die deutsche Politik	Die Frage der Außenpolitik
Die deutsche Kultur	Die Frage der Kunst
Die deutsche Literatur	Die Frage der Dichtung
Die deutsche Wissenschaft	Die Frage der Forschung
Die deutsche Philosophie	Die Frage der Ethik
Die deutsche Religion	Die Frage der Theologie
Die deutsche Geschichte	Die Frage der Historie
Die deutsche Geographie	Die Frage der Natur
Die deutsche Biologie	Die Frage der Medizin
Die deutsche Chemie	Die Frage der Physik
Die deutsche Mathematik	Die Frage der Logik
Die deutsche Psychologie	Die Frage der Seele
Die deutsche Soziologie	Die Frage der Gesellschaft
Die deutsche Anthropologie	Die Frage der Menschheit
Die deutsche Kosmologie	Die Frage der Welt
Die deutsche Metaphysik	Die Frage der Existenz
Die deutsche Mystik	Die Frage der Erleuchtung
Die deutsche Esoterik	Die Frage der Magie
Die deutsche Okkultismus	Die Frage der Geister
Die deutsche Astrologie	Die Frage der Sterne
Die deutsche Palmariologie	Die Frage der Hände
Die deutsche Numerologie	Die Frage der Zahlen
Die deutsche Astrologie	Die Frage der Sterne
Die deutsche Palmariologie	Die Frage der Hände
Die deutsche Numerologie	Die Frage der Zahlen

Neue Wirtschaftsgesetze.

Frankreich, 15. Juli. Unter der Präsidentschaft des Herrn Paul Reynaud, der die Regierung leitet, ist ein Gesetz erlassen worden, das die Wirtschaftsgesetze in Frankreich neu ordnet. Das Gesetz ist in drei Teile unterteilt. Der erste Teil regelt die Produktion, der zweite Teil regelt die Distribution, der dritte Teil regelt die Konsumtion. Das Gesetz ist ein wichtiger Schritt in der Entwicklung der französischen Wirtschaft.

Die elf weiteren Gesetze.

Frankreich, 15. Juli. Die elf weiteren Gesetze, die die Regierung erlassen hat, sind in drei Teile unterteilt. Der erste Teil regelt die Produktion, der zweite Teil regelt die Distribution, der dritte Teil regelt die Konsumtion. Das Gesetz ist ein wichtiger Schritt in der Entwicklung der französischen Wirtschaft.

Der Viermächtepakt unterzeichnet.

(Frankfurter Nachrichten)

Paris, 15. Juli. Die Unterzeichnung des Viermächtepakts ist am 15. Juli in Paris erfolgt. Die vier Mächte sind Frankreich, Großbritannien, die Sowjetunion und die Vereinigten Staaten. Der Pakt ist ein wichtiger Schritt in der Entwicklung der internationalen Beziehungen.

Der Viermächtepakt ist ein wichtiger Schritt in der Entwicklung der internationalen Beziehungen. Er ist ein Zeichen für die Zusammenarbeit zwischen den vier Mächten. Der Pakt ist ein wichtiger Schritt in der Entwicklung der internationalen Beziehungen.

Ein Generalrat der Wirtschaft.

Frankreich, 15. Juli. Ein Generalrat der Wirtschaft ist am 15. Juli in Paris einberufen worden. Der Rat ist ein wichtiger Schritt in der Entwicklung der französischen Wirtschaft.

Frankreich ohne Deutschland.

Frankreich, 15. Juli. Frankreich ist ohne Deutschland. Das ist ein wichtiger Schritt in der Entwicklung der französischen Wirtschaft.

Frankreich ohne Deutschland.

Frankreich, 15. Juli. Frankreich ist ohne Deutschland. Das ist ein wichtiger Schritt in der Entwicklung der französischen Wirtschaft.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI -1105

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 62

Doc. No. NI-1105 EXHIBIT No. 62 9/2/47

(Place) Essen, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug

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Berlin, Montag 30. Oktober 1933

Der Werberat der deutschen Wirtschaft. — Zeitliche Eröffnungssitzung im Propagandaministerium.

W Berlin, 30. Oktober. Der Reichsminister für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda hatte zu heute mittag zur Eröffnungssitzung des Werberats der deutschen Wirtschaft eingeladen. Im Thronsaal des alten Friedrich-Neapold-Palais hatten sich die Mitglieder des Werberats eingefunden; außerdem sah man u. a. den stellvertretenden Gauleiter Staatsrat Göliger, Staatssekretär Milch vom Luftfahrtministerium, Ministerialrat Dr. Rohde vom Propagandaministerium, das vollständige Präsidium des Werberats, den Präsidenten Ministerialdirektor Ernst Reichardt, den früheren Osthilfekommissar, den stellvertretenden Präsidenten Dr. Heinrich Junke (M. d. R.), den Gauwirtschaftsberater des Gaus Groß-Berlin und die Geschäftsführer Erich Finkenzeller und Amtsgerichtsrat Karl Edler von Braunmühl, sowie weitere hervorragende Vertreter der Partei und Wirtschaft.

Der Werberat der deutschen Wirtschaft hat auf Grund des Gesetzes vom 12. September das gesamte Wirtschaftsgesetz zu kontrollieren, zusammenzufassen und eine Vetsplittierung auf dem Gebiete der Werbung zu verhindern.

Staatssekretär Junk eröffnete die Sitzung und begrüßte die erschienenen Minister, Staatssekretäre und Vertreter der Wirtschaft. Er gab hierbei die Zusammensetzung des Präsidiums bekannt und teilte mit, daß er, um die enge Verbindung mit dem Propagandaministerium darzustellen, selbst den Vorsitz im Verwaltungsrat des Werberats führen werde. Zum zweiten Vorsitzenden ist Staatssekretär Basse, zum dritten Vorsitzenden Staatssekretär Bode ernannt.

Hierauf kam Staatssekretär Junk auf die Aufgaben des Werberates zu sprechen. Er führte aus:

Ich eröffne die Sitzung und begrüße die anwesenden Herren Reichsminister, Staatsminister und Staatssekretäre sowie die Herren von der Wirtschaft, die unserer Einladung zur Eröffnungssitzung des Werberats der deutschen Wirtschaft gefolgt sind.

Seute werden die Durchführungsbestimmungen zum Gesetz über Wirtschaftswerbung vom 12. September d. J. veröffentlicht werden, nach denen der Werberat der deutschen Wirtschaft als öffentlich-rechtliche Körperschaft errichtet ist. Der Herr Reichsminister für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda hat Herrn Ministerialdirektor Ernst Reichardt zum Präsidenten und die Herren Dr. Heinrich Junke (Berlin), Erwin Finkenzeller (München) und Amtsgerichtsrat Dr. Carol Edler von Braunmühl zu Geschäftsführern ernannt; Dr. Junke gleichzeitig zum ständigen Vertreter des Präsidenten. Zu Mitgliedern des Werberats der deutschen Wirtschaft sind zunächst folgende Herren berufen worden:

1. Verlagsdirektor Amonn, München, Reichsleiter der NSDAP für die Presse;
2. Direktor Dr. Dr. Boumann, Berlin, Reichsbahnzentrale für den Fernverkehr;
3. Verleger Bickhoff, Bietin deutscher Zeitschriftenverleger;
4. Fabrikant Fris Biele, Stuttgart, Bekleidungsindustrie;
5. E. Th. Brügel, Berlin, Geschäftsführer der Hauptabteilung Werbung im Amt für Agrarpolitik;
6. Präsident Freudemann, Berlin, Präsident der Hauptgemeinschaft des Deutschen Einzelhandels, e. B.;
7. Fris Gabler, Heidelberg, Gaststättengewerbe;
8. Dr. Gollineau, Städtstoffindustrie;

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9. Direktor von Galem, Düsseldorf, Vereinigte Stahlwerke;
10. Dr. Geinzel, Warnemünde, Flugzeugbau;
11. Dr. Hilland, Berlin, Deutscher Industrie- und Handelstag;
12. Dr. Hugo Hensel, Düsseldorf, Verfilmwerke;
13. Direktor von Gentig, Berlin, Automobilindustrie (Daimler-Benz);
14. Dr. Jacob Herle, Berlin, Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie;
15. Präsident Haffner, Präsident der Einzelhandelskammer Bremen;
16. Direktor Reil, Dresden;
17. Dr. Kind, Solingen, Handels Zwillingswerk;
18. Gen.-Dir. Altkoh, Berlin, Anzeigengewerbe;
19. Dr. Karl Krönte, Berlin, Geschäftsführender Präsident des Reichslandbundes;
20. Christian Kuyperberg, Mainz;
21. Altharth, Königsberg Pr., Handelskammerpräsident;
22. Richard Künzler, Reichsstatistik deutscher Verb.-fachleute;
23. Gen.-Dir. Dr. Vöbber, Berlin, Verkehrswege N. O.;
24. Konsul Mann, Nevershausen, J. W. Norden;
25. Staatsrat Wihl, Weinberg, Reichsobmann der bayerischen Selbstverwaltung;
26. Adolf Müller, München, Trudereibesitzer;
27. Heinrich Neuerburg, Aöln, Zigarettenindustrie;
28. Gen.-Dir. Ebouffier, Hamburg, Sapag;
29. Geheimrat Frenzel, Kalksandfabrik;
30. Gen.-Dir. Frost, Frankfurt, Städteökonomie;
31. Dr. von Kentein, Berlin, Präsident des Deutschen Industrie- und Handelstages;
32. Rhenhard, Verein deutscher Zeitungsverleger;
33. Rhode, Paul, Präsident des Zentralverbandes des deutschen Groß- und Ueberseehandels;
34. Gen.-Konsul Roselius, Bremen, Kaffee Hag;
35. Dr. Schenckmann, Präsident der Filmkammer;
36. Abgeordneter Schmidt, Wiesbaden, Präsident des deutschen Handwerks;
37. Dr. B. Schmidt, Leipzig, Adreßbuchwesen;
38. Dr. von Schnitzler, Vorsitzender des Ausstellungs- und Messeausschusses im Reichsverband der deutschen Industrie;
39. Dr. Martin Zogemeier, Verband nordwestdeutscher Wirtschaftsverbindungen;
40. Direktor Dr. Schüller, Heilmittel;
41. Direktor Schwarz, Salamander;
42. Gen.-Dir. Theunert, Berlin, Rathreiner-W. m. b. H.;
43. Arnold Trumpp, Präsident des Reichsverbandes der landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften;
44. Gen.-Dir. Thomas, Berlin, VVO;
45. Direktor Bruno Uhl, Berlin, Agfa;
46. Utpatel;
47. Biethorn, Berlin, Reichsverband der Platanischlagunternehmen;
48. Dr. von Winterfeldt, Berlin, Elektrische Industrie (Siemens);
49. Direktor Wittke, Dresden, Vorsitzender des Verbandes öchl. Industrieller.

Den Vorsitz im Verwaltungsrat habe ich auf Weisung meines Herrn Ministers selbst übernommen. Als zweiter Vorsitzender wird Herr Staatssekretär Dr. Vosse vom Reichswirtschaftsministerium und als dritter Vorsitzender Herr Staatssekretär Wode vom Reichsbernährungsministerium fungieren, um auf diese Weise die enge Zusammenarbeit der drei hauptbeteiligten Reichsressorts zu gewährleisten.

Die Vorbereitungen für die Errichtung des Werberats der deutschen Wirtschaft haben eine verhältnismäßig lange Zeit in Anspruch genommen. Der Grund hierfür lag nicht etwa darin, daß Meinungsverschiedenheiten innerhalb der Reichsressorts und der zur Beratung herangezogenen Wirtschaftskreise über die Arbeitsgebiete, die Organisation und die Durchführung der Arbeiten des Werberats im einzelnen bestanden, sondern war in der Tatsache zu finden, daß auf diesem überaus vielgestaltigen und weitverzweigten Gebiete jede Einheitslichkeit und Planmäßigkeit fehlte, sodaß wir allenthalben von Grund auf neugestalten mußten. Ich danke heute besonders den Herren Verlagdirektor Amann (München), Generaldirektor Ludwig Altkoh und Dr. Herle vom Reichsverband der deutschen Industrie für ihre Mit-

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arbeit. Die reichen Erfahrungen dieser Herren auf dem Gebiete der Werbung haben uns wesentlich geholfen, die Arbeit voranzubringen. Die von dem Gesetz über Wirtschaftswerbung betroffenen Kreise der Wirtschaft haben sich ohne Ausnahme für die Errichtung des Werberats ausgesprochen, und wir werden in enger Zusammenarbeit mit der praktischen Wirtschaft seine Geschäfte führen, um den berechtigten Wünschen und Erfordernissen der Wirtschaft entgegenzukommen.

Der Werberat der deutschen Wirtschaft ist nicht dazu geschaffen worden, um der Wirtschaft neue Lasten aufzubürden, sondern um der Wirtschaft etwas zu geben, um ihr zu helfen, die Werbung besser, billiger und wirkungsvoller zu gestalten. Für diese Arbeit im Interesse der Wirtschaft erhebt der Werberat eine kleine Gebühr von durchschnittlich 2 Prozent des Werbeumsatzes, die wiederum für Werbung, also wieder im Interesse der Wirtschaft für große zentrale Aufgaben verwendet wird, die die Wirtschaft im einzelnen gar nicht oder nur unzureichend lösen kann. Außerdem werden im Werberat alle staatlichen Mittel für Wirtschaftswerbung zentral bewirtschaftet und somit wirksamer verwendet werden können, als bei der bisherigen völligen Zersplitterung.

Wirtschaftliche und politische Werbung stehen in wechselseitiger Wirkung. Die Propaganda für deutsche Ware hat ebenso eine wirtschaftliche wie eine politische und erzieherische Bedeutung. Der Ausgleich zwischen den landwirtschaftlichen und industriellen Interessen wird durch eine geschickte und wirksame Propaganda besser zu lösen sein als durch organisatorische Verwaltungsmaßnahmen. Die dringlichste Werbeaufgabe ist die Förderung des Absatzes deutscher Waren und deutscher Leistungen im In- und Auslande. Ein durchschlagender Erfolg dieser Werbung ist trotz aller zum Teil weit zurückgelegender Ansätze ausgeblieben, weil die Notwendigkeit, auf politische und wirtschaftliche Interessenschichtungen Rücksicht zu nehmen, von vornherein jede entscheidende Kraftentfaltung lähmen mußte.

Ich möchte aber auch betonen, welche gewaltigen nationalpolitischen und wirtschaftlichen Aufgaben gerade der Wirtschaftswerbung mit Rücksicht auf die großen ungelösten weltwirtschaftlichen Probleme zukommen. Unter diesen ist eine der wichtigsten die Frage der Absatzregulierung und der Neuordnung der Märkte. Entweder müssen wir neuen Bedarf für unsere Industrieerzeugnisse hervorufen, oder wir müssen unsere allgemeinen Bedürfnisse einschränken oder jedenfalls auf die Produkte lenken, die uns zur Verfügung stehen, d. h. die wir selbst erzeugen oder bezahlen können. Damit ist das Wirtschaftsproblem in erster Linie zu einem Organisationsproblem geworden, und es liegt auf der Hand, daß die Regulierung der Produktion und des Absatzes durch eine geschickte Propaganda wesentlich gefördert werden kann. Durch Propaganda kann man auch fremden Ländern bisher völlig fremde Bedürfnisse anerkennen. So groß aber die Aufgaben auf diesem Gebiete sind, so schlecht ist bisher die Organisation der wirtschaftlichen Werbung gewesen.

Der Werberat der deutschen Wirtschaft hat die Aufgabe, durch eine bessere Organisation der Werbung eine stärkere Wirkung zu geben und der heute noch vorherrschenden Zersplitterung sowie den allenthalben zutage tretenden Widerständen auf diesem Gebiete durch eine einheitliche Führung und Gestaltung abzuwehren.

Ueber die Grundsätze, nach denen der Werberat der deutschen Wirtschaft errichtet worden ist und nach denen er arbeiten soll, werden jetzt der Herr Reichsminister für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda, Dr. Goebbels, und Herr Reichswirtschaftsminister Dr. Schmitt, sprechen. Alsdann wird der Präsident des Werberats einige Ausführungen über die Organisation und die praktische Arbeit des Werberats machen.

Nach Staatssekretär Kauf ergriff

Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels

das Wort. Er führte aus:

Meine Herren!

Die Deutsche Revolution hat vor keinem Bereich des öffentlichen und privaten Lebens Halt gemacht. Sie ist eine Revolution, die die Menschen ändert und ihr geistiges und persönliches Verhältnis zu allen Geschehnissen des Le-

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den unter einen neuen Aspekt stellt. Die Grundformel der deutschen Revolution ist dabei die Forderung, den schrankenlosen Individualismus durch ein volksmäßig gebundenes Denken und Empfinden zu ersetzen, das nicht mehr den einzelnen Menschen als das Zentrum und Ziel alles Strebens sieht, sondern das Volk in seiner Gesamtheit.

Die nationalsozialistische Revolution konnte daher auch an der bisherigen Wirtschaftsauffassung nicht spurlos vorübergehen. Insbesondere mußte das Gebiet der Wirtschaftswerbung, auf dem die liberalistische Wirtschaftsauffassung chaotische Zustände hatte entstehen lassen, nach nationalsozialistischen Prinzipien neu geordnet und wieder als Dienerin in die gesamte Volkswirtschaft eingegliedert werden. Werbung ist ja niemals Selbstzweck, ebenso wenig wie die Wirtschaft Selbstzweck ist. Wirtschaftswerbung muß der Wirtschaft und damit dem ganzen Volke dienen.

Durch die Zuständigkeitsverordnung des Herrn Reichsministers vom 30. Juni wurde dieses Gebiet dem Reichsministerium für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda übertragen; das war auch sinngemäß, denn dieses Ministerium hat die Aufgabe, die gesamte geistige Nahrung der Nation in die Hand zu nehmen. Hier sollen, nach der Verordnung des Herrn Reichsministers vom 30. Juni, die Aufgaben der geistigen Einwirkung zusammengefaßt werden, um Regierung und Volk in engerer Fühlung zu erhalten.

Es ist dementsprechend eine der wesentlichsten Aufgaben des am 12. September vom Kabinett verabschiedeten Gesetzes über Wirtschaftswerbung, das wirtschaftliche Streben und die wirtschaftspolitische Überzeugung des wirtschaftenden Menschen mit der Wirtschaftspolitik des Reiches in Übereinstimmung zu bringen. Durch dieses Gesetz hat die Reichsregierung das gesamte öffentliche und private Werbungs-, Anzeigen-, Anstellungs-, Reise- und Reklamewesen der Aufsicht des Reiches unterstellt. Sie hat das nicht getan aus der Überzeugung heraus, der Wirtschaft einen bürokratischen Zwang aufzutragen oder gar die Privatinitiative durch staatliche Werbung erleben zu müssen. Private Initiative soll auch auf dem Gebiet der Wirtschaftpropaganda ausschlaggebend sein. Niemand weiß besser als wir Nationalsozialisten, daß die Propaganda eine Kunst ist, die nur von der Persönlichkeit durch das von ihr ausgestrahlte geistige und seelische Fluidum gemacht werden kann. Erfolgreiche Propaganda braucht Personale, psychologische Einfühlung in das Denken und Fühlen des Volkes, in sein Wollen und Handeln, sofortiges Reagieren auf die Möglichkeit des Augenblicks. Propaganda muß dem Wesen der Sache entsprechen, für das sie werben soll. Propaganda muß auf die Mentalität des Kreises abgestimmt sein, auf den sie einwirken soll. Jede Propaganda muß eindeutig, klar und schlagartig erfolgen. Das alles sind Eigenschaften, die eine bürokratische Reglementierung der Propaganda unmöglich machen. Sie würden der Tod der Wirtschaftswerbung sein. Jeder Wirtschaftler bleibt auch in Zukunft verantwortlich für die Art, die Durchführung und den Erfolg seiner Propaganda.

Der Werberrat der Deutschen Wirtschaft, den das Gesetz die Aufsicht über die gesamte öffentliche und private Werbung übertragen hat, ist nicht ein Gremium für den Werbung treibenden Unternehmer. Seine Aufgabe ist vielmehr, die gesamte deutsche Wirtschaftswerbung unter einen einheitlichen Willen zu stellen, die organisatorische Zersplitterung, die durch einen überlebten Individualismus hervorgerufen wurde, zu beseitigen und die Werbung nach den Erfordernissen des neuen deutschen Staates durchzuführen. Er wird Klarheit, Sauberkeit, Ordnung und Geschlossenheit der Wirtschaftswerbung herbeiführen und garantieren, die Autorität des neuen Staates hinter die deutsche Wirtschaftswerbung stellen und dadurch ihre Wirkungskraft, die seit langem unter einer berechtigten Skepsis und einem Zweifel an der Wahrheit der Wirtschaftpropaganda übermäßig litt, erichten durch einen neuen Glauben an die Echtheit und Würde der deutschen Wirtschaftswerbung. Wie der neue Staat ein kühnerer Staat ist, wie die Korruption vernichtet wurde, so soll nunmehr Auflogenschwindel und un-

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lautere Konkurrenz unmöglich werden und Blah machen einer Werbung, die in Sprache und Ausdruck wahr und deutsch ist. Wenn das Vertrauen in die Wahrheit der Propaganda verloren ist, so ist damit auch ihre Wirkung verloren. Niemals kann bloße Steigerung des Rellamentum-fabes und geschmacklose Uebertreibung den schwindenden Glauben an ihre Wahrheit ersetzen.

Die deutsche Wirtschaft hat seit vielen Jahren, zum Teil seit vielen Jahrzehnten, gegen diese Mißstände angekämpft; sie hat immer und immer wieder das Eingreifen des Staates gefordert, um sie zu beseitigen. Der frühere Staat hat sich jedoch seiner liberalistischen Tendenz gemäß mit einer bloßen polizeilichen Ueberwachung begnügt. Die Selbsthilfe der Wirtschaft aber reichte nicht aus, geordnete Zustände auf dem Gebiete der Wirtschaftswerbung herzustellen. Die nationalsozialistische Regierung wird nunmehr die alten Forderungen der deutschen Wirtschaft, Treu und Glauben auf dem Gebiet der Wirtschaftswerbung, erfüllen, um dem deutschen Kaufmann auch auf diesem Gebiet wieder den alten ehrenvollen Blah zu verschaffen, den er einmal besessen hat. Der Werberat der Deutschen Wirtschaft ist auf diesem Gebiet die Erfüllung dessen, was die deutsche Wirtschaft insgesamt erhofft hat.

In Anbetracht der Bedeutung dieser Institution ist die Abgabe, die der Werberat erhebt, keine neue Belastung der schwer leidenden deutschen Wirtschaft: Die Errichtung des Werberates der Deutschen Wirtschaft stellt den Glauben an die Werbung wieder her und macht sie dadurch wirksamer. Er schlägt den Ehrlichen, er macht dem Unehrlichen die Wirtschaftswerbung unmöglich. Wir wissen, daß in den allermeisten Fällen der unsäuerliche Wettbewerb, der seit Jahrzehnten ein stark bekämpftes, aber schwer sahbbares Vergehen darstellt, fast nur noch in Aufkündigung und Werbung anzutreffen ist. Auch auf diesem Gebiete wird er durch die Aufsicht des Reiches nunmehr beseitigt werden. Die Wettbewerbsämter der Industrie- und Handelskammern erhalten durch den Werberat der Deutschen Wirtschaft eine noch größere Autorität, als sie von ihnen bisher immer gewünscht worden ist. Die Abgabe, die der Werberat erhebt, ist keine Steuer, die für irgendwelche wirtschaftsfremde Zwecke verwendet wird. Sie ist eine Gebühr, die dem Werberat für eine Gegenleistung gezahlt wird, und die restlos für Zwecke der praktischen Werbung Verwendung findet.

Der Werberat ist ein Erziehungsinstrument, mit dem wir das deutsche Volk von der Nichtigkeit und dem Ziel deutscher Wirtschaftspolitik überzeugen wollen. Er ist aber auch ein eminent praktisches Instrument, das werden soll für deutsche Ware, deutsche Arbeit und deutsche Leistungen, um so mitzuhelfen, dem ganzen deutschen Volk wieder Arbeit und Brot zu geben. Dem deutschen Bauern, dem deutschen Handwerker und Gewerbetreibenden, dem deutschen Handel und der deutschen Industrie sind auf dem deutschen Binnenmarkt noch gewaltige Aufgaben vorbehalten, die von ihnen gelöst werden müssen. Bei der Lösung dieser Aufgaben soll der Werberat der Deutschen Wirtschaft Wegweiser und Helfer sein. Seine dringliche Werbaufgabe ist auch die Förderung des Absatzes deutscher Waren und deutscher Leistungen im Auslande. Deutschland beschreitet hiermit einen Weg, den die meisten anderen Staaten längst zuvor gegangen sind.

Es gibt in Deutschland eine große Anzahl von staatlichen, amtlichen, halbamtlichen und privaten Stellen, die sich mit Wirtschaftswerbung befassen. Sie sind in einer Zeit des Ressortpartikularismus entstanden. Alle diese Organisationen dienen in Zukunft nach den Weisungen des Werberates einem gemeinsamen Ziel. In Zusammenarbeit mit den wirtschaftspolitischen Ressorts soll hier eine Institution geschaffen werden, die elastisch und aktiv in der Führung, umfassend in ihren Zielen und unbürokratisch in ihrer Arbeitsweise an der Verwirklichung der ihr gestellten Aufgabe arbeitet.

Die nationalsozialistische Regierung hat sich die Aufgabe gestellt, dem deutschen Volke wieder Ehre und Brot zu ge-

ben. Die Errichtung des Werberates der Deutschen Wirtschaft ist ein weiterer Meilenstein auf diesem Wege.

Gehen wir also ans Werk im Geiste nationalsozialistischer Tatkraft und Ueberzeugung. Auch hier flattert das Ziel über uns wie eine Fahne im Winde.

Minister Dr. Goebbels überreichte nach seinen mit lebhaftem Beifall aufgenommenen Ausführungen den einzelnen Mitgliedern des Präsidiums die Bestallungsurkunde.

Hierauf ergriff

Reichswirtschaftsminister Dr. Schmitt

das Wort zu folgender Rede:

Es ist nur folgerichtig, wenn im Rahmen der Ihnen allen bekannten Anstrengungen, die der neue Staat auf dem Gebiet der Wirtschaft gemocht hat und noch machen wird, nun auch dem wichtigen Zweige der Wirtschaftswerbung eine besondere Förderung zuteil wird. Der Werberat der Deutschen Wirtschaft soll sich in den Dienst dieser Aufgabe stellen. Er soll Mittler sein zwischen dem für die Führung der Wirtschaftspolitik verantwortlichen Reichswirtschaftsministerium und dem wirtschaftstenden Menschen, damit dieser vertraut wird mit den Absichten der Reichsregierung und sein privates Wollen und Handeln voll einsehen kann für das große Aufbauprogramm der Reichsregierung. Auch Wirtschaftspolitik braucht Aufklärungs- und Erziehungsarbeit, vielleicht sogar mehr als jede andere Politik. Das Reichswirtschaftsministerium begrüßt in diesem Sinne die Errichtung des Werberates der Deutschen Wirtschaft.

Mit dem Gesetz über Wirtschaftswerbung hat das Reich ein Gebiet betreten, auf dem es besonders schwierig ist, die dringend erforderliche einheitliche Linie und regelnde Ordnung zu finden. Der neue Staat greift auch hier ein und verlangt Zusammenarbeit und Zielstrebigkeit zum Wohle eines größeren Ganzen. Die deutsche Wirtschaft wird es dankbar begrüßen, daß nunmehr ihren Allen Wünschen Erfüllung zuteil wird, denn sie braucht diese Neuordnung und Zusammenfassung. Deutschland ist ein verarmtes Land und kann es sich nicht leisten, daß Millionen von Mark für irgend einen Zweck erfolglos hinausgeworfen werden. Eine sparsame Verwendung der Mittel muß wie überall, so auch auf dem Gebiete der Wirtschaftswerbung Selbstverständlichkeit werden. Wirtschaftswerbung muß sich lohnen; sie muß immer in einem bestimmten Verhältnis zum Erfolge stehen.

Darüber hinaus begrüßt das Reichswirtschaftsministerium die Errichtung des Werberates der Deutschen Wirtschaft als eine Förderung der Gemeinschaftswerbung. Es ist, wie Sie schon aus den Worten unseres Führers gehört haben, in heutiger Zeit unrichtig, sich über Gebühr einzuschränken oder gar einem Null der Primilivität zu verfallen. Nein, es ist vielmehr Aufgabe eines jeden, weiter zu streben und im Rahmen des für ihn Möglichen zu verbrauchen, weil andernfalls der Schrumpfung der deutschen Wirtschaft nicht Einhalt geboten werden könnte. Der Werberat der Deutschen Wirtschaft wird sich ein großes Verdienst erwerben, wenn er sich für den Absatz deutscher Erzeugnisse einsetzt, um so dem großen Ziel der deutschen Arbeitsbeschaffung mitzuarbeiten. Die Gemeinschaftswerbung für deutsche Erzeugnisse ist ein bedeutames Mittel in diesem Kampfe. Sie muß dem deutschen Menschen volkswirtschaftliches Verständnis, volkswirtschaftliches Denken und Handeln anziehen. Der deutsche Wirtschaftler muß begreifen, daß nicht nur die Werbung ihm dient, die den Absatz seines Erzeugnisses fördert, sondern daß am besten die Werbung nützt, die den Boden bereitet für den Absatz deutscher Erzeugnisse überhaupt.

Werbung hat nicht die Aufgabe, den Konkurrenten zu vernichten. Das war der Standpunkt des vergangenen Individualismus. Die Grundlage einer nationalwirtschaftlich richtig eingestellten Werbung ist die Erkenntnis, daß das harmonische Miteinander der Konkurrenten die beste Grundlage auch des eigenen Erfolges ist.

Das Reichswirtschaftsministerium begrüßt endlich auch die Errichtung des Werberates der Deutschen Wirtschaft im Interesse des deutschen Außenhandels aus der klaren Erkenntnis heraus, daß neben der Produktion der Güter ihr Absatz eine ebenso große Rolle spielt. Das Marktproblem ist zur beherrschenden Frage der deutschen Wirtschaftspolitik geworden. Der volkswirtschaftliche Güterausstoß ist auf

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ein Minimum gesunken. Mehr oder minder abgeschlossene Wirtschaftsräume haben sich allenthalben gebildet. Bei der heute nun einmal gegebenen Wirtschaftsentwicklung der Welt ist Deutschland gezwungen, in erster Linie seine eigene nationale Wirtschaft zu pflegen und auf ihr aufzubauen. Das kann aber für uns nicht heißen, daß sich Deutschland in den Maße von der Welt abschleife, wie manch andere Staaten es können, die über eine ausgedehntere Rohstoffbasis und den notwendigen Lebensraum verfügen. Soll Deutschlands Wirtschaft sich wieder zu neuer Blüte entfalten, so kann es auf die Pflege des Exports nicht verzichten. Je mehr die deutsche Wirtschaft in harmonischem Zusammenwirken ihre Kräfte entwickelt, desto eher wird auch die Welt Deutschlands Qualitätssteigerungen und die Leistungen seiner Kunstfertigkeit wieder abnehmen.

Deutschlands nationale und wirtschaftspolitische Ziele sind nicht gegen das Ausland gerichtet. Sie dienen der Wiederherstellung der erforderlichen nationalwirtschaftlichen Austauschbeziehungen zum Ausland. Die Tätigkeit des deutschen Exportkaufmanns soll dabei verantwortungsbewußt unterstützt werden durch die Aufklärungsarbeit des Berberates der Deutschen Wirtschaft. Es sind Befürchtungen laut geworden, daß der Außenhandelsrat und der Berberat Konurrenzunternehmen sein könnten. Das wird nicht der Fall sein. Dem Berberat liegt die Aufsichtnahme und Gestaltung der Werbung ob; die Aufgabe des Außenhandelsrates ist die Beratung des Reichswirtschaftsministeriums in allen Fragen des Außenhandels. Der Außenhandelsrat des Reichswirtschaftsministeriums und der Berberat der Deutschen Wirtschaft werden also nicht gegen, sondern miteinander arbeiten.

Ich möchte schließen mit der Hoffnung, daß der Berberat der Deutschen Wirtschaft das Instrument werden möge, das in engerer Fühlung mit der deutschen Wirtschaft die Wünsche erfüllt, die auf ihn gesetzt werden.

Zum Schluß sprach

Präsident Reichardt.

Er wies darauf hin, daß heute, noch nicht 1 Monate nach der Ausrufung des Aufgabenbereiches des Reichsministeriums für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda, bereits der Berberat der deutschen Wirtschaft eingesetzt worden sei. Nur wer selbst führend in der Wirtschaftswerbung stehe und die sämtlichen Schwierigkeiten eines solchen Aufgabenkreises kenne, vermöge die Schwierigkeiten, die hier überwunden worden seien, zu ermessen. Präsident Reichardt sprachte hierauf dem Reichsminister für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda den aufrichtigsten Dank dafür ab, daß er auf einem Gebiet, das bisher jeder gründlichen Ordnung entbehrte, so schnell die Grundlage zu einer Einheit gelegt habe, die für die ganze deutsche Wirtschaft von Bedeutung sein werde. Auch den anderen Ministerien, den großen Verbänden der Industrie, des Handels und der Presse dankte er für das Verständnis und die Mitarbeit, die sie von Anfang an Dienste der neuen Aufgabe bereut hätten.

Der Redner kam dann auf die besondere und eigentliche Aufgabe des Berberates der deutschen Wirtschaft zu sprechen. Es gelte, ein Gebiet, das in ungelöster Freiheit und Anarchenlosigkeit emporenwachsen war, das von landfremden Elementen beherrscht wurde, zu einigen und auszuwachen, die in schärfstem Widerstand zur politischen, nationalen und wirtschaftlichen Gestaltung des Dritten Reiches standen, zu beiseitigen. Deshalb müsse er erklären, daß Wirtschaftswerbung in Gesinnung und Ausdruck deutsch sein müsse. Das sittliche Empfinden des deutschen Volkes, insbesondere seine religiösen, vaterländischen und politischen Gefühle dürften nicht verletzt werden. Daneben werde er dafür sorgen, daß in Zukunft auf dem Gebiete der Werbung der Gleichmaß, die deutsche Kultur und die Kunst überall wieder beachtet, marktschreierische Verunstaltungen von Ortschaften und der deutschen Landschaft überhaupt rücksichtslos ausgemerzt würden. Das bedeute keine Beschränkung oder geschäftsschädigende Einschränkung des deutschen Kellamewesens, wohl aber ein Ordnen, eine Vereinheitlichung und ein Beredeln, auf die die Staatsführung nicht verzichten könne. Man müsse auch hier vom Grundsatze des ehrbaren Kaufmanns ausgehen.

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No. IV

CASE No. V

DOCUMENT No. PS-1390

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 63

Doc. No. PS-1390 EXHIBIT No. 63 9/2/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug. 47

CERTIFICATE

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NI - 1390... Issue of Hindenburg and Hitler
...suspending constitutional systems...

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Reichsgesetzblatt

Teil I

1933: Ausgegeben zu Berlin, den 28. Februar 1933 Nr. 17

Inhalt: Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten zum Schutz von Volk und Staat. Vom 28. Februar 1933. 1

Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten zum Schutz von Volk und Staat. Vom 28. Februar 1933.

Auf Grund des Artikels 48 Abs. 2 der Reichsverfassung wird zur Abwehr kommunistischer staatsgefährdender Gewaltakte folgendes verordnet:

§ 1

Die Artikel 114, 115, 117, 118, 123, 124 und 153 der Verfassung des Deutschen Reichs werden bis auf weiteres außer Kraft gesetzt. Es sind daher Beschränkungen der persönlichen Freiheit, des Rechts der freien Meinungsäußerung, einschließlich der Pressefreiheit, des Vereins- und Versammlungsrechts, Eingriffe in das Brief-, Post-, Telegraphen- und Fernsprechtelegraphenrecht, Anordnungen von Hausdurchsuchungen und von Beschlagnahmen sowie Beschränkungen des Eigentums auch außerhalb der sonst hierfür bestimmten gesetzlichen Grenzen zulässig.

§ 2

Werden in einem Lande die zur Wiederherstellung der öffentlichen Sicherheit und Ordnung nötigen Maßnahmen nicht getroffen, so kann die Reichsregierung insoweit die Befugnisse der obersten Landesbehörde vorübergehend wahrnehmen.

§ 3

Die Behörden der Länder und Gemeinden (Gemeindeverbände) haben (den auf Grund des § 2 erlassenen Anordnungen der Reichsregierung) im Rahmen ihrer Zuständigkeit Folge zu leisten.

§ 4

Wer den von den obersten Landesbehörden oder den ihnen nachgeordneten Behörden zur Durchführung dieser Verordnung erlassenen Anordnungen oder den von der Reichsregierung gemäß § 2 erlassenen Anordnungen zuwiderhandelt oder wer zu solcher Zuwiderhandlung auffordert oder anreizt, wird, soweit nicht die Tat nach anderen Vorschriften mit einer schwereren Strafe bedroht ist, mit Gefängnis nicht unter einem Monat oder mit Geldstrafe von 150 bis zu 15 000 Reichsmark bestraft.

Wer durch Zuwiderhandlung nach Abs. 1 eine gemeine Gefahr für Menschenleben herbeiführt, wird mit Zuchthaus, bei mildernden Umständen mit Gefängnis nicht unter sechs Monaten und, wenn die Zuwiderhandlung den Tod eines Menschen verursacht, mit dem Tode, bei mildernden Umständen mit Zuchthaus nicht unter zwei Jahren bestraft. Dessenfalls kann auf Vermögensentziehung erkannt werden.

Wer zu einer geringfügigen Zuwiderhandlung (Abs. 1) auffordert oder anreizt, wird mit Zuchthaus, bei mildernden Umständen mit Gefängnis nicht unter drei Monaten bestraft.

§ 5

Mit dem Tode sind die Verbrechen zu bestrafen, die das Strafgesetzbuch in den §§ 81 (Hochverrat), 229 (Giftbeibringung), 307 (Brandstiftung), 311 (Explosion), 312 (Überschwenkung), 315 Abs. 2 (Beschädigung von Eisenbahnanlagen), 324 (gemeingefährliche Vergiftung) mit lebenslangem Zuchthaus bedroht.

Mit dem Tode oder, soweit nicht bisher eine schwerere Strafe angedroht ist, mit lebenslangem Zuchthaus oder mit Zuchthaus bis zu 15 Jahren wird bestraft:

1. Wer es unternimmt, den Reichspräsidenten oder ein Mitglied oder einen Kommissar der Reichsregierung oder einer Landesregierung zu töten, oder wer zu einer solchen Tötung auffordert, sich erbietet, ein solches Erbieten annimmt oder eine solche Tötung mit einem anderen verabredet;
2. wer in den Fällen des § 115 Abs. 2 des Strafgesetzbuchs (schwerer Aufruhr) oder des § 125 Abs. 2 des Strafgesetzbuchs (schwerer Landfriedensbruch) die Tat mit Waffen oder in bewaffneter und gewollter Zusammenwirkung mit einem Bedärfnisse begeht;
3. wer eine Freiheitsberaubung (§ 239) des Strafgesetzbuchs in der Absicht begeht, sich des der Freiheit Beraubten als Geisel im politischen Kampfe zu bedienen.

§ 6

Diese Verordnung tritt mit dem Tage der Verkündung in Kraft.

Berlin, den 28. Februar 1933.

Der Reichspräsident
von Hindenburg

Der Reichskanzler
Adolf Hitler

Der Reichsminister des Innern
Friedrich

Der Reichsminister der Justiz
Dr. Gürtner

Veröffentlicht vom Reichsministerium des Innern. — Gedruckt in der Reichsdruckerei, Berlin.

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No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. N1-6403

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 64

Doc. No. N1-6403 EXHIBIT No. 64 9/2/47

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(Date) 26 Aug. 47

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VI-6803, Excerpts from V.B. on measures
..... against inclusion of communists from the
Reichstag
dated March 23, is (the original of a document which
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was delivered to me in my own capacity, in the usual course
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Rolf C. Schryder

Die Ver Reichskomm

Durch Scheitern vom 13. März 1890
mitteln, daß er mit dem heutigen
Statenminister und Reichsdeputirten
Auf Grund der Verfügung des
die Beilegung der Reichstommilien
und 2 der bayerischen Verfassungs-
gesetze und zur Erhaltung vom
wie folgt:

Die Befugnisse des Ministerrats nimmt als leumännlicher Minister. Ich ernenne zu leumännlichen Minister:

1. für das Staatsministerium des
2. für das Staatsministerium des
3. für das Staatsministerium des
4. für das Staatsministerium des

Witzling des Reichstages.

4. für das Staatsministerium des

nein. Ganz so wie in

Die Staatskommission zur Behandlung d. D. Ernst Nöhm sowie d. im W. m. f.

Am 10. März 1933.

J. H. Miller, Staatskommissar

Hitlerjugendführer von Marxisten erschossen

(Von unsertem am den Totort entlandem
Gonherstettersatter.)

2000年10月

Seit jenen unvergeßlichen Tagen des Mai 1927, da die Schiedsrichter von dem ersten Reichstag in München an dem Dr. Georg Dietrichmann in der Bundeshauptstadt das nationalsozialistische München überlieferten, hat nichts mehr unsere Herzen mit solcher Empörung

gleichzeitiger Unmenschheit des 19-jährigen Zerschnitzers Joseph Neumayer befehl war, ihn aus der Umgebung milderheit Schiffe des Neuboten her gegen das Jugendheim, die zu den Wachtposten der G.N. erweitert wurde. Eine Kugel ging hartnäckig an einem der Wachen vorbei, Milderheit's Streifen der G.N. die Umgebung waren erfolglos. Zwei Wachen mit Karabinern blieben an der Lärre stehen, während die anderen im Heim zur Ruhe kamen.

[illegible]

landen außerhalb des Zauns am Boden liegend den Totendämon Josef Neumaler, der einen Leuchtfächer in die linke Hüfte erhalten hatte.

Der aus dem Süden wieder herangekommene
war und Nachrichten mitteilte

Er lag am Joun des kleinen Blockhütten Nr. 18 in der Gailacher Straße, wohin er nach der ersten Schießerei der Kommune im Dunst der Nacht hineingefahren war (Neumöbier war früher Wobfischer), um vielleicht einem der Gefallenen die Leiche zu fassen.

Nur darauf, als die G.M. ihn im Stute liegend sah, verschleß der Hiltlerjunge Henneier.

Man kassierte die Leiche im Totenbuchein und sofort wurde eine Waage der G.G. alarmiert, die mit dem S.M. Mannern die ganze Gegend absuchte, ohne jedoch eine Spur des Toten zu finden. Gleichseitig wurde auch der Michel Senatsrichterst, die alsbald eine Mortuarium mit 2 Betten an den Toten einsetzte und die nötigen Befestigungen machte.

Im frühen Donnerstagmorgen wurde der Leichnam des auf so tragische Weise im Dienste unseres Reiches ums Leben gekommenen Helden beerdigt in des Gerichts-Obduktions-Saal an der Schillerstraße verbracht, um unter Aufsicht der dortigen Beamten gleiches Tages (2.11.19) um 10.30 Uhr eine pathologische Autopsie vorzunehmen, die am Freitagmorgen möglich ist.

[illegible]

des Willens der beauftragten B
Blindens verfehrt sein.

Donnerstag früh nach der Verurtheilung im Jugendheim der Oberführer und Geführten der K. L. n. m. wurde dem Generaloberstleutnant genau festgemacht, dass die Schiffe, die am morgigen vom Fabrikgebäude her zu werden von einem der dortigen Fabrikanten den Docks der Fabrik aus wurden. Es ist die Kasse der Fabrik der Amnestie zu.

Das ganze Areal ist heute von S.A. gel mit Karabinen und von Schup und abgesperrt. Die postgestellten G sind noch im Gange.

Wach-Brüder! Ihr Jünglinge des Dritten Reiches!
Herrlichkeit! In dieser Trauer senken
heiliges Banner zu Ehren des allzu
frühverstorbenen Kämpfers und Helden des an
gehenden Reiches.

Erhalten a. b. 15

Heute, 17.35 Uhr, flach der am
abend durch einen Lungenstich schwer
Sturmflüher des Meeresfortes 16
Hans Behmann. Der Mörder, St
Kreuz, Mitglied des Reich
ners, richtete sich selbst kurz nach
tödtlichen Schuß auf Behmann abge



erfüllt als die in den ersten Morgenstunden des 10. März 1933 durchgeführte, von niemandem geglaubte Nachricht, daß in dem Münchener Vorort Giesing

ein Hiltlerjunge von der Kommune ermordet worden sei. Zehn Tage nach dem gemaltigen Wahlsieg des deutschen Volkes, fünf Tage nach der auch in Bayern vollendeten hinführenden Erhebung der nationalsozialistischen Freiheitsbewegung magt es die in ihren Schlafputzfeiern feig perfekte Morbtumme immer noch, die todbringende Waffe heimtückisch aus dem nächtlichen Hinterhalt auf die Soldaten der Freiheitsbewegung des deutschen Volkes, auf die Träger und Stützen der nationalen Revolution, die in jedem Bande des Reiches auf der ganzen Linie gestützt hat, zu stoßen, in dem tödlichen Glauben, auf diesem verbrecherischen Wege dem stürmischen Hornmarß der brennenden Kolonnen noch irgendwie Abbruch zu tun. Was die Kommune, was blühte aus dem letzten Hiltlerjungen des feinsten Volkers in Deutschland aufklimmte bewußt geworden sein, mit der Fortleitung ihrer verbrecherischen Taten erreicht, ist lediglich eine nebstärkste Anwendung aller Wahlmittel des Reiches zur beschleunigten und reißlosen Verhängung dieser erbärmlichen Mordpest in allen deutschen Bayern.

Das an der Ecke Dönhofsstr. 43 — Sollerstr.
StraÙe nâchst der Tâcher-Wiese gelegene Helme-
Holzhaus der „sozialistischen Arbeiterjugend“
war von einer Abteilung S. M. und Hilfer-
kâmpfer besetzt worden. Von dem Trâhnen-

Regierungserklärung des Finanzministers dem Reichstag voransichtlich Donnerstag 6. März 1908 über Haushaltsordnungsänderungen

Merlin 16. 5000

Da nach den Ansetzungen der zuständigen Stellen die Kommunisten sowohl im Reichstag wie im preussischen Landtag an den parlamentarischen Arbeiten nicht beteiligt werden, ergibt sich, daß in beiden Häusern die nationalsozialistische Fraktion allein über die einfache Mehrheit verfügt. Der Reichstag, der mit Einschluß der Kommunisten 647 Mandate umfassen würde, zählt bei Ausschaltung der 81 A.F.D.-Abgeordneten nur noch 566 Mitglieder, somit reichen schon 284 Stimm für die einfache Mehrheit aus. Die H.S.D.V. verfügt über 268 Mandate. Für die Zweidrittelmehrheit wären im Reichstag, nach Ausschaltung der Kommunisten noch 376 Stimmen erforderlich. Nationalsozialisten 238 und Kampffront Schwarz-Weiß-Rot 52 verfügen zusammen über 340 Stimmen, so daß noch 38 Stimmen fehlen.

Im Preussischen Landtag bleiben nach Ausschaltung der 63 Kommunisten

und die Tagesfraktionen
samt Goering über die
Tagesverhandlungen der
Fraktion, zu der die Kommunisten
gehören. Von den National-
sozialisten, daran die Abgeordnete
Dr. Wolf und Dr. Fabricius

Goering gab das Programm der Staatspartei in Potsdam bekannt, machte dann Mitteilung über die Grundsätze der Reichstagsfraktion der Krolloper. Es ist in Aussicht genommen, daß in der Eröffnungsfeier des Reichstags, die am Dienstag um 17 Uhr im Reichstagsgebäude durch Krolloper, die Wahl des Präsidiums erfolgt, der Reichspräsident Goering wird eine Rede zu halten. In diesem Zusammenhang werden die Reichstagsfraktionen einstimmt beschlossen, daß der Reichstagspräsident, der die Eröffnung des Reichstags vorzunehmen wird, die Geschäftsordnungsbeschlüsse über die Behandlung des Alters

Wolsdamer Garnisonkirche von dem
kommandierenden General abgegebene Erklärung hin-
sichtlich enthalten. Ferner ist die
Zustimmung des Ermächtigungsausschusses
angezeigt. Nach der Aussprache
wurde die Regierungserklärung
der Annahme des Ermächtigungsgesetzes
mit der Mehrheit der Reichstagsmitglieder einstimmig
auf längere Zeit vertagen.

Wie bereits gemeldet, wird die
Reichstagsdebatte wahrscheinlich in
Köln auf längere Zeit übertragen werden.

Geplant ist ferner eine weitere
Beratung der Geschäftsordnung hinsichtlich der
Pflichtung der Abgeordneten an den Sitzungen des Reichstages
anzunehmen. Eine solche
ist bereits im § 1 der Geschäftsordnung
festgelegt, praktisch aber nicht wirksam.
Den Aufwachen der Abgeordneten
werden soll, daß die Abgeordneten,
nicht entschuldigt sind, an den Sitzungen
teilzunehmen, wird der näheren Beschaffenheit

Weiter meldet: Wie in Londoner Kolonnenkreisen verlautet, wird die englische Regierung die Protestaktion Frankreichs gegen den Aufenthalt von S.W.-Gruppen in den entmilitarisierten Zone nicht unterstützen.

Tor Dr. Luthers Råd!

...nals sozialistische Gefühle für die „verfolgten Genossen“ in Deutschland, amtlicher Druck, Ratsschlüsse der 2. Internationale, alles prallt in London nieder mit dem weiteren Ziel, England für einen Zug auf Italien zu gewinnen.

Frankreich also, das seinen Abrüstungsverpflichtungen nicht nachkommt und nicht nachkommen will, leht Himmel und Hölle in Bewegung, um von seiner Vertragsbrüchigkeit abzulenken. Sogar der Selbstmord des deutschen Volkes vor dem Nord-Kommunismus muß jetzt dafür herhalten! Es wird nunmehr einer intensiven Gegenwirkung bedürfen, um die Welt darüber aufzuklären, daß die ewige Unruhe vor allem daher rührt, daß Frankreich maßlos züchtet, daß es schwarze Millionenarmeen gegen Europa aufstellt, daß es dadurch die anderen, bedrohten, Völker zwingt, an ihre Sicherheit zu denken, sie somit in der Frage der Abrüstungspflicht ebenfalls drängt, Vertragsbrüche zu begehen. Der noch lebende Mischpöbel des Versailler Vertrages, Lloyd George, hat jedoch diesen Betrugsvorwand öffentlich gebrandmarkt, es darf den Franzosen nicht gelingen, eine neue Kriegsschuldfrage in die Hände einzuklemmen, wo sie gerade auf Grund ihres eigenen Vertrages hinarbeiten und ihre politischen Trabanten die wüstenste Bege gegen Deutschland entfachen.

Es liegt augenblicklich in Englands Hand, ob es dieser Weltbedrohung durch Frankreich wirksamen Widerstand entgegenstellen vermag oder nicht. Die kommende Vespersion MacDonaldis mit Mussolini wird vielleicht schon einiges klären.

Über die französische Arbeit wird noch einiges zu sagen sein. A. R.

England läßt sich nicht einspannen

London, 15. März.

Neuer meldet: Wie in Londoner diplomatischen Kreisen verlautet, wird die englische Regierung die Protestation Frankreichs gegen den Aufenthalt von S.M.-Gruppen in der entmilitarisierten Zone nicht unterstützen.

Vor Dr. Luthers Rücktritt!

Berlin, 16. März.

Der Generatrat der Reichsbauern hat heute zusammengetreten, um, wie man in Wirtschaftskreisen bestimmt erwartet, die Rücktrittserklärung des Reichsbauernpräsidenten Luthers entgegenzunehmen. Man rechnet damit, daß bereits in dieser Sitzung Dr. Schacht zum Reichsbauernpräsidenten gewählt wird.



Josef Neumaier

erfüllt als die in den ersten Morgenstunden des 16. März 1933 durchschießende, von niemandem geglaubte Nachricht, daß in dem Münchener Vorort Gendling

ein Hitlerjunge von der Kommune ermordet worden sei. Zehn Tage nach dem gewaltigen Wahlsieg des deutschen Volkes, fünf Tage nach der auch in Bayern vollendeten hundertjährigen Erhebung der nationalsozialistischen Freiheitsbewegung wagt es die in ihren Schlupfwinkeln feig versteckte Morbommune immer noch, die todbringende Waffe heimtückisch aus dem nächtlichen Hinterhalt auf die Soldaten der Freiheitsbewegung des deutschen Volkes, auf die Träger und Stützen der nationalen Revolution, die in jedem Lande des Reiches auf der ganzen Linie gesetzt hat, zu erheben, in dem tödlichen Glauben, auf diesem verbrecherischen Wege dem bürgerlichen Vornarrsch der braunen Kolonnen noch irgendwie Abbruch zu tun. Was die Kommune, das Häuflein aus dem letzten Hitlerjungen des kleinsten Weilers in Deutschland osimäßig bewußt geworden sein, mit der Fortsetzung ihrer verbrecherischen Taten erreicht, ist lediglich eine verzweifelte Anwendung aller Machtmittel des Reiches zur beschleunigten und restlosen Vernichtung dieser erbärmlichen Morbpest in allen deutschen Gauen.

Das an der Ecke Dänkelstr. 43 — Gailacher Straße nächst der Hölzer-Wiese gelegene kleine Holzhaus der „sozialistischen Arbeiterjugend“ war von einer Abteilung S.A. und Hitlerjugend besetzt worden. Auf dem Dachboden des umkämpften Grundrisses flattert seit dem Tage der Besetzung lustig das Hakenkreuzbanner im Winde. Schreiegeplätsche, Holzlagerplätze, kleine Blachhäuser bilden hier im Süden von München mit einigen zerstreuten Fabriken und Wohnhäusern mit viel Lagergerumpel das typische Rotpöbelbild. Für die Kommune freilich auch ideale Schlupfwinkel für verbrecherische Anschläge.

Schon am Abend des 15. März, als das nunmehrige Hitlerjugendheim nur von einer kleinen Wache mit 4 S.A.-Männern unter Führung des S.A.-Mannes Weimann

von der Gailacher Straße her aber aus der Richtung des südlich gelegenen Häuserblocks, der von einer Eggenmühl-Gabelf mit hohem Ramin Scherschelt wird. Die S.A.-Männer suchten die Gailacher Straße nächst dem Jugendheim ab und

senden anherhalb des Janns am Boden liegend den Jugendführer Josef Neumaier, der einen Auerhahn in die linke Hüfte erhalten hatte,

der aus dem Häden wieder herausgegangen war und Knochenstücke mitgerissen hatte.

Er lag am Jann der kleinen Blachhütte Nr. 18 in der Gailacher Straße, mochte er nach der ersten Schießerei der Kommune im Dunkel der Nacht hineingekrochen war (Neumaier war früherer Pfadfinder), um vielleicht einem der Schützen auf die Spur zu kommen.

...des kleinen Janns jetzt zu werden, so daß eine photographische Aufnahme der Leiche erst am Freitagmorgen möglich ist.

Der Josef Neumaier, der unter den Augen der Morbommune sein junges Leben lassen mußte, war das einzige Kind seiner Eltern. Er war Baderjunge und in der Baderlei half an der Holzmühle beschäftigt. Bei seinen Kameraden galt er als ein tüchtiger, für die Idee des Nationalsozialismus begeisteter Junge und treuer, allseitig hilfsbereiter Parteigenosse. Sein Weiber hielt dem Jungen das beste Zeugnis aus und schätzte ihn als einen guten und überaus fleißigen Menschen, der mit Begeisterung der Hitlerjugend angehörte. Der Umstand, daß Jg. Neumaier schon seit 5 Jahren ununterbrochen in der Baderlei half, angeliegt ist, spricht ebenfalls für seine Verlässlichkeit und Selbsteinstellung. Die untröstlichen Eltern, die ein Häuflein in Neubiberg haben, dessen an der Frauenstraße eine kleine Sattlerei. Sie dürfen

...Hitlerjunge Josef Neumaier vergoß sein junges Blut für des Dritten Reiches Macht und Herrlichkeit. In tiefer Trauer lenken wir unser heiliges Banner zu Ehren des allzu früh geselenen Kämpfers und Helfen des apostrophierenden neuen Reiches.

S.A.-Mann Lehmann

Schönbech a. d. Elbe, 15. März.

Heute, 17.35 Uhr, parkt der am Sonntagabend durch einen Langenschieß schwer verletzte Sturmschütze des Reichsturm 101,93 Gustav Lehmann. Der Würger, Stadtrat Kreis, Mitglied des Reichsbanners, richtete sich selbst kurz nachdem er den tödlichen Schuß auf Lehmann abgab.

Nationalsozialistische Mehrheit im Reichstag und Landtag

Regierungsverkündung des Kanzlers vor dem Reichstag voraussichtlich Donnerstag wichtige Geschäftsordnungsänderungen

Berlin, 16. März.

Da nach den Anordnungen der zuständigen Stellen die Kommunisten sowohl im Reichstag als im preussischen Landtag an den parlamentarischen Arbeiten nicht beteiligt werden, ergibt sich, daß in beiden Häusern die nationalsozialistische Fraktion allein über die einfache Mehrheit verfügt. Der Reichstag, der mit Einschluß der Kommunisten 647 Mandate umfassen würde, zählt bei Ausschaltung der 81 K.P.D.-Abgeordneten nur noch 566 Mitglieder, somit reichen schon 284 Sitze für die einfache Mehrheit aus. Die K.P.D. verfügt aber über 288 Mandate. Für die Zweidrittelmehrheit wären im Reichstag, nach Ausschaltung der Kommunisten noch 376 Stimmen erforderlich, Nationalsozialisten 258 und Kampffront Schwarz-Weiß-Rot 52 verfügen zusammen über 340 Stimmen, so daß noch 36 Stimmen fehlen.

Im Preussischen Landtag bleiben nach Ausschaltung der 63 kommunistischen Abgeordneten noch 411 Mandate übrig. Hier haben schon die Nationalsozialisten mit ihren 211 Stimmen allein reichlich die Mehrheit. Die Zweidrittelmehrheit würde im preussischen Landtag 274 Stimmen erfordern. Nationalsozialisten 211 und Kampffront Schwarz-Weiß-Rot 43, verfügen zusammen über 254 Mandate, also um 20 zu wenig. Im Reichstagsgebäude, von dessen vier Türmen Schwarz-Weiß-Rot und Hakenkreuz wehen, fand eine längere Be-

...neuen Reichstagsfraktionen mit Präsident Goering über den Verlauf der Reichstagsverhandlungen der nächsten Woche statt, zu der die Kommunisten nicht eingeladen waren. Von den Nationalsozialisten nahmen daran die Abgeordneten Minister Dr. Fritsch und Dr. Fabricius teil.

Präsident Goering gab das Programm für den Staatsakt in Potsdam bekannt und machte dann Mitteilung über den Verlauf der Reichstagsarbeiten. Er erklärte, daß in der Eröffnungsrede des Reichstages, die am Dienstag um 17 Uhr beginnt, die Konstituierung durch Nominierung der Wahl des Präsidiums erfolgt. Reichspräsident Goering wird eine Rede halten. In diesem Zusammenhang wird der Vorschlag des Reichstagspräsidenten, die Geschäftsordnungsänderungen über die Befugnisse des Alterspräsidenten, daß statt des amtierenden Reichstages die Sitzung eröffnet wird. Der Mittwoch wird ebenfalls wegen des Zusammentritts des Preussischen Landtages sitzungsfrei bleiben. Für Donnerstag ist die Ernennung einer Regierung vorgesehen, die durch den Reichskanzler ernannt werden wird. Diese

Potsdamer Garnisonkirche von dem Reichskanzler abgegebene Erklärung hinaus Einzelheiten enthalten. Ferner ist die Verlesung des Ermächtigungsgesetzes angelehnt. Nach der Aussprache über die Regierungsverkündung und der Annahme des Ermächtigungsgesetzes wird sich der Reichstag dann voraussichtlich auf längere Zeit vertagen.

Wie bereits gemeldet, wird die erste Reichstagsitzung wahrscheinlich auch im Rundfunk übertragen werden.

Geplant ist ferner eine weitere Änderung der Geschäftsordnung hinsichtlich der Verpflichtung der Abgeordneten, an den Sitzungen des Reichstages teilzunehmen. Eine solche Bestimmung ist bereits im § 1 der Geschäftsordnung festgelegt, praktisch aber nicht wirksam geworden. Auf welchem Wege nunmehr erreicht werden soll, daß die Abgeordneten, sofern sie nicht entschuldigt sind, an den Sitzungen teilnehmen, wird der näheren Beschlussfassung durch den Geschäftsordnungsaußenaußen unterliegen. Die entsprechenden Bestimmungen des § 1 der Geschäftsordnung dürften eine sinnvolle Ergänzung erfahren.

Die Einladungen zu dem Staatsakt in Potsdam sind von der Reichstagsverwaltung an alle Abgeordneten — außer den Kommunisten — ergangen, die, wie berichtet, auch keine Reichstagsausweise usw. mehr erhalten. Wie verlautet, wird auch das Zentrum an dem Potsdamer Staatsakt teilnehmen.

„Was wollen die Nationalsozialisten denn eigentlich?“ — Das von uns erinnert sich nicht dieser arroganten Frage, die die Vertreter eines berechnenden und charakterlich verfallenen Systems, das heute so kläglich zusammengebrochen ist, den Kämpfern unserer jungen nationalsozialistischen Bewegung noch vor Monaten entgegenzuhalten pflegten. Wenn sie heute sich selbst und dem deutschen Volk in seiner neuen nationalsozialistischen Verfassung sehen, dann werden sie sehen müssen, daß ihnen die nationalsozialistische Bewegung nichts schuldig geblieben ist.

Das Deutschland, das heute hat ein anderes Gesicht als das Novemberdeutschland, das sie bisher unmerkbar hielten, und diejenigen, die die Nationalsozialisten politische Unernunft und Katastrophenpolitik vorwarfen, sind heute selbst der lebendige Beweis für die Richtigkeit geworden, in die sie das deutsche Volk hineingegeführt haben. Mit einem einzigen führenden Schwung hat die neue junge Deutschland auf dem Sattel gewonnen, um in einem anderen Tempo zu reiten und über die Hürden zu setzen, die viele, die den Geist dieses neuen Deutschlands erst jetzt zu begreifen beginnen, noch als Erfolg verblüffend sein. Sie sehen, meine durchgreifende Arbeit und ganze Bestreben, wo sie bisher nur klägliches Verlegen feststellen konnten:

In wenigen Wochen erleben sie einen in der deutschen Geschichte bisher unerhörten Triumph des nationalen Gedankens. Symbolisch für dieses epochale Geschehen wird die Plagenstange mit einem Federstrich in nationalen Sinne gestrichen. Der Marxismus bricht unter den Schlägen der nationalen Regierung zusammen. Der Widerspruch, der bisher über dem deutschen Volk schwebte, beginnt zu weichen. Die zwischen den verschiedenen Gemütern und Ideologien aufgetretenen geistigen Barrieren werden von der Sturmflut der deutschen Erhebung überflutet und vom Volk selbst in Empörung gegen ihre bisherigen parteipolitischen Machthaber niedergeworfen.

Nicht durch papierenen Mut, sondern durch feste und feste Tatkraften wurden in wenigen Tagen Voraussetzungen geschaffen, die eine wirkliche Reichsreform ermöglichen. Die Sehnsucht von Jahrzehnten ist erfüllt — die Voraussetzungen für die Errichtung des ersten deutschen Reiches sind, in dem die Begriffe Staat und Volk wieder zusammengeführt werden können.

Die furchtbare Politik des deutschen Wirtschaftslebens beginnt aus ihrer Erstickung zu lösen. Die ersten Schritte

Der Reichsfanzler zum Rücktritt Dr. Luthers

Eine Erklärung des Reichsfanzlers

Berlin, 20. März.

Dr. Luthers Rücktritt vom Reichsfanzleramt ist ein Ereignis, das die Aufmerksamkeit der Welt auf sich zieht. Der Reichsfanzler Adolf Hitler hat die folgende Erklärung abgegeben:

Der Reichsfanzler Adolf Hitler hat die folgende Erklärung abgegeben:

Im Tag von Potsdam

Feiern des Reichstags, Polizei und nationaler Verbände in Berlin

Berlin, 20. März.

Am Sonntag, dem 20. März, wurde in Potsdam ein Fest zum Gedenken an den Tag von Potsdam gefeiert. Die Feierlichkeiten wurden von der Polizei und den nationalen Verbänden durchgeführt. In Berlin fanden ebenfalls Feiern statt, die von der Reichsregierung organisiert wurden.

Der 21. März — ein wahrer Volksfesttag

Am Sonntag, dem 21. März, wurde in Potsdam ein Fest zum Gedenken an den Tag von Potsdam gefeiert. Die Feierlichkeiten wurden von der Polizei und den nationalen Verbänden durchgeführt. In Berlin fanden ebenfalls Feiern statt, die von der Reichsregierung organisiert wurden.

Der Führer wieder in Berlin

Berlin, 20. März.

Der Führer der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei, Adolf Hitler, ist am Sonntag, dem 20. März, wieder in Berlin eingetroffen. Er wird sich in den kommenden Tagen in Berlin aufhalten.

aus Deutschland

ersten jüdischen

Berlin, 20. März.

Der Reichsfanzler Adolf Hitler hat die folgende Erklärung abgegeben:

Der Reichsfanzler Adolf Hitler hat die folgende Erklärung abgegeben:

Deutsches Recht in deutschen Ländern

Berlin, 20. März.

Der Reichsfanzler Adolf Hitler hat die folgende Erklärung abgegeben:

und deutsche Richter!

Berlin, 20. März.

Der Reichsfanzler Adolf Hitler hat die folgende Erklärung abgegeben:

Fenerüberfall auf Nationalsozialisten

Berlin, 19. März.

Am Samstag, dem 19. März, wurde in Berlin ein Feuerüberfall auf Nationalsozialisten durchgeführt. Die Täter sind noch nicht identifiziert.

Der Führer wieder in Berlin

Berlin, 20. März.

Der Führer der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei, Adolf Hitler, ist am Sonntag, dem 20. März, wieder in Berlin eingetroffen. Er wird sich in den kommenden Tagen in Berlin aufhalten.

100prozentige Regierungsmeinung im Reichstag

Berlin, 20. März.

Der Reichstag hat am Sonntag, dem 20. März, eine Resolution angenommen, die die 100prozentige Regierungsmeinung im Reichstag darstellt.

Konzentrationslager für Schutzhaftlinge in Bayern

München, 20. März.

In Bayern wird ein Konzentrationslager für Schutzhaftlinge eingerichtet. Das Lager wird in der Nähe von München gebaut.

Waffenlager im Rathaus

München, 20. März.

In München wird ein Waffenlager im Rathaus eingerichtet. Das Lager wird für die Aufbewahrung von Waffen genutzt.

Die Maßnahmen gegen die Tschechoslowakei

Berlin, 20. März.

Die Reichsregierung hat Maßnahmen gegen die Tschechoslowakei ergriffen. Diese Maßnahmen zielen darauf ab, die Beziehungen zwischen Deutschland und der Tschechoslowakei zu verbessern.

Der Führer wieder in Berlin

Berlin, 20. März.

Der Führer der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei, Adolf Hitler, ist am Sonntag, dem 20. März, wieder in Berlin eingetroffen. Er wird sich in den kommenden Tagen in Berlin aufhalten.

aus Deutschland

ersten jüdischen

Berlin, 20. März.

Der Reichsfanzler Adolf Hitler hat die folgende Erklärung abgegeben:

erwartet

Nationalsozialistischer Wahltag in Eger.

Eger, 20. März.

Die gestrigen Gemeindevahlen brachten mit ihrem überaus kräftigen nationalen Sieg eine Umwälzung in der Zusammensetzung des Stadtparlaments. Die Nationalsozialisten konnten ihre Mandate mehr als verdoppeln, während die Sozialdemokraten über die Hälfte ihres Bestandes einbüßten. Auch die Wirtschaftspartei, deren Vertreter im Egerer Parlament sich anlässlich der Auslieferung der jüdischen Nationalsozialisten in hundertfachen Zahl beteiligten, konnten von 7 Mandaten nur noch 3 behaupten. Die Wahlbeteiligung wird auf 86 v. H. geschätzt. Im allgemeinen verteilten sich die Gemeinderatsmitglieder: Deutsche Nationalsozialisten 17 (davon 5), Deutsche Sozialdemokraten 8 (6), Sozialdemokraten 7 (15), Deutsche Arbeiter- und Wirtschaftspartei 1, Kommunisten 1, Liberale 2 (2), Deutsche Gewerkschaften 2.

Potsdam am Vortage des Staatsaktes

Potsdam, 20. März.

Die alte Kellerei- und Garnisonsstadt Potsdam feiert heute ihre letzten äußeren Vorbereitungen für den Staatsakt. Noch wird überall gearbeitet. Die Garnisonstriche, der Mittelpunkt des weichen Altes, erhält schlichtes Tannengrün als Schmuck, ebenso der Treibhausausbau neben der Kirche, der etwa 1000 Ehrengästen Gelegenheit geben wird, von frühem Platz aus der Parade nach Aufbruch der strahlenden Festschmucke. Vom Bahnhof bis in die Stadt hinein sind umstränkte Straßen aufgestellt, von denen abwechselnd die schwarz-weiße, weiße, rote und die halbkreisförmige, schwarz-weiße Flagge und das halbkreisförmige, schwarz-weiße Banner im frischen Märzwind wehen. Schläure, die von dort aus über die Straßen gespannt sind, zeigen diesen Flaggenschmuck auf mitten über den Weg. Handwerker, unterstützt von Reichswehrsoldaten, schaffen vor den Häusern

an den Festschmuck der Reichs- und Garnisonstriche zu ermöglichen. Die Festschmucke, welche werden erstellt, in dieser Zeit wird die Festschmucke einzulegen, die Festschmucke zu setzen zu veranlassen und die Festschmucke zur Übertragung der Festschmucke zu setzen.

Der Führer wieder in Berlin

München, 20. März.

Im dämmernden Montagmorgen kam Junfers dreimotorige „Blitz“ auf dem Startplatz des Münchner Flugplatzes, über dem ein heftiger Regenschauer die schwarze, weiße und die halbkreisförmige, schwarz-weiße Flagge und das halbkreisförmige, schwarz-weiße Banner im frischen Märzwind wehen. Schläure, die von dort aus über die Straßen gespannt sind, zeigen diesen Flaggenschmuck auf mitten über den Weg. Handwerker, unterstützt von Reichswehrsoldaten, schaffen vor den Häusern

Feuerüberfall auf Nationalsozialisten

Zwei S.A.-Männer schwer verletzt

Berlin, 19. März.

Im Osten Berlins wurden heute Nacht gegen 2 Uhr zwei S.A.-Männer und ein Parteiführer aus einem Hausflur heraus von unbekannten Tätern beschossen und schwer verletzt. Sie wurden in ein Krankenhaus übergeführt. Eine sofortige eingehende Untersuchung des Hauses, aus dem die Schüsse gefallen waren, war erfolglos.

Nationalsozialistische Führung des Verbandes deutscher Volkspolizei-Mitglieder. Die Leitung des Reichsverbandes deutscher Volkspolizei-Mitglieder ist dem Reichsverband deutscher Volkspolizei-Mitglieder übertragen worden. Der Reichsverband deutscher Volkspolizei-Mitglieder ist dem Reichsverband deutscher Volkspolizei-Mitglieder übertragen worden.

Die Maßnahmen gegen die Tschechoslowakei

Man kann sich des Eindruckes nicht erwehren, daß der von der Tschechoslowakei vom Jaan gebrochene Denkschrift mit Deutschland mehr politische als wirtschaftliche Gründe hat. Allerdings dürfte sich die Tschechoslowakei in der Entschlossenheit der nationalen Regierung Deutschlands zu verhalten haben, die durch ihre neuen Gegenmaßnahmen bereits zu erkennen gegeben hat, daß sie die nationalen und wirtschaftlichen Interessen Deutschlands nicht zu verteidigen will, als die früheren Systemregierungen.

Der Reichswirtschaftsminister hat mit sofortiger Wirkung die Zahlungsperre auf Warenlieferungen Tschechoslowakei ausgesetzt. Die Tschechoslowakei hat die Zahlungsperre für die Tschechoslowakei ausgesetzt. Die Tschechoslowakei hat die Zahlungsperre für die Tschechoslowakei ausgesetzt.

Das ist die Antwort der Regierung auf die Maßnahmen der Tschechoslowakei, die die Zahlungsperre für die Tschechoslowakei ausgesetzt hat. Die Tschechoslowakei hat die Zahlungsperre für die Tschechoslowakei ausgesetzt.

Hauptstadt Prag. Die Tschechoslowakei hat die Zahlungsperre für die Tschechoslowakei ausgesetzt. Die Tschechoslowakei hat die Zahlungsperre für die Tschechoslowakei ausgesetzt.

Oesterreich als Asyl für die aus Deutschland geflohenen und davongesagten jüdischen Kulturbolschewiken

Wien, 16. März.

Immer mehr häufen sich die Meldungen, wonach aus dem Reich geflohen oder davongesagte jüdische Journalisten, Schriftsteller, „Künstler“ und andere Kulturbolschewiken die Grenzen Oesterreichs passiert haben und nun in Wien Aufenthalt nehmen.

Ein Rundgang durch die von den jüdischen „Kulturbolschewiken“ vornehmlich besetzten Wiener Cafés gibt einem die Gewissheit, daß so ziemlich das ganze Rud der jüdischen Kulturbolschewiken in Wien als „Kulturbolschewiken“ aufgeführt hat. Sogar diese das neue Deutschland und seine Männer lassenden und beschimpfenden „Kulturbolschewiken“ haben im „Nationalen Café“ am Berliner Kurparkbänken, in dem man sie nun in Wien im Café „Berliner“ im Café „Zentral“ und im Café „Kultur“ finden. Von diesen Städten kommen nun die Jüden aus der Welt, die umherschweifend durch das neue Deutschland ihren Weg suchen.

Man braucht nur die Wiener „Kulturbolschewiken“ durchzugehen, um die Quelle der ganzen „Kulturbolschewiken“-Bewegung zu erkennen. Man braucht nur die Wiener „Kulturbolschewiken“ durchzugehen, um die Quelle der ganzen „Kulturbolschewiken“-Bewegung zu erkennen.

haben. Diese seiner „Schlafschlafschlaf“ seien „zu Tode gemurmelt“ worden. Er ist jetzt, daß die Jüden der Gefangenen mit Gewalt aus der Gefangenschaft waren, und daß die „Kulturbolschewiken“ aus der Gefangenschaft waren, und daß die „Kulturbolschewiken“ aus der Gefangenschaft waren.

Das, was sich nun in Oesterreich ereignet, ist ein Teil der jüdischen „Kulturbolschewiken“-Bewegung. Die jüdischen „Kulturbolschewiken“ sind in Wien angekommen, und sie sind in Wien angekommen.

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Jeder noch nicht verblendete Leser fragt sich nach der Ursache dieser ostentativen „Kulturbolschewiken“-Bewegung, warum die angeblich „Kulturbolschewiken“ und „Kulturbolschewiken“ Regierung des Herrn Dr. Dollfuß hier nicht Einhalt gebietet.

Unter den Augen dieser Regierung, in der auch zwei Vertrauensmänner des Herrn Dollfuß, der sich jedoch nicht zum mindesten als „Kulturbolschewiken“ und „Kulturbolschewiken“ Regierung des Herrn Dr. Dollfuß hier nicht Einhalt gebietet.

Das deutsche Volk in Oesterreich wird in diesen Tagen jede von Deutschland geschickte Zeitung beobachten. Die jüdische „Kulturbolschewiken“-Bewegung wird in diesen Tagen jede von Deutschland geschickte Zeitung beobachten.

Wenn die Oesterreichische Regierung hier jetzt auf die jüdische „Kulturbolschewiken“-Bewegung, warum die angeblich „Kulturbolschewiken“ und „Kulturbolschewiken“ Regierung des Herrn Dr. Dollfuß hier nicht Einhalt gebietet.

Der Siegeszug der nationalsozialistischen Bewegung

Der Dr. phil. Dr. Heinrich Heine, der die jüdische „Kulturbolschewiken“-Bewegung, warum die angeblich „Kulturbolschewiken“ und „Kulturbolschewiken“ Regierung des Herrn Dr. Dollfuß hier nicht Einhalt gebietet.

und übermächtig die Entwicklung dieser nationalen Freiheitsbewegung in der Geschichte der Völker. Die jüdische „Kulturbolschewiken“-Bewegung wird in diesen Tagen jede von Deutschland geschickte Zeitung beobachten.

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Die Parteipresse der bürgerlichen Mitte — dazu rechnen ich trotz ihrer Sympathie mit den Kommunisten die Sozialdemokratie — ist im Kampf gegen die jüdische „Kulturbolschewiken“-Bewegung. Die jüdische „Kulturbolschewiken“-Bewegung wird in diesen Tagen jede von Deutschland geschickte Zeitung beobachten.

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MILITARY TRIBUNAL

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CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. PS-2001

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No. 65

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(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 26 Aug. 47

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P.S. - 1947..... Letter from Freilocher to Baroness

V. Sch. n. 21200. (translation only)

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of official business, as (~~the original~~ of a document found
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English copy in CCC files Nuernberg

Rolf C. Schuyler

Wednesday, 11 June 38.

I have been thinking a great deal lately. I am very sorry to hear that the situation in Berlin is becoming very serious. It is almost impossible to get any news from the city. I hope you are all well. I am very sorry to hear that you are all well. I am very sorry to hear that you are all well.

I am sure I am feeling better and will get away very soon. I am sure I am feeling better and will get away very soon. I am sure I am feeling better and will get away very soon. I am sure I am feeling better and will get away very soon. I am sure I am feeling better and will get away very soon.

Soon after the war I came to the conclusion that we should have to be victorious in three battles, if Germany were to become powerful again:

1. The battle against the working class - Hitler has won this.
2. Against the Catholic Church, perhaps better expressed against Ultramontanism, and
3. Against the Jews.

We are in the midst of these battles and the one against the Jews is the most difficult. I hope everyone realizes the intricacies of this campaign.

I hope that your reconciliation with the Heidegger family has been a complete one and I regret that I was the cause of this estrangement. It was necessary though that I made it quite clear that I was not willing to tolerate persons who gossiped about me.

My removal to Berlin will probably take place in the second half of January. The house Albertstrasse 16 is to be ready by then. In many respects I would much rather stay here for what shall I do in Berlin? I shall rarely be able to see people who are still in life, i.e. those who are still able to follow their trades or professions. The demands of their professional activities spare them no time to occupy themselves with those who have fallen by the wayside.

The only thing new of importance, is that I shall be
back at my job about the 1st of May.

As soon as I shall go to school for a short while, I shall
tell you all my heart, my dear friends, that your father's
health will improve sufficiently so that you will have no more
to worry over his poor state. I am always glad when you are
well. It is not only the most important thing in the
world, but since the way I have experienced a number of health
troubles during this period. But don't lose your head and
worry about me. I hope that we shall soon be able to meet again.
Though I hardly believe in a possibility before we return to
Berlin. Then I hope I shall be able to show you around the new
house. I myself am anxious to know what it will look like.
Meanwhile we have again recently to discuss the religious
and certain questions. I want my housekeeper Fräulein to know all
the news time. She knows much better than I do what I have in
the way of curtains etc. Unfortunately she has a habit of
bringing her knowledge to the fore in a terrible gush of words.
But it is often the case that things of an indifferent nature,
with which we have to deal, are discussed very valuably by some
person. However, I shall close for to-day before I give you
the impression that I belong to this latter category of people.

With the very best wishes for your father and with hearty
greetings, I remain, your truly devoted,

(Signed): FRITZCH.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VII

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. D-157

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 67

Doc. No. D-157 EXHIBIT No. 67 9/21/47

D-157

(Place) Nuremberg, Germany

(Date) 22 Aug 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Edward F. Orpen of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

7 (typewritten
(photostated
(micrographed) pages and entitled
(handwritten)

*Copy of a letter from Gustav Krupp to Hitler stating his
views on reorganization of Reich Association of German Industry
and enclosing text of a resolution of presiding Council of Reich
Association of German Industry
dated 25 April '33, is {the original
a true copy of a document which*

was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as {the original
a true copy of a document found
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and belief,
the original Document is held at: *Copy OCC files, Nuremberg*

Edward F. Orpen

25. April 33

D-1571

Tgb.-Nr. 183 v.B.

Sehr geehrter Herr Reichskanzler!

Unter Bezugnahme auf das gefällige Schreiben des Herrn Staatssekretärs der Reichskanzlei vom 10. d.Mts., R.-Nr. 3646, überreiche ich anbei ergebenst eine Aufzeichnung, die meine Gedanken über die Reorganisation des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie und der wirtschaftlichen Verbände überhaupt wiedergibt. Ich füge gleichzeitig eine Zusammenstellung über programmatische Erklärungen des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie aus den letzten Jahren bei.

Die Stellungnahme des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie zu der Frage der Reorganisation der wirtschaftlichen Verbände wird auf der einen Seite vorgezeichnet durch die schon bisher von weitesten Kreisen des Reichsverbandes und nicht zuletzt von mir erstrebte Vereinfachung und Rationalisierung des gesamten industriellen Verbandswesens, auf der anderen Seite durch den Wunsch, unter Übernahme des Führergedankens des neuen Deutschen Staates die durch das Gesamtinteresse der Nation bedingten wirtschaftlichen Massnahmen mit dem politisch Notwendigen abzustimmen. Die wirtschaftlichen in-

An den
Herrn Reichskanzler
H i t l e r,

industriellen

Berlin

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY
NURNBERG, GERMANY
USA Exhibit 763
Filed Feb 27 1946

A 096400

industriellen Organisationen sollen unter engster Anknüpfung an das Bestehende und unter Aufrechterhaltung des wertvollen Gutes der freien industriellen Selbstverwaltung so einfach und schlagkräftig wie möglich gestaltet werden. Diese Stellungnahme ist für mich eine staats- und wirtschaftspolitische Notwendigkeit.

Ich darf mich der Gewissheit hingeben, dass dieses Reorganisationswerk lediglich in lebendiger wirtschaftlicher Selbstverwaltung auf der Grundlage der schöpferischen Kräfte der Einzelpebönlichkeit des Arbeitgebers und Arbeitnehmers und in Anerkennung des bindenden Grundsatzes der nationalen Idee und der nationalen Verantwortung durchzuführen ist, und zwar in engster Fühlungnahme zwischen der Reichsregierung und deren Beauftragten einerseits und dem Reichsverbande andererseits. Dabei bin ich mir bewusst, dass die Entscheidung für das Gelingen des Reformwerkes nicht in den büssen Organisationsformen liegt, sondern in dem Geiste, in dem die Synthese zwischen der politischen Führung und den wirtschaftlichen Notwendigkeiten zum Nutzen für Staat und Volkstum gefunden wird.

Das Präsidium des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie hat durch die auf der ausserordentlichen Präsidialsitzung vom 6.d.Mts. gefasste Entschliessung sich als den Vorsitzenden mit der Aufgabe der Reorganisation betraut. Indem sich somit der Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie Ihnen, sehr geehrter Herr Reichskanzler, und der Reichsregierung für alle notwendigen Verhandlungen

A 096401

gen zur Verfügung stellt, erbitte ich zugleich von Ihnen und der Reichsregierung die vertrauensvolle Hilfe bei einem Reorganisationswerk, das dazu dienen soll, die wirtschaftlichen Verbandsorganisationen zu einem möglichst zweckdienlichen Instrument für einen nationalen wirtschaftlichen Wiederaufbau zu machen.

Mit der Versicherung meiner vorzüglichsten Hochachtung habe ich, sehr geehrter Herr Reichskanzler, die Ehre zu zeichnen

als Ihr sehr ergebener

Dr. Krupp Wolffs Handuch

gen zur Verfügung stellt, erbitte ich zugleich von Ihnen und der Reichsregierung die vertrauensvolle Hilfe bei einem Reorganisationswerk, das dazu dienen soll, die wirtschaftlichen Verbandsorganisationen zu einem möglichst zweckdienlichen Instrument für einen nationalen wirtschaftlichen Wiederaufbau zu machen.

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als Ihr sehr ergebener

Dr. Krupp (Hofen Tjalling)

Anlage I zum Schreiben von Herrn Dr. Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach an den Herrn Reichskanzler Hitler vom 25. April 1933.

Am 6. April ds. Js. hat das Präsidium des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie mich als den Vorsitzenden des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie einstimmig erteilt, namens des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie die hinsichtlich der Massnahmen zur Vereinfachung und Umgestaltung der wirtschaftlichen Organisationen notwendige Fühlung mit dem Herrn Reichskanzler, der Reichsregierung und deren Beauftragten zu halten.

Durch diesen einstimmigen Beschluss des Präsidiums ist klargestellt,

1. dass ich - selbstverständlich mit der Befugnis, Stellvertreter für die einzelnen Fragenkomplexe zu bestimmen - der alleinige Bevollmächtigte des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie bin für die mit der Reichsregierung und deren Beauftragten notwendigen Verhandlungen und
2. dass ich - unter der gleichen Voraussetzung, wie unter 1 angegeben - der alleinige Bevollmächtigte des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie bin für alle organisatorischen und insbesondere in personeller Hinsicht sich etwa ergebenden Veränderungen innerhalb der Organisation des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie.

Die Entschliessung des Präsidiums des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie hat mir ausserordentliche Vollmachten und damit zugleich eine ausserordentliche Verantwortung übertragen

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A 096403

Wenn ich mich entschlossen habe, diese aussergewöhnliche Vollmacht anzunehmen, so haben mich dabei folgende Erwägungen geleitet:

Die politische Entwicklung begegnet sich mit Wünschen, die ich selbst und das Präsidium seit langem gehegt habe. Ueberzeugt davon, dass unter dem Drucke der Verarmung unseres Volkes der Staatsapparat unbedingt auf das Kusserste vereinfacht werden muss, habe ich bereits seit längerem mich nicht der Notwendigkeit verschlossen, dass auch die Selbstverwaltung der Wirtschaft der Rationalisierung bedarf.

In der Ueberzeugung, dass die gegenwärtige Stunde nicht versäumt werden darf, um das für die Wirtschaft Beste zu erreichen, bin ich entschlossen, die mir von dem Präsidium übertragene Vollmacht zur Lösung einer doppelten Aufgabe auszunutzen:

1. In den Verhandlungen mit dem Herrn Reichskanzler und seinem Beauftragten werde ich es mir zum Ziele setzen, auf dem Gebiet der industriellen Verbandsorganisation das wirtschaftlich Vernünftige mit dem politisch Notwendigen abzustimmen.
2. Bei der Reorganisation des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie werde ich mich von dem Gedanken leiten lassen, die neue Organisation in Uebereinstimmung mit den politischen Zielen der Reichsregierung zu bringen und sie zugleich so rationell und schlagkräftig zu machen, dass sie, der Bedeutung der Industrie entsprechend, ein wirksames Instrument des industriellen Unternehmertums sein kann. Es hiesse die Aufgabe der Reorganisation des Verbandswesens zu

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A 096404

eng auffassen, wenn ich dabei lediglich an einen Neuaufbau des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie denken würde. Aus eigener Erfahrung weiss ich, wie sehr die einzelnen Firmen unter den durch die Zufälligkeiten einer historischen Entwicklung geschaffenen Ueberschneidungen des Verbandswesens und damit seiner oft unorganischen Formung leiden.

Das erfordert, dass in den Rahmen der künftigen Arbeiten auch der grosse Fragenkreis der berufsständischen Gliederung der Wirtschaft einbezogen wird. Vordringliches Ziel der Wirtschaft und insbesondere der Industrie muss es hierbei sein, unter weitestgehender Anknüpfung an das Bestehende und unter Aufrechterhaltung des wertvollen Gutes der freien industriellen Selbstverwaltung Ueberorganisationen auszumerken und die zu erhaltenden Organisationen so einfach wie möglich zu gestalten.

Nachdem das Präsidium des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie durch seine Entschliessung vom 6. April d. Js. sich mit der Aufgabe der Reorganisation betraut hat, hat das Präsidium zu gleicher Zeit zum Ausdruck gebracht, dass bis zu der durch mich durchzuführenden Reorganisation die heute noch bestehenden Gremien des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie gewissermassen stillgelegt worden sind.

Ich gedenke, das dadurch geschaffene Zwischenstadium bis zur vollkommenen Reorganisation dadurch auszufüllen, dass ich für die einzelnen zu lösenden Aufgaben besonders geeignete Herren als sachverständige Berater heransiehe. Da die Geschäftsführung des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie der Leitung durch das Unternehmertum selbst bedarf, beabsichtige ich fernerhin, für die

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A 096405

einzelnen Fragegebiete, z.B. der organisatorischen Fragen, des Ethos im Wirtschaftsleben, der Prüfung der Frage der berufständischen Gliederung, der Handelspolitik, der Währungs- und Kreditfragen sowie des Steuergebiets usw. besondere Ausschüsse aus sachverständigen Herren zu bilden. Die Entschliessung des Präsidiums erfordert es, dass ich selbst in allen diesen von mir zu bildenden Ausschüssen den Vorsitz übernehme. Da ich nicht in der Lage bin, mich für alle notwendigen Sitzungen zur Verfügung zu stellen, muss es mir überlassen bleiben, den stellvertretenden Vorsitz in diesen Ausschüssen einzelnen Herren zu übertragen.

Sobald meine Verhandlungen mit dem Herrn Reichskanzler und seinem Beauftragten zum Abschluss gekommen sein werden, und sobald ferner die in Frage kommenden Ausschüsse und die Geschäftsführung des Reichverbandes der Deutschen Industrie einen Plan für die Reorganisation des Reichverbandes aufgestellt haben werden, werde ich die massgebenden Gremien des Reichverbandes der Deutschen Industrie zu einer besonderen Tagung einberufen. Aufgabe dieser Tagung wird es sein, das Fundament für die neue Gestaltung des Reichverbandes der Deutschen Industrie zu legen.

A 096406

7

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. V/

CASE No. V/

DOCUMENT No. N/- 5982

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 68

Doc. No. N/- 5982 EXHIBIT No. 68 9/14/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 22 August 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schnyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crims,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

2 ~~(typewritten)~~
(photostated) pages and untitled
~~(stenciled)~~
~~(handwritten)~~

VI-5984 WTB dispatch of May 1933
regarding public the declaration of Reich Association of
German Industry
dated May 33 is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as ~~(an original)~~ of a document found
(a true copy
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

Baton, Document Center

Rolf C Schnyder

NIK-5782

- / -

Section, Zonierung 4. Juli 1933

• Berlin, 3. Mai. Der Reichswald der Deutschen Anarchie stellt sich:

3. **Herberkinnimmung** — den Grundbesitz der landwirtschaftlichen Negier und Individuen der Interesse einer ländlichen Eingetragenen auszubilden. **Herberkinnimmung** wird durch den Zuerkennung der von dem Grundstück Besizeren Aufzucht wird für die Holzgewinnung der industriellen Betriebe der **Herberkinnimmung** in folgenden Arten und

1. mit dem Schüler die individuellen Persönlichkeitsmerkmale des untersuchten Theaters mit dem Inhalt der Schulbücher abstimmen:

- [illegible]

351462

351482

Im Sommer 1991, nach der 50. Jahrestagung des
Wissenschaftlichen Beirats der Bundesregierung

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VII

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. D-317

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 69

Doc. No. D-317 EXHIBIT No. 69 9/2/47

D-317

(Place) Munroberg, Germany

(Date) 22 Aug 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Edward F. Orsen of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

21

(type-written
photostated
~~micrographed~~
handwritten) pages and entitled

C Speech written by Gustav Krupp to be delivered at
University of Berlin entitled "Thoughts about the Industrial
Enterprise"

dated Jan '44, is ~~(the original)~~ (a true copy) of a document which

was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as ~~(the original)~~ (a true copy) of a document found
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and belief,
the original document is held at: Copy OCC files, Munroberg

Edward F. Orsen

Vortrag des Herrn Dr. Kiepp von Bollers
im Halbsach zollern in der Universität - 107
Berlin gehalten worden, kann aber nicht mehr

Hiezu
Dr. Kiepp

Gedanken über den großindustriellen Unternehmer.

Dr. Kiepp

Original im persönlichen Besitz
von Herrn H. B. H.

14/11/11

Kiepp

Mein Herr! Nicht ohne gewisse Bedenken habe ich seinerzeit
den Vorschlag des Herrn Staatssekretärs Gutterer zugestimmt,
vor Ihnen über den deutschen Unternehmer der Großindustrie
zu sprechen - das bekenne ich offen. Auch vom Unternehmer
sag in Abhandlung das Wort selten: Bilde, Künstler, rede
nicht! Denn ich mich trotzdem entschlossen habe, der ehren-
vollen Aufforderung zu folgen, so aus verschiedenen Gründen -
fast möchte ich sagen: Milderungsgründen! Einmal schützt
mich ja wohl mein Alter vor dem Verdacht, "glänzen" zu
wollen: pro domo oder für das Unternehmertum überhaupt;
aus anderen kann ich mir vorstellen, daß vielleicht gerade
in einem vorwiegend geisteswissenschaftlich und kulturpoli-
tisch ausgerichteten Institut wie der Deutschen Akademie
auch einmal ein mehr wirtschaftlich bestimmtes Thema des
Reizes nicht entbehre, und sei es nur des Reizes der Ab-
wechslung: und schließlich, auch das sei freimütig zugegeben,
habe ich, je länger ich mich mit der gedanklichen Vorbereitung
des Vortrages befaßte, desto mehr empfunden, wie dankbar
ich der Anregung des Herrn Gutterer zu sein hatte, denn sie
gab Anlaß, mich einmal gründlicher, als es der Drang des
Alltags sonst wohl erlaubt, in die Probleme zu vertiefen -
oder ich sage vielleicht besser: in die Problematik, die
mit dem Stichwort "Unternehmer" aufgeworfen wird. So pflegt
man sich z.B. über die berufsethischen Grundlagen der Tätig-
keit, die man ein Leben lang ausübt, im allgemeinen gar nicht

soviel

sozial. Gedanken zu machen - man ist sich ihrer mehr instinktiv bewußt, wenn Sie mir die Paradoxie dieses Ausdruckes gestatten. Der gelinde Zwang, diese Empfindung in das hellere Licht des verstandesmäßigen Bereichs zu erheben, kann daher durchaus heilsam sein. Fürchten Sie nun aber nicht, daß ich Ihnen eine Philosophie des Unternehmertums geben wolle - ich fühle mich nicht berufen, soziologische Lehrbücher anzureichern! Ich bin in erster Linie ein Mann der wirtschaftlichen Praxis; freilich bin ich durch Elternhaus, Erziehung und ursprüngliche Berufslaufbahn "belastet" genug, um in der Wirtschaft nie nur einen Selbstzweck gesehen zu haben, sie auszusagen als *l'art pour l'art* zu betreiben; ich bin, sage ich, belastet genug, um, mit dem Worte des Dichters zu sprechen, "Über den Dassen nicht die Sterne zu vergessen."

Lassen Sie mich, meine Herren, mit etwas Außerem oder Quaserrlich Brechendem beginnen. Ich huldige damit zugleich dem Genius unseres Instituts, das sich ja mit besonderer Liebe und erfreulichen Erfolgen der Verbreitung und Förderung der deutschen Sprache annimmt. Gestatten Sie daher, daß auch ich vom Sprachlichen ausgehe, wenn ich über den Unternehmer etwas aussagen möchte. Es scheint mir nämlich schon im Wort "Unternehmer" eine tiefe Felsheit zu stecken: Unternehmer ist nur, wer etwas unternimmt. Ist damit nicht schon aus dem Sprachgeist heraus eine Haupteigenschaft des Unternehmers geprägt; das Schöpferische, Tätige, Dynamische des Unternehmers? Wer nichts "unternimmt", wer etwa nur seinen Namen hergibt,

hergibt, der mag Firmeninhaber sein, aber nie und nimmer Unternehmer.

Ich glaube mich auch nicht zu täuschen, daß das Zeitwort "unternehmen" einen gewissen Beiklang hat, in dem der Sinn eines Wagnisses mitschwingt. Ja: ein Unternehmer ist ein Wagender, dadurch unterscheidet er sich vom Wirtschaftsbeamten. Er kann und soll sich nie der Forderung Nietzsches entziehen: "Lebe gefährlich!" Der Unternehmer muß dem Idyll grundsätzlich entsagen.

Freilich frei im unbegrenzten Raum der Möglichkeiten ist auch hier keines Menschen Einzelpersönlichkeit. Wer Unternehmer im vollen und besten Sinne des Wortes sein will, der wird sich dem Zwange des Unternehmens auch nicht entziehen wollen, vielmehr verantwortungsbewußt und sorgfältig zu erkennen bestrebt sein, wo die Grenzen des Erreichbaren liegen, wo die optimale Leistungsfähigkeit beginnt und endet. Nicht Stolz und Ausdehnungswut des Einzelnen ist der Ausgangspunkt der heutigen Weltunternehmungen, sondern die leidenschafts- ja selbstlos gewonnene Überzeugung des Notwendigen; daß gerade diese Überzeugungen auch vielfach und eng mit rein finanziellen Fragen verachsen sind und dauernde Beobachtung der letzteren erfordern, liegt auf der Hand.

Aber nun fürchte ich doch fast, ich sei, meinem Versprechen zuwider, ins Philosophieren geraten! Lassen Sie es sich also "unternehmen", es "wagen", den Unternehmer in seinen Alltag aufzusuchen.

aufzusuchen. Zwei Dinge möchte ich vorausschicken. Ich werde vom Unternehmer nur im Sinne des Großindustriellen sprechen, wobei ich mir durchaus bewußt bin, daß der Begriff des Unternehmers an und für sich viel weiter gespannt ist. Und dann werde ich gegen meinen Wunsch, aber notgedrungen, meinen Ausführungen oft eine persönliche Note geben müssen. Aber wer sich Rechenschaft gibt, der stellt dabei auch immer Allgemein-gültiges fest, und schließlich steht meine Person für viele andere Männer, die das Schicksal gleich mir an Schlüsselstellungen der deutschen Wirtschaft berufen hat.

Wer ein Unternehmen leiten will, muß vor allem seine Mitarbeiter richtig auswählen. Von einer gewissen Betriebsgröße ab kann es sich natürlich nur um die Männer handeln, die selber an verantwortlich führender Stelle stehen. Daß diese Männer Köhner und zuverlässige Charaktere sein müssen, ist selbstverständlich. Nur dann ist auch, was ich immer für die Hauptaufgabe eines Unternehmers gehalten habe, ein harmonisches Zusammenarbeiten möglich: so, daß die Arbeitsfreude und damit die Arbeitskraft jedes Einzelnen aufrecht-erhalten wird. Denn nur Verantwortungsfreude weckt und er-hält Arbeitsstolz und Arbeitskraft.

So wird also vom Unternehmer die schwere oder hohe Kunst der Menschenführung verlangt, auch und gerade wenn er per-sönlich gar nicht besonders hervortritt oder hervortreten will - auch der Armeeführer muß sich auf seine Generale und Regimentskommandeure und durch sie auf seine Truppen ver-lassen

lassen können und ihnen ein möglichst grosses Maß von Initiative und Verantwortung überlassen. Ja, man muß sich sogar bemühen, in seinen nächsten Mitarbeitern durchaus das Gefühl zu festigen, daß sie nach eigenem Ermessen handeln können und sollen. Ich habe es mein Leben lang als grosse Genugtuung empfunden, wenn es mir gelang, andere nach meinen Auffassungen wirken zu sehen, ohne daß sie das Empfinden hatten, sie würden am Gängelbande geführt. Der Ausführende muß immer in seinem Selbstbewußtsein gestärkt werden. Deshalb soll auch nicht ängstlich mit Lob und Anerkennung geizt werden, wohl aber mit Tadel, der Ausnahmefällen vorbehalten sein soll.

Vielleicht denken Sie nun: "Das klingt ja reichlich nach Diplomatie!" Nun, Sie wissen ja wohl, daß ich aus dem diplomatischen Dienst kam, als ich vor nunmehr über 36 Jahren mit einiger Plötzlichkeit in die Welt der Großwirtschaft versetzt wurde. Ich muß ehrlich gestehen, meine neunjährige diplomatische Tätigkeit habe ich hinterher als durchaus nützliche Vorbereitung für meine spätere Arbeit empfunden. Ich hatte als Diplomat weitgehend Gelegenheit, Menschen kennenzulernen, mir der Grundlagen zu ihrer Beurteilung klar zu werden, und es ergab sich auch oft die Notwendigkeit, mich in der Behandlung aller möglichen Menschen zu üben und sie - im vorhin erwähnten Sinne - zu beeinflussen. Das sind lauter Dinge, die auch zum täglichen Brot des Unternehmers gehören. Jedenfalls möchte ich bemerken, daß es auch andererseits dem Diplomaten nicht schaden würde, sammelte er vor
seinen

seinem Eintritt in die Laufbahn auch einige wirtschaftliche Erfahrung. Als ich 1901/1902 in Peking bei den Friedensverhandlungen nach dem Boxeraufstand als Sekretär des Finanzausschusses der internationalen Friedensverhandlungen den hiesigen Auftrag bekam, Vorschläge für die Kriegsentschädigung zu machen, da hätte ich einiges darum gegeben, wäre ich nicht nur juristisch, sondern auch bank- und finanztechnisch ausgebildet gewesen. Es ging zwar zur Not und mit einigen Herzklopfen auch vor meine Vorschläge wurden von beiden Seiten - der chinesischen, wie, was wohl das Schwierigere war, der Gegenseite, d.h. von den gegen China "verbündeten" europäischen und asiatischen Nationen- angenommen, aber ich füllte doch die empfundene Lücke nachträglich aus, indem ich bei meinem nächsten europäischen Aufenthalt einige Zeit in einer Berliner Großbank informativ tätig war - was mir dann natürlich später wieder, bei Krupp, zugute kam.

Ich habe mit diesen Andeutungen schon die schwierige Frage aufgeworfen, ob man zum Unternehmer geboren sein muß, um es ganz zu sein, - anders ausgedrückt: ob man auch von anderen Berufen her zum Unternehmertum kommen könne oder solle oder dürfe. Tobet der Ausdruck "zum Unternehmer geboren sein" je auch wieder doppeldeutig ist: entweder daß man herkunfts-, familienmäßig als Erbe in ein Unternehmen hineinwächst, oder daß man kraft besonderer Signung zum Unternehmer "berufen" ist - unmittelbar oder, wie ich es vorhin andeutete, über den Umweg eines anderen Berufes.

Ich möchte alle diese Möglichkeiten bejahen, auch im Unter-
nehmerstand.

nehmerstand, so gut wie in anderen, pflanzen sich oft berufliche Qualifikationen als Erbmasse fort, mitunter im Laufe der Generationen gesteigert. Wie es Musikerfamilien gibt, so gibt es Unternehmerfamilien. Nichts törichter als die leider oft gehörte Legende, die zweite oder dritte Generation in Unternehmerfamilien zeige üblicher und natürlicher Weise die Tendenz zum Absinken, ja zum Degenerieren. Selbstverständlich kommt so etwas vor, und jeder von Ihnen weiß wahrscheinlich Beispiele hierfür; selbstverständlich ist Reichtum, der nicht selbst erworben wurde, eine Gefahr für schwache Charaktere, die es in allen Berufen gibt. Wir kennen das ja auch von vielen Fürstengeschlechtern, wir können aber auch eben an ihnen, die in hellem Lichte der Geschichte und der Forschung stehen, beobachten, daß die Vererbungsgesetze überall vielfältig sind und nicht auf einen schlichten Nenner gebracht werden können. Ich brauche hier keine Namen zu nennen, um dies zu erhärten. Und da ich selbst ja erst durch Betrat in die Familie Krupp eingetreten bin, so darf ich wohl auf diese Sippe verweisen, in der in drei Geschlechterfolgen hintereinander, in Friedrich Krupp, in Alfred Krupp und in Friedrich Alfred Krupp, bedeutende, ja - das gilt insbesondere für die beiden ersten - gentale Naturen unternehmerisch tätig waren. Zugleich verkörpern diese Männer sinnfällig die von mir gekennzeichneten Möglichkeiten der "Berufung" zum Unternehmer: der Gründer der Fabrik kam, getrieben von seinem Dämon, getragen von hanseatischem Magemut, von Ladentisch, vom Kolonialwarenhandel her; sein Nachfolger, der große Alfred Krupp, war schon Erbe -

freilich

freilich Erbe eines fast bankrotten, ganze sieben Köpfe starken Betriebes, aber sein Genie, nun wirklich seine "Berufung" im höchsten Sinne, drängte ihn auf die Bahn des grossen Unternehmers, durch tausend Pährnisse und Krisen hindurch; und Friedrich Alfred Krupp schliesslich, fast beschattet von der Grösse seines Vaters, bewies auch als Erbe eines schon zum Weltunternehmen gewordenen Besitzes, daß das "Hineingeborenwerden" in grösste Verhältnisse keineswegs unternehmerische Initiative ausschließt.

Ich bejahe also wie gesagt die verschiedenen "Berufungen" zum Unternehmertum, auch einfach aus folgender Überlegung heraus: Der Unternehmer hat mit dem Künstler viele Züge gemeinsam: das tertium comparationis liegt in dem von mir eingangs erwähnten schöpferischen Charakter seiner Betätigung. "Der Geist aber wehet, wo er will" heisst ein schönes und tief-sinniges Wort. Der sündende Punkt kann überall sitzen - und es ist ein Irrtum anzunehmen, daß man viel Geld haben muß, um Unternehmer zu werden. Die Geschichte des deutschen Unternehmertums beweist an manchen Beispielen, daß es, wie immer im Leben, nicht in erster Reihe auf das Geld ankommt, sondern auf den Geist. Dieser kann sicherlich in vielen durch Lehren geformt aber nicht durchweg durch Schulung geschaffen werden. Die Eigenschaften, die ich als wesentlich und kennzeichnend für diesen Geist halte, sind Bestandteile des menschlichen Wesens dieser Männer, Wesenszüge ihrer Natur, die nicht immer objektiv erkennbar oder gar messbar sind, sondern nur subjektiv erfüllt werden können. Es wird noch mancherlei psychologischer - gewiss sehr interessanter und vertiefter-

vertueller Forschungsarbeit bedürfen, ehe wir zur eingehenden Kenntnis dieser feindschaftlichen Kräfte gelangen und durch sie deren Vorhandensein im Vorhinein prüfen können. Auch in der Wirtschaft kann der Karachallstab im Kennschafftsformater stecken!

Sie erwarten Sie gerade von mir im Hinblick auf den Kamen, den ich bei meiner Beirat den meinen hinzufügte, wohl auch ein paar Worte über den Rüstungsindustriellen im besonderen, den Unternehmer der Wehrwirtschaft. Die marxistischen, aber auch weit in bürgerliche Kreise vorgedrungenen Entwürfen, die bereicherten sich die "Kanonenkönige" schamlos am Kriege, sind inzwischen verstummt, und auch die Hintertreppen-Literatur von "schmerzhaften Isopetern des Profits" oder was es sonst für schäufende Beiwörter für unsereinen gab, ist wohl so ziemlich verschwunden. Dank der nationalsozialistischen Aufklärungsarbeit weiß heute das ganze deutsche Volk, daß die führenden Männer der Wehrwirtschaft, neben der Wehrmacht selbst, die Bürgen der völkischen Existenz sind, weil sie als Beauftragte der Staatsführung ein treuhänderisches Amt haben: das Amt, eben der Wehrmacht die Waffen im weitesten Sinn zu schaffen.

Ich sage: Als Beauftragte der Staatsführung und scheine damit den Führungsanspruch zu verneinen. Dem ist aber nicht so. Der nationalsozialistische Staat will die Wirtschaft nicht führen, sondern steuern (wofür die Anordnungen über die Güterbewirtschaftung gerade in den letzten Monaten ja deutlich zeugen), und vielleicht ist nirgends die Richtigkeit dieses

dieses Prinzipes so augenscheinlich, wie eben auf dem Sektor der Wohlfahrt. Die Herstellung von Kriegsgeschützen stellt derart hohe Anforderungen an die Qualität der Werkstoffe und an die konstruktive Planung, daß eine Weiterentwicklung nur in dauernder Arbeit, auf der Grundlage des täglich Erprobten, zu erzielen ist. Daher der hohe Wert der Tradition eines Rüstungsunternehmens und daher auch die besondere Bedeutung des echten Unternehmers gerade auf dem Gebiete der Wohlfahrt. Es gibt wohl keinen Rüstungsbetrieb im engeren Sinn (es sei also nicht nur auf die Rohstoffherzeugung ankommt), in dem nicht jahre- und jahrzehntelange Vorarbeiten nötig waren, um die Wehrmacht mit besten Gerät auszustatten; aber nicht nur Vorarbeiten, sondern auch Kämpfe, Enttäuschungen, Rückschläge und Zusammenbrüche mußten und müssen in Kauf genommen werden. So hätte der Fagot, wo die schöpferische Tatkraft des Unternehmers grösseren Spielraum höchste Leistung ist also nirgends wichtiger - und schwieriger und damit stolzer als bei der Erzeugung von Kriegsgeschütz, das ja nicht nur Fanden schlägt, sondern - seltsamerweise wird diese Tatsache oft übersehen - das vor allem auch Blut spart, das eigene Blut. Ich kann es nie vergessen, wie ich im ersten Weltkrieg an der Front draussen sooft sah, wenn unsere schweren Geschütze vorgebracht wurden, und vielleicht vorübergehend in einer Dorfstrasse hielten, da kamen die Infanteristen aus den Quartieren, beschauten kritisch die artilleristischen Riesen, nannten sie "dicke Bertha" oder "langen Wilhelm" oder dergl. und - strichelten sie behutsam und liebevoll! Sie wußten genau, daß ihnen diese

- 11 -

diese Geschütze einen wesentlichen Teil der Arbeit abnehmen, ihren Einsatz vorbereiten und damit ihnen selbst große Verluste ersparen. Ähnlich wird es wohl auch heute noch an der Front sein (nur daß jetzt auch noch Teile unserer herrlichen Luftwaffe und unsere Panzerstreitkräfte mit denselben Aufgaben betraut sind). -

Ich sehe also nicht ein, - dieser Gedanke spukt noch gelegentlich in einigen Köpfen -, wieso die Konstruktion von Kriegsmaterial ein finsternes Gewerbe sein sollte. Keine Kriegsmaterial ist lebenssparend für das eigene Volk, und stolz darf sein, wer auch immer in dieser Sphäre wirkt und wirkt. Das Unternehmertum findet hier seine höchste Bewährung. Diese Bewährung - ich darf das hier einflechten - erlebte sich besonders auch in jener Zeit des "Interregnum", in den Jahren zwischen 1919 und 1933, als Deutschland entwaffnet darniederlag. Ich habe es schon oft, mündlich und schriftlich, wiederholt und möchte auch heute in diesen Kreisen daran erinnern, daß nach den Bestimmungen des Versailler Diktates allein auf der Kruppischen Fabrik Maschinen und Geräte aller Art in größtem Umfange vernichtet und zerstört werden mußten. Es ist ein einmaliges Verdienst der gesamten deutschen Volkswirtschaft, daß sie in diesen bösen Jahren nicht untätig gewesen ist, möchte ihre Wirksamkeit auch aus erklärlichen Gründen dem Licht der Öffentlichkeit entzogen sein. In jahrelanger stiller Arbeit wurden die wissenschaftlichen und technischen Voraussetzungen geschaffen, um zu gegebener Stunde ohne Zeit- und Erfahrungsverlust wieder zur Arbeit für das Reiches Wehrmacht bereitzu stehen. Das bedingte

Vielmehr

Vielerlei und Zäherlei, das verlangte auch die Aufnahme ganz bestimmter Fabrikationen, die die Fertigkeiten der alten Konstrukteure und Rüstungsarbeiter aufrechtzuerhalten geeignet waren, diesen ungeheuren Fundus an Wissen und Erfahrung; das erforderte weiterhin die Starichtung und Unterhaltung wissenschaftlicher Laboratorien und Versuchsanstalten usw. usw. So wie damals ein 100 000-Mann-Heer die Tradition der alten ruhmreichen Armee wahrte, so gab es, bildlich gesprochen, auch ein 100 000-Mann-Heer der Wirtschaft, das die Ueberlieferung der Rüstungsindustrie aufrechterhielt. Die Umstände lagen umso schwieriger, als ja die durch den militärischen Zusammenbruch gebotene Umstellung der alten Rüstungsbetriebe auf Friedensproduktion in politisch so verworrener Zeit schon an und für sich Sorgen über Sorgen bereitete. Es kam beispielsweise darauf an, die Kruppwerke zu einem lebens- und wettkampfbereiten Gebilde auszubauen, sie aber gleichzeitig auch als Lehrbetriebe für kommende Zeiten bereit zu halten. Nur durch diese verschleierte Tätigkeit deutschen Unternehmertums, aber auch auf Grund der mit dem Friedensmaterial inswischen gewonnenen Erfahrungen, konnte nach 1918 unmittelbar der Anschluss an die neuen Aufgaben der Friedenswirtschaft erreicht, konnten dann auch die ganz neuen vielfältigen Probleme gemeistert werden, die durch die Vier-Jahrespläne des Führers für die deutsche Unternehmerschaft aufgeworfen wurden. Da galt es, neue Rohstoffe zu erschließen, zu forschen und zu experimentieren, Kapitalien zu investieren, um die deutsche Wirtschaft unabhängig und stark, kurz gesagt: kriegsfähig zu machen. Und das darf ich auf Grund vielfacher Aussagen von Aussehenstehenden, die von hoher Warte aus die

Geheimnisse

Gesamtlage zu übersehen vermögen, wohl hier sagen, Gleditsch beehrte sich hier deutsches Unternehmertum, das die neuen Probleme mit jener Sehnsucht, jener - ich möchte sagen: Begeisterung aufgriff und beendigte, mit der es je und je an geschichtliche Aufgaben herangetreten war.

In diesem Zusammenhang möchte ich noch auf einer Aufmerksamkeit machen, die wohl bisher noch kaum in weiteren Kreisen Beachtung gefunden hat: das ist die Tatsache, daß der grosse Erfolg des Vierjahresplanes, die Schaffung neuer Rohstoffe aus Austausch knapp gewordenen, die anfänglich nur still und bescheiden erhoffte weitere Folgewirkung gewesen ist, daß nunmehr nicht nur die altbekannten Stoffe in ihren bisherigen Verbrauchsbereich voll ersetzt wurden, sondern daß diese neuen Rohstoffe vielfach weit über das Ziel eines Ersatzes hinaus für neue Verwendungszwecke, fast möchte ich sagen, ganz nach Wunsch geformt werden konnten. Das trifft auf den künstlichen Gummi, auf synthetischen Brennstoff und manches andere zu und eröffnet für die Zukunft 1944 weitere heute noch unübersehbare Aussichten.

Solche historischen Aufgaben größten Umfangs und größter Bedeutung hatte der deutsche Unternehmer nach 1933 aber nicht nur in organisatorischer, technischer und kaufmännischer Beziehung übernommen. Die nationalsozialistische Umbildung stellte kaum einen anderen Berufsstand vor eine so vielfach neue, oftunter glückhaft bestürzende neue Lage, wie den Unternehmer. Er wurde nun der Führer seiner Gefolgschaft.

Es wäre natürlich höchst ungerecht zu behaupten, vor 1933 hätten die Unternehmer keinen Sinn gehabt auch für diese Seite ihres Berufes, die Menschenführung und -Betreuung - wie hätten sie denn sonst auch überhaupt wirtschaftliche Erfolge auf die Dauer erzielen können? Ist es doch gerade der Stolz vieler grosser Unternehmungen, daß sie auf eine reiche und alte sozialpolitische Tradition zurückblicken können, aber man hat es seit Gott doch manches Mal vor 1933 dem Unternehmer recht schwer gemacht, sich als tief innerlich verantwortlich bewußten Leiter seines Betriebs zu zeigen und zu geben. Diese seit 1933 geradezu mit elementarer Plötzlichkeit eingetretene Wandlung in der Auffassung über die innerlich begründete Gemeinschaft zwischen Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer - ich benutze hier noch einmal bewußt diese alte Formel - ist nur dem einseitigen Genie des Führers und seiner revolutionären Bewegung zu danken, des Führers, der durch die Macht seiner Persönlichkeit und seiner Lehre die Gesamtheit des deutschen Volkes für die von ihm vertretenen Ideen, für die nationalsozialistische Weltanschauung gewann. Es ist klar, daß durch sie, daß durch die gesetzliche Bestimmung des Unternehmers zum Gefolgschaftsführer, diesem ein viel breiteres und schöneres wirklich vollen Erfolg verhelfendes Wirkungsfeld, gerade auch nach der menschlichen Seite hin, abgesteckt wurde als bisher, und ich darf wohl feststellen, daß die deutschen Unternehmer aus vollem Herzen die neuen Tage pingen, daß sie in edlem Selbststreit und in bewußter Dankbarkeit sich die grossen Intentionen des Führers zu eigen machten und seine treuen Gefolgsleute

Gefolgschaften wurden. Sie hätten auch anders die Aufgaben zwischen 1933 und 1939 und erst recht die nach 1939 bewältigt werden können! Nicht unter Zwang, sondern nur aus ganzem Willen - ja vielmehr nur aus Eingabe und Begeisterung konnten und können Aufgaben so weltgeschichtlichen Umfangs erfüllt werden. Fragen Sie einmal unsere Arbeiter: ob sie es nicht gespürt haben: wie ihre Gefolgschaftsführer sich herzlich um sie und ihr Wohlergehen bemüht haben, wie man sie betreute in ihren grossen und kleinen, ihren betrieblichen und häuslichen Sorgen, wie ihre Welt heller und schöner wurde, wie die Betriebs- und Volksgemeinschaft auch in den Verstädteten und Stedlungen suchte! Der deutsche Unternehmer darf mit Stolz auch auf diese Arbeit zurückblicken.

Die Entwicklung ist dann durch den Krieg, in dem wir stehen, aufgehalten worden. Ich meine vor allen so mancherlei mehr zuzurechnen: wir können jetzt nicht genug Arbeiterwohnungen erstellen, wir können jetzt keine Erholungsheime bauen, Themen wie "Schönheit der Arbeit" müssen gegenwärtig zurücktreten usw. Geblieben aber ist, und sogar in verstärktem Masse, die Verpflichtung des Unternehmers als Gefolgschaftsführer - einer heute freilich zumeist recht wenig homogenen Belegschaft. Was für Schwierigkeiten ein Unternehmen zu überwinden hat in einem Betrieb, der vielleicht Angehörige von einem Dutzend Nationen oder noch mehr umfaßt, das weiß nur der Betreffende - oder sagen wir besser: der Betroffene! Und doch steht er dabei unter dem zwingenden Gesetz des Krieges: unter Anspannung aller Kräfte Höchstleistungen zu erzielen. Die Front fordert immer mehr und immer bessere Waffen -

... und die auch Genuß an der Arbeit finden. Die Front
kann es nicht, als würden wir den Landvolkfeldern zu
Land, zu Wasser, zu der Luft. Dabei sind heute unzählige
vorbereitete Arbeiter in den Völkern einberufen, un-
zählige Kräfte werden in oft komplizierte Arbeitsgänge ein-
gesetzt werden, sowohl die geistige, die mechanischen Kräfte
als auch die körperliche, aber ausschlaggebend ist und bleibt
eben doch, in wie weit die Menschheit, die innere Einstellung
der Menschheit, die Pflichterfüllung und ihr Glaube - der
Glaube an Sinn, Nutzen und Notwendigkeit ihrer Arbeit.
Für diesen Glauben, darüber darf man sich seinen
Einstellungen hingeben, in erster Linie nur von unseren
deutschen Arbeiterinnen und Arbeiterinnen erwarten, aber wir
haben dafür zu sorgen, daß auch unsere ausländischen Kräfte
mindestens loyal mitarbeiten. Das erfordert Entschlossenheit,
Fähigkeit, Geduld, besondere Maßnahmen, seitens aller
Stellen insbesondere in Betrieben. Ich vergleiche oft das
betrieblische Leben gerade in der Kriegszeit mit dem als
Skelett zu bezeichnenden Körper eines schlaffen aber durch
rastlose Arbeit stark auf die Probe gestellten Menschen.
Ihm gilt es, unter aufmerksamster Beobachtung und dauernder
Sicherung seiner Lebenskräfte innerlich wieder neue Säfte zuzu-
führen, die das Skelett stärken und beleben. Das tragende
Skelett des Betriebes sind die Stammkräfte, deren Zusammen-
wirken heilungselig vor sich geht. Dann kann man den Betrieb
durch Hilfskräfte ungelerner oder ungewohnter Art, durch
einheimische oder ausländische, durch männliche oder weib-
liche ausbauen und verstärken. Der jetzige Krieg hat auch
diese

Lehrwerkstätten und Einrichtungen für den inbestellten-nachwuchs, wurden tüchtige junge Menschen durch Stipendien gefördert, wurden Bücherkabinete gegründet - kurz: man nahm sich voller Verantwortungsbewußtsein der beruflichen Betreuung der Gefolgschaft an. Organisatorisch also wurde diese echte Gefolgschaftsführertätigkeit schon in früherer Zeit, in der Aufgabenkreise der neuen Stellung des Unternehmers in nationalsozialistischen Staats hinein.

Der Krieg hat aber - leicht begreiflicherweise - auch Aufgaben für den Gefolgschaftsführer mit sich gebracht, die unmittelbar mit dem Kriege zusammenhängen. Ich erwähne nur stichwortartig die Betreuung der an Frontverletzte zurückgekehrten Schwerverletzten, die Funktion für die Hinterbliebenen - Witwen und Waisen - der Gefallenen, die Kameraden, die Lebensversorgung unserer Soldaten und Soldaten erhalten, und noch manches andere. Hier steht unabweislich ein Teil unserer Arbeitskraft, die er voll und ganz aufgeben muß. Hat der Unternehmer heute solchen zusätzlichen Aufgaben zu bilden.

Nun noch ein ganz kurzes Wort zu der Stellung des Unternehmers in gesellschaftlichen Leben. Ich habe immer, und steht mir mit Forten, die Ansicht vertreten, daß der Unternehmer, über seine betriebliche Tätigkeit hinaus, sich verpflichtet fühlen sollte, gegen Intellektuelle und öffentliche Dummheiten im weitesten Sinn zu nehmen. Hier ist ja für die verschiedensten Interessen und Temperamente ein weiter Spielraum gegeben.

Der

der eine Vaterbater und in der Partei oder in den zahl-
reichen Fortschritten der wirtschaftlichen Selbstver-
wirklichungskontrollen sterben und - töten, ein anderer
wird seine Erfahrungen als Botschafter seiner Stadt zur Ver-
fügung stellen, und wieder andere werden eine sinnvolle
Erklärung ihrer Arbeit in einem praktischen Kunstwerk
finden, ich selbst, nicht selbst in dieser Gruppe, die in der
Forderung von Kunst und Fortschritt ein mobile officium
der Geschlechter erhebt, und ich würde auch hier in
unserem Hauptkulturbereich Kunstschaffenden, schon mein
Konkurrenz, Friedrich Alfred Krupp, habe sich z.B. eines
Broschüre zu Abstraktion Gebieten die der Kunstforschung
und die Gebiete zusammen zu den geistigen ihnen des²¹
Kunstschaffenden der künstlerischen-Gesellschaft in
München, die als geistige Institut in München,
von der Kulturpolitik und von ihrer Begründung an gerade
den künstlerischen Geschichtlichen Einrichtungen dieser Gesell-
schaft, die Kunst, die Kunst, von der Kunst eben wie
über das Gebiet der Kunstforschung als "Kunstwerk" so abge-
geben, aber gibt es in Wahrheit ein Gebiet, das der Mensch
als ein Gebiet der Kunst, in der Kunst als gerade dieses
ist, ist auch ein Gebiet und mein Stolz, daß wir, nicht nur
Kunst, nicht Kunstwerke, schon von den begabten Künstlern
Kunst als Kunst der deutschen Kunst dienen dürfen, und
ich werde mich in solchen Bestrebungen eine mit vielen anderen
deutschen Wirtschaftsführern, denen die Kunst eine Lebens-
kraft bedeutet, Quelle und Bestätigung ihrer eigenen schöpfer-
ischen Tatkraft.

...der Zukunft, so meine ich, das werden Sie schon meinen
 eigenartigen Zugjüngern nachsprechend wissen, was der deutsche
 Unternehmer seinen Zukunftsplan ausgedacht hat. Er wird nach
 dem Kriege erst recht auf die Höhe in politischen, wirtschaftlichen
 und sozialen Dingen unseres großdeutschen Reiches.
 Ich fühle mich nicht als Propheten berufen, aber doch schwebt
 mir die grandiose Vision einer neuen europäischen Gemeinschaft vor
 Augen, und in diesem Gedraus, der dann aus Berlin soll
 emen wird von neuen wirtschaftlichen, technischen, Verkehrs-
 kaisern, handels- und währungspolitischen Problemen aller
 Art. In diesem neuen Europa wird von nicht nur Bauern, Lehr-
 zimmer aus Handwerker, Arbeiter- und Beamten, sondern
 auch in allen Schichten und Gauen entschlußfreudige, ungemutige
 unternehmerischen Bräuen. Und wieder wird es heißen wie einst
 in jenen preklaren Zeit 1900: "Voll Deutschen in die Front!"
 Der deutsche Unternehmer wird Vorbild des neuen europäischen
 Bauernschichttyp sein müssen - wie der deutsche Arbeiter den
 europäischen Arbeiterarbeitertyp bestimmen wird. Fest
mit mir verbunden stehenden mit mir verbunden
 schreie ich meine Berufskameraden der Zukunft benennen um
 diese Aufgabe die alle Konzentration ausdauer, Fleiß und
 kameradschaftlichen Mut aufrufen.

So sehe ich also den deutschen Unternehmer mitten hindin-
 gestellt in das große Aufbauprogramm der Zukunft. Seine Ver-
 gangenheit beweist, das er ist und willens sein wird,
 mit ganzer Inbrunst dieser großen Aufgabe zu dienen. Nicht
 leicht wird dieser Dienst sein, aber das hohe Bestreben der
 Pflichterfüllung wird über ihn leuchten. Durch Instrengung
 wird er sein Ziel erreichen - und was heißt das anderes als
 er wird glücklich seine glücklich sein seine Arbeit den
 Genossen zu dienen. *Adel unserm Führer*

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

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(Date) 20 August 47

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über Handelsverträge, Zolltarifswollen, Steuerwesen usw. Die Ergebnisse dieser Verhandlungen werden den Mitgliedern durch Rundschreiben mitgeteilt. Darin werden die Organisation des Vorkabens geschildert und wenn es sich z.B. um die Vorbereitung von Handelsverträgen handelte wurde auch die handelspolitische Situation gegenüber dem betreffenden Vertragspartner dargestellt. Der Verein zur Führung der Interessen der chemischen Industrie stellte die verbandsmässige Vertretung der chemischen Industrie dar. Diese Industrie genosse auf Grund ihrer besonderen Position im Rahmen der deutschen Gesamtwirtschaft ein ganz besonderes Aussehen. Die letzte mehr als der vergangenen Jahrzehnte nicht nur in der Produktion ganz ausserordentliche Erfolge erzielt, sondern sie war auch ein ausserordentlich wichtiger Faktor bei der deutschen Ausserhandelswirtschaft, da sie von allen Industriezweigen die grössten Exporterlöse erzielte. Es war ihrem volkswirtschaftlichen, dass der Reichverband der deutschen Industrie seine Aufgaben und Vorschläge weitestgehend auf die Intentionen der führenden Industrie der deutschen Industrie stützen musste.

Der Vorsitz der Führung des Interesses der chemischen Industrie war ebenso wie die vielen individuellen Mitgliedsverbände korporatives Mitglied des Reichsverbandes. Seine Funktion war noch die Vorarbeiten des Reichsverbandes als Kapsel. Er unterhielt sich mit einem unteilbaren K.K. eines sehr engen Kreises der chemischen Industrie. Er ist besonders Fall, als eine Teil der Abteilung geschäftlicher Zusammenhänge beabsichtigt sind im Bereich der Führung der Arbeit seiner Schillingen geteilt zu sein. Es gibt eine Reihe von Fällen, die als weitere Darstellung.

Ministerium kann noch nicht verurteilt zu haben. Die Abwertung des Agrarministeriums, die die Mitglieder zur Verfügung stellen, habe der Verein zur Wahrung der Interessen der chemischen Industrie selbstständig war.

FE

Konstantlich der Kontakt zwischen Verein zur Wahrung der Interessen der chemischen Industrie und dem Ministerium ist zu sagen, dass er besonders eng gewesen sei. Der Wirtschaftsausschuss, später, bei der Abwertung im Bereich internationaler Beziehungen, auch gegenüber dem Finanzministerium war.

Diese sehr wesentliche Rolle beim Reichsverband zwischen Reichsverband und Verein zur Wahrung spielte die Beratung und die Information seitens des Reichsverbandes. Wahrscheinlich hat sich in großen und ganzen die Rolle des Reichsverbandes und die seine Funktion und Reichsverbandes beschränkt. Die Beförderung der deutschen Wirtschaftstätigkeit ging nicht über die Geschäftsförderung, sondern dem Weg vom Vorstand und Präsidium, dass, aber kein persönlichen Kontakt.

FE

Es liegen in der Erinnerung Anhaltspunkte, aber nicht Beweise dafür vor, dass z.B. die I.G. einen derartigen Einfluss ausgeübt hat. Sicher ist, dass die in vielen Fällen durch direkten Verkehr mit dem Reichsverband des Verein zur Wahrung der Interessen der chemischen Industrie ebenso ging, wie dieses nur den Verein der I.G. mit dem Ministerium gilt.

1.) Nach Auflösung des Reichsverbandes zur Reichsgruppe Industrie und der Verein zur Wahrung der Wirtschaftsgruppe chemische Industrie, also ab 1933/34, änderte sich in Prinzip an diesen Verhältnissen nichts. Trotz Einführung der Zwangsmitgliedschaft und Übertragung einiger Rechte an den Reichsverband blieb der direkte Kontakt zwischen I.G. zur der einen, Reichsgruppe sowie Ministerien auf der anderen Seite, aufrecht erhalten. Die I.G. hatte weiterhin ihre direkten Einwirkungsmöglichkeiten bei der Reichsgruppe, allein schon dadurch, dass sie in verschiedenen Ausschüssen und Beiräten derselben durch leitende Personen vertreten war. Die Namen und Positionen dieser leitenden Personen aus der I.G. können leider nicht mehr wiedergegeben werden.

3.) Bezüglich der Position welche die I.G. beim Verein zur Wahrung der Interessen der chemischen Industrie und später bei der Wirtschaftsgruppe chemische Industrie hatte, lässt sich folgendes sagen:

1933/34
18
sowohl die Durchführung, sondern die des Geschäftsbereichs der I.O. und
auch das Verhalten des Präsidenten der Vereinigung zur Wahrung der Interessen der
chemischen Industrie etc.

Bei der Bewertung der Rolle der I.O. in Bezug zur Wahrung der
Interessen der chemischen Industrie darf aber nicht vergessen werden, dass
dieser nicht das einzige Instrument war, welches der I.O. für die Verfolgung ih-
rer wirtschaftspolitischen Ziele zur Verfügung stand. Das grosse wirtschaft-
liche Gewicht der I.O. und auch die affektive vorhandenen technischen Mittel
ermöglichten es ihr ohne weiteres, direkten Verkehr mit der Regierung zu
pflegen. Es war sogar so, dass die Regierungstellen ihrerseits grossen Wert
darauf legten, unmittelbaren Kontakt mit leitenden Personen der I.O. zu halten.
Ein Beispiel hierfür ist die Handelspolitik in Fernen Osten, besonders in
Japan. Sowohl die Regierung, als auch der Verein zur Wahrung der Interessen
der chemischen Industrie begrüsste es, dass die I.O. bei den Verhandlungen
die Deutsche Botschaft in Tokio beriet, weil niemand sonst über diejenigen
Kontakte und Verbindungen verfügte, die für die Erzielung eines gross-
möglichen handelspolitischen Effekte nützlich waren.

Nach Gründung des Vereins zur Wahrung der Interessen der chemischen
Industrie zur Wirtschaftsgruppe chemische Industrie 1933/34 wanderte sich an die-
ser Machstellung der I.O. nichts. Zwar entfiel jetzt der Gesichtspunkt, dass die
I.O. den grössten Mitgliedsbeitrag einbrachte, dagegen wirkten sich nunmehr
bei dem autoritären Regime die zahlreichen direkten Verbindungen der I.O. zu
hohen und höchsten Regierungstellen besonders gewichtig aus.

Ich habe jede dieser 5 (fünf) Seiten dieser Erklärung unter Eid
sorgfältig durchgelesen und eigenhändig gegengezeichnet, habe die notwen-
digen Korrekturen in meiner eigenen Handschrift vorgenommen und mit meinen An-
fangsbuchstaben gegengezeichnet und erkläre hiermit unter Eid, dass ich in
dieser Erklärung nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen die reine Wahrheit
gesagt habe.

H. Felix Zimmann

Dr. Felix ZIMMANN

MI-9086

-6-

Sworn to and signed before me this 25 th day of July 1947 at Nuremberg by
Dr. Felix KIRMANN, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

Arthur T. Cooper
ARTHUR T. COOPER
U.S. Civilian, AGO number D 434534
Interrogator, Office of Chief of
Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. War department.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. V/

CASE No. V/

DOCUMENT No. N/ - 100

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 71

Doc. No. N/ - 100 EXHIBIT No. 71 2/2/47

(Place) Nurnberg, Germany

(Date) 22 August 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schnyder of the Evidence
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VI-100 R.G.B.L. 1934 Part I p. 185. Part of the
preparation of organic structure of German economy
dated Feb 34 is (the original of a document which
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was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
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Rolf C Schnyder

Reichsgesetzblatt

Teil I

1934	Herausgegeben zu Berlin, den 13. März 1934	Nr. 28
Tag	Inhalt	Seite
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6. 3. 34	Durchführungsvorschriften über das Deutsche Kreditabkommen von 1931	186
6. 3. 34	Durchführungsvorschriften über das Deutsch-Schweizer Sonderkreditabkommen	186
10. 3. 34	Zweite Verordnung zur Durchführung des Gesetzes zur Ordnung der nationalen Arbeit	187
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Im Teil II Nr. 12, ausgegeben am 5. März 1934, ist enthalten: Gesetz über Maßnahmen zur Währungsberichtigung im Hinblick auf Währungsänderungen bei öffentlichen Verträgen. — Verordnung über den Geltungsbereich der neuen Währungs- und Wechselkursrichtlinien im Reichsgebiet (Einheitskurs und Wechsel).

Im Teil II Nr. 13, ausgegeben am 10. März 1934, ist enthalten: Verordnung über die vollständige Bezahlung einer Reichsbanknote durch den Inhaber der Währungswechsel. — Von den Bestimmungen über den Schutz von Kassenagern, Kassen und Kassengeldern auf dem Reichsgebiet.

Gesetz zur Vorbereitung des europäischen Wettbewerbs der deutschen Wirtschaft. Vom 27. Februar 1934.

Das Reichsgesetz über das folgende Gesetz beschlossen, das hiermit verkündet wird:

§ 1

Der Reichswirtschaftsminister wird zur Vorbereitung des europäischen Wettbewerbs der deutschen Wirtschaft ermächtigt.

1. Wirtschaftswerbände als alleinige Vertretung ihres Wirtschaftszweiges auszuwählen;
2. Wirtschaftswerbände zu errichten, aufzulösen oder miteinander zu vereinigen;
3. Satzungen und Gesellschaftsverträge von Wirtschaftswerbänden zu ändern und zu ergänzen, insbesondere den Führungsgrundsatz einzuführen;
4. Die Leiter von Wirtschaftswerbänden zu befehlen und abzurufen;
5. Unternehmen und Unternehmungen an Wirtschaftswerbände anzuschließen.

Wirtschaftswerbände sind solche Verbände und Vereinigungen von Betrieben, deren die Wahrnehmung wirtschaftlicher Belange von Unternehmen und Unternehmungen obliegt.

§ 2

Der Reichswirtschaftsminister kann im Einvernehmen mit dem Reichsminister des Innern zur Durchführung dieses Gesetzes Rechtsverordnungen und allgemeine Verwaltungsvorschriften erlassen; auch kann er im Einvernehmen mit dem Reichsminister des Innern Vorschriften ergänzenden Inhalts erlassen.

§ 3

Wer vorsätzlich oder fahrlässig einer Anordnung zuwiderhandelt, die der Reichswirtschaftsminister auf Grund dieses Gesetzes oder seiner Durchführungsvorschriften getroffen hat, wird mit Geldstrafe oder Gefängnis bis zu einem Jahr bestraft.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. HI-10545

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 72

Doc. No. HI-10545 EXHIBIT No. 72 20 Apr 48
For Identification only 9/3/47

(Place) Nuremberg, Germany

(Date) 3 November 1947

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Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, hereby certify
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~~photostated~~ pages and entitled
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NI - 10545, Excerpts from Reichsgesetzblatt I, 1934,
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dated 1 December 1934, is { the original of a document which
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Rolf C Schneider

72 Identification
only

REICHSGESETZBLATT TEIL I 1934, ausgegeben zu

Berlin, den 1. Dezember 1934

Nr. 131

.....

Erste Verordnung zur Durchführung des Gesetzes zur Vorbereitung des organischen Aufbaues der deutschen Wirtschaft, Vom 27. November 1934.

Auf Grund des Par. 2 des Gesetzes zur Vorbereitung des organischen Aufbaues der deutschen Wirtschaft vom 27. Februar 1934 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 185) wird verordnet:

A b s c h n i t t I

Aufbau der gewerblichen Wirtschaft

Par. 1

Die gewerbliche Wirtschaft wird sachlich und bezirklich zusammengefasst und gegliedert. Die Organisation und die öffentlich-rechtlichen Vertretungen der gewerblichen Wirtschaft werden organisch verbunden.

.....

A b s c h n i t t III

Bestellung und Befugnisse des Leiters
der Gruppe

Par. 11

Jede Gruppe der gewerblichen Wirtschaft umfasst einen Leiter, der ehrenamtlich tätig ist.

Die Leiter der Reichsgruppen und der Hauptgruppen der Industrie werden vom Reichswirtschaftsminister bestellt und abberufen.

Die Leiter der Wirtschaftsgruppen werden vom Reichswirtschaftsminister auf Vorschlag des Leiters der Reichs-

Waller

Gruppe (der Hauptgruppe der Industrie) bestellt und nach Anhörung desselben abberufen. Die Leiter der Fach- und Fachuntergruppen werden vom Leiter der Reichsgruppe (der Hauptgruppe der Industrie) auf Vorschlag des Leiters der Wirtschaftsgruppe bestellt und nach Anhörung desselben abberufen. Die Leiter der Bezirksgruppen einer Reichsgruppe und der Zweigstellen solcher Bezirksgruppen werden vom Leiter der Reichsgruppe, die Leiter der bezirklichen Gruppen werden vom Leiter der Wirtschaftsgruppe im Benehmen mit dem Leiter der Wirtschaftskammer bestellt und abberufen.

Die mit den Industrie- und Handelskammern verbundenen Bezirksuntergruppen einer Bezirksorganisation und Zweigstellen der Bezirksgruppen einer Reichsgruppe unterstehen in fachlichen Angelegenheiten dem Leiter der Bezirksgruppe, in bezirklichen Angelegenheiten dem Vorsitzenden der Kammer.

Par. 12

Der Leiter erlässt die Satzung der Gruppe. Die Satzung muss den Vorschriften dieser Verordnung entsprechen.

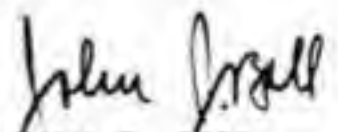
Par. 13

Der Leiter einer Gruppe bestellt mit Zustimmung des Leiters der übergeordneten Gruppe nach Bedarf Stellvertreter und einen oder mehrere Geschäftsführer, welche die laufenden Geschäfte nach seinen Weisungen führen.

.....

CERTIFICATE

I, JOHN J. BOLL, U.S. Civilian, ACO-No. A-444412, hereby certify that the above are true excerpts as indicated of the Reich Legal Gazette (Reichsgesetzblatt) 1934 edition, Part I, No. 131, of 1 December 1934.


JOHN J. BOLL
U.S. Civilian
ACO-No. A-444412

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
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WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. D-151

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 73

Doc. No. D-151 EXHIBIT No. 73 9/2/47

(Place) Nuremberg, Germany(Date) 22 Aug 1947CERTIFICATE

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*Four documents on the initiation of the
Adolf Hitler Fund by Krupp.....*

dated *May, June, Aug, Sept 1944* (the original of a document which
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of official business, as (the original
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Edward F. Orpen

REICHSV ERBAND
DER
DEUTSCHEN INDUSTRIE
BERLIN W 33
KÖNIGIN-AUGUSTA-STRASSE 18

BERLIN W 35, den 29. Mai
Fernsprecher: 51 Kaffee 8321
Telegramm-Adresse: Reichsindustrie

D-151
1933.

Tgl. Nr. _____
(bei der Antwort anzugeben.)

Auf das Schreiben vom Tgl. Nr. _____

Betrifft _____

Herrn Reichsbankpräsidenten Dr. Schacht,

Berlin W 56.

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Schacht!

Die vielfachen Sammlungen seitens der N.S.D.A.P.-Organisationen und des Stahlkreises in der deutschen Wirtschaft haben eine unorganische, einzelne besonders stark, andere fast gar nicht belastende und unkontrollierbare Gestalt angenommen. Das liegt aber weder im Interesse der Führung der N.S.D.A.P. noch der Wirtschaft.

Daher habe ich gelegentlich einer Besprechung mit dem Herrn Reichskanzler und Führer der N.S.D.A.P. vorgeschlagen, alle Sammlungen seiner Partei in einer großen Sammlung zu konzentrieren, die gleichmäßig und im richtigen Verhältnis zu ihrer Belegschaft möglichst alle Firmen der deutschen Wirtschaft einschließlich der Landwirtschaft und der Bankwelt trifft.

Herr Hitler hat mir zugestimmt und mich gebeten, die Regelung dieser Sammlung in die Hand zu nehmen. Demzufolge habe ich mit den Führern der einzelnen Wirtschaftszweige Verhandlungen aufgenommen. Es ist beschlossen worden, der Sammlung den Namen "Hitler-Spende" zu geben und ein Kuratorium einzusetzen, das die notwendigen Aktionen durchführt. Den Vorsitz des Kuratoriums habe ich auf einstimmigen Wunsch der Spitzenverbände angenommen, beseelt von dem Willen, an diesem Werk das einen Dank für den Führer der Nation darstellen soll, mit ganzer Kraft mitzuwirken.

So

So richte ich auch an Sie die Bitte, Ihre so wertvolle Förderung der "Hitler-Spende" angedeihen zu lassen. Hierüber möchte ich gern mit Ihnen Näheres besprechen. Wenn Sie mit meinem Wunsche einverstanden sind, werde ich mich mit Ihnen wegen einer Aussprache in Verbindung setzen.

In ausgezeichnetester Hochachtung
bin ich

Ihr ergebener

2. St. bei Herrn Forde.

30. Mai 1933.

Persönlich.

Hochverehrter Herr Präsident,

(?)

Wie ich Ihnen gestern gemeinschaftlich mit Herrn Dr. Köttgen kurz mitzuteilen Gelegenheit hatte wird beabsichtigt, für die weitesten Kreise der deutschen Wirtschaft einen Teil der Landwirtschaft und Bankwelt eine Sammlung einzuleiten, die dem Führer der NSDAP. dem Namen "Hitlerspende" zur Verfügung gestellt werden soll, um durch sie die vielfach getrennt vor sich gehenden Sammlungen der verschiedenen NSDAP-Organisationen und des Stahlhelms zu ersetzen. Es ist beschlossen worden, ein Kuratorium für diese konzentrische Sammlung einzusetzen; den Vorsitz des Kuratoriums habe ich auf einstimmigen Wunsch der Spitzenverbände angenommen, geleitet von dem Willen, an diesem Werk, das einen

Dann für die Führer der Nation darstellen soll, mit
ganzer Kraft mitzuwirken.

Sie hatten die Freundlichkeit, mir zuzusa-
gen, sich durch die Herren Dr. Otto Christian
Fischer von der Reichskreditgesellschaft, Berlin,
und Dr. Exler, von der Deutschen Bank und Diskonto-
gesellschaft, Berlin, über alle Einzelheiten und
insbesondere darüber unterrichten zu lassen, inwie-
weit die öffentlich rechtlichen Banken sich an die-
sem Werk beteiligen können. Herr Dr. Fischer wird
sich in diesen Tagen mit Ihnen in Verbindung setzen.

In aufrichtiger Hochachtung verbleibe ich
Ihr sehr ergebener

Krupp Beh. - Talsma

Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft

Kuratorium

Berlin W 62, Bismarckstrasse 11

Zgb.-Nr. VIIa/15150

Berlin, den 2. September 1933

Bei dem Kuratorium der „Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft“ laufen Klagen von Firmen darüber ein, daß von den örtlichen Stellen der NSDAP das Sammlungsgebiet der Selbstverwaltung des Führers, Rudolf Hess, beachtet werde, daß aber vielfach diesen Sammlungsgebieten durch die Verbände umgangen werde, indem die Verbände selbst Sammlungen, teilweise sogar im Rahmen einer Vorlage, veranstalten. Eine Umgehung des Sammlungsgebietes auf diese Weise ist auch nach dem Willen der Obersten Parteileitung aus keinem Fall zulässig. Soweit Sammlungen durch Verbände nicht überhaupt vermittelt werden können, sind es zumindest den Firmen unbenommen diesen, unter Vermeidung auf den Spendencharakter die Beteiligung abzulehnen. Da die Firmen darüber vielfach im unklaren sind, ist eine entsprechende Unterrichtung erforderlich.

Viele Firmen beklagen sich auch darüber, daß sie von ihrer Beteiligung an der „Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft“ nach der Beteiligung an zahlreichen anderen Spenden und zum Teil an Vorträgen, Schenkungen u. dgl. aufgefordert werden. Aus dem Sammlungsgebiet der Selbstverwaltung des Führers geht klar hervor, daß das Sammeln von Geldbeiträgen für Zwecke der NSDAP bei allen Unternehmungen und Verbänden der deutschen Wirtschaft, wie sich an der „Adolf Hitler-Spende“ herausstellt, mit dem Zweck der Sammlung und Zahlungsbeleg ausweisen, verbunden ist. Die Sammlenden Stellen können jedoch nicht von vornherein wissen, wer zu den Spenden gehört, so daß es unvermeidbar ist, daß immer wieder Sammler erscheinen. Es ist notwendig, daß es richtigen Firmen, die sich nicht in der Lage sehen, weitere Spenden zu leisten, sowie als bisher auf den Spenden-Idem führen.

An die Verbände selbst richtet die obige Angelegenheit, alles zu unterlassen, was einer Beteiligung der Firmen an der „Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft“ schädlich sein könnte und darüber hinaus mit intensiver Verarbeitung verbunden ist.

Der Vorsitzende des Kuratoriums

Dr. Kurt v. Döhlen und Holbach

August 1933

Die „Hoff-Hüter-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft“ beruht auf einer Vereinbarung zwischen der NSDAP und Beauftragten der deutschen Wirtschaft.

Zweck der Sp.

einerseits der Sp. die Mittel zur Verfügung zu stellen, die zur zentralen Durchführung von ... haben, die SA, SS, St., HJ., der politischen Organisationen usw. zur Verfügung benötigt werden,

andererseits den an der Sp. sich beteiligenden Unternehmungen die Sicherheit zu geben, daß ihre Arbeit am Wiederaufbau der deutschen Wirtschaft nicht durch ... und im voraus ... an ... Sammlungen gestört wird.

Ich verbiete allen Funktionären, Dienststellen und Einrichtungen der Partei das Sammeln von Geldbeträgen bei allen Unternehmungen und Verbänden der Wirtschaft, die sich an der „Hoff-Hüter-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft“ beteiligen. Die Spender legitimieren sich ... einen mit meiner Unterschrift und dem Parteistempel versehenen Ausweis. Der Ausweis enthält den von dem Spender für die Zeit vom 1. Juni 1933 bis 31. Mai 1934 gerechneten Gesamtbetrag. Der Ausweis ist nur gültig in Verbindung mit den Quittungsbetegen über die tatsächlich geleisteten Zahlungen, die in vierteljährlichen Raten, und zwar am 20. Juni, 20. September, 20. Dezember 1933 und 20. März 1934 fällig sind.

Alle dritten oder befristeten Einzelabmachungen der Dienststellen und Einrichtungen der Partei mit den für eine Beteiligung an der Spende in Frage kommenden Unternehmungen und Verbänden der Wirtschaft verlieren ihre Gültigkeit. Neue Abmachungen, die die Firmen oder Verbände der Wirtschaft von einer Beteiligung an der Spende abhalten könnten, sind verboten. Ebenso sind Eingriffe oder Maßnahmen hinsichtlich der Durchführung der Spende untersagt.

Alle Unterzeichnerungen, die im Befolg meiner Anordnung vom 2. Juni 1933 sich als Bezahler einer laufenden Spende aus der deutschen Wirtschaft gemeldet haben, erhalten diese aus der „Hoff-Hüter-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft“ in voller Höhe zurückerpönt. Eine Berücksichtigung von nachträglichen Leistungen im Sinne der Anordnung vom 2. Juni 1933 kommt keinesfalls in Frage, da dieselbe bei Berechnung der Höhe der Hoff-Hüter-Spende nicht eingeschlossen werden konnte.

gez. Rudolf Heß

Berlin, den 1. Juni 1933.

Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft

I.

Um die zahlreichen Einzahlungen an allen Stellen und Verbände der NSDAP abzulösen, ist unter dem Namen „Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft“ eine zentrale Sammlung aller Zweige der deutschen Wirtschaft im Kuratoriumsamt eingerichtet. Die Leitung der Spende liegt in den Händen eines Kuratoriums, das sich aus Vertretern der verschiedenen Wirtschaftszweige zusammensetzt. Den Vorsitz des Kuratoriums hat Herr Dr. Krupp von Borsum und Lippold übernommen.

Die Wirtschaftszweige haben bis zum 31. Mai 1934, höchstens innerhalb eines Jahres, und zwar in der Zeit vom 1. Juni 1933 bis zum 31. Mai 1934, einen bestimmten Betrag in einer für sie jeweils angemessenen Form aufzubringen und die gesammelten Gelder an das Kuratoriumsamt abzuführen.

Der Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie und die Vereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände fordern die ihnen angeschlossenen Verbände und Firmen auf, mit allen ihnen zur Verfügung stehenden Mitteln diese Sammlung zu unterstützen. Wir erwarten die tatkräftige Mitarbeit aller unserer Organisationen und aller Unternehmungen und den persönlichen Einsatz ihrer Führer. Es gilt, schnell und großzügig zu handeln, die Durchführung einfach und klar zu gestalten und alle bürokratischen Hemmnisse zu vermeiden.

Bereits laufende Spendenaktionen sind in die allgemeine Sammlung einfließen zu lassen.

II.

Für die Durchführung der Sammlung in der Industrie ist vom Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie und der Vereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände ein Industrieausschuss gebildet worden mit Herrn Dr. Röttgen als Vorsitzendem. Die Geschäftsführung liegt weiterhin bei dem Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie und der Vereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände. Das gemeinschaftliche Büro befindet sich in Berlin W 22, Jungfernstieg 11 (Telefon Nr. 2411, nach 6 Uhr abends B 5, 5926).

Im einzelnen erfolgt die Durchführung nach folgenden Grundsätzen:

1. Alle angeschlossenen Verbände geben umgehend ihren Mitgliedern, gegebenenfalls unter Verwendung dieses Rundschreibens, von der Spende Kenntnis und fordern sie unter Aufklärung über den Zweck der Spende nachdrücklich zur Beteiligung auf. Es ist aber besonders darauf zu achten, daß auch die nicht verbandsmäßig organisierten Mitarbeiter von der Werbung erfaßt werden und sich an der Spende beteiligen.

2. Die Höhe des von den einzelnen Industrieunternehmen zu leistenden Beitrags richtet sich wie folgt:

Der Jahresbeitrag beträgt im allgemeinen 5 vom Tausend des Jahreslohn- und Gehaltssummes des Jahres 1932, aber nicht unter 6 Reichsmark. Dieser Mindestbetrag gilt auch für Betriebe, die keine Arbeitnehmer beschäftigen. Der jeweiligen Jahreslohnsumme mit besonders niedrigem Lohnanteil werden zum Ausgleich höhere Umlagesätze erhoben. Die einzelnen Firmen erhalten darüber besondere Mitteilung durch das mit Ziffer 4 angeführte Rundschreiben der Berufsvereinigungen.

3. Es wird gebeten, die Zahlungen in vierteljährlichen Raten, und zwar bis zum 15. Juni, 15. September, 15. Dezember 1933 und 15. März 1934 zu leisten. Im Interesse der Vereinfachung der Verwaltung ist die sofortige Zahlung der ganzen Summe, insbesondere bei kleineren Beträgen, dringend erwünscht.
4. Auf unsere Bitte hin haben sich die in Betracht kommenden gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften dankenswerterweise zur technischen Durchführung der Sammlung zur Verfügung gestellt, um sie möglichst einfach und sparsam zu gestalten. Die Berufsgenossenschaften werden ihrerseits besondere Rundschreiben an ihre Mitglieder versenden, wodurch alle notwendigen Einzelheiten des technischen Verfahrens dargestellt sind. Wir bitten, sich von den Berufsgenossenschaften angegebene Verfahren einzuhalten, um die Durchführung möglichst reibungslos zu gestalten und den Berufsgenossenschaften die übernommene Aufgabe zu erleichtern.
5. Nach Eingang der ersten Zahlung beschicken die Berufsgenossenschaften eine Bescheinigung aus, die auf den Namen des Sponsors lautet und den deklarierten Jahresbeitrag angibt. Diese Bescheinigung wird jedoch nur dann ausgestellt, wenn die Höhe der Zahlung den Bestimmungen der Ziffer 2 und 3 entspricht. Sie ist in Verbindung mit den Einzahlungsbelegen der offizielle Ausweis über die Beteiligung an der Spende.
6. Die Parteileitung der NSDAP wird mit Beginn der Sammlung alle Einzelsammlungen von Seiten der Parteiorganisationen und Einrichtungen aller Art (NSBO, Hitler-Jugend, SA, SS, Studentenbund, Kampfbünde usw.) bei den nach Ziffer 5 legitimierten Spendern der „Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft“ verbieten.
7. Alle Fragen und Zuschriften sind an die Geschäftsführung der Industriesammlung zu richten. Abdrucke dieses Rundschreibens stehen auf Anforderung in beliebiger Menge zur Verfügung.

**Für den Reichsverband der
Deutschen Industrie**

gez. Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach.

**Für die Vereinigung der
Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände**

gez. Röllgen.

Erh. - Verh. -
Eing. d. 25. APR. 1934

Adolf Hitler-Spende der Deutschen Wirtschaft

Kuratorium

Berlin W 35, Tirpitzufer 44

Telefon: D 1, Rufnum. 3814, 3815

Betreff: Sammlungsverbot.

Berlin, den 20. April 1934

Aus zahlreichen Zuschriften entnimmt das Kuratorium der „Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft“, daß über das mit der Beteiligung an der „Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft“ verbundene Sammlungsverbot immer noch weitgehend Unklarheit herrscht.

Ich möchte deshalb auf das in der Anlage beigefügte, vom Stellvertreter des Führers, Rudolf Heß, herausgegebene Sammlungsverbot hinweisen. Darin ist die Absicht der Obersten Parteileitung zum Ausdruck gebracht, die für die Aufgaben der NSDAP, ihrer Geschäftsstellen, Einrichtungen und Formationen benötigten Mittel durch zentrale Sammlung aufzubringen. Die Beiträge zur „Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft“ sollen grundsätzlich öffentlichen Spenden vorangehen. Bei allen Spendern, die sich im Besitz der von der „Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft“ ausgehenden Bescheinigung befinden, ist den Angehörigen, Dienststellen und Einrichtungen der NSDAP das Sammeln verboten. Die Spender weisen sich bei auftretenden Sammlern durch die Bescheinigung aus. Außerdem sind allen öffentlichen Stellen Ermahnungen, die die Firmen von der Beteiligung an der „Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft“ abhalten können, verboten.

Der Vorsitzende des Kuratoriums
Hr. Dr. Krupp u. Böhlen und Galtbach

Anlage.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. V

CASE No. V

DOCUMENT No. NI-3799

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 74

Doc. No. NI-3799 EXHIBIT No. 74 9/2/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 22 August 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schnyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

RCS 3 § ~~(typewritten)~~
~~(photostated)~~ pages and entitled
~~(micrographed)~~
~~(reproduced)~~

N1-3799 File note from Switzerland
about Adolf Hitler's escape
dated June 33, is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
~~(a true copy)~~
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as ~~(the original)~~ of a document found
~~(a true copy)~~
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

Bunzlau report, Washington, D.C.

Rolf C Schnyder

legen, dass Zahlungsverpflichtungen, die jetzt noch auf mehrere Monate laufen, durch die grosse Spende erledigt werden. Bereits geleistete Beiträge können nicht zur Anrechnung kommen.

- 6) Wenn der Spender die Unterstützung der SA, an der sie zu einem gewissen Grade auch der Stahlhelm teilhaben soll. Vorerst die Art und Weise der Durchführung sollen noch besonders abgeklärt werden. Herr Müller hat den Herrn Reichsmann über die Sache informiert. Ausserdem sollen von der Spende für Schulwesen gewisse Mittel abgesetzt werden. Die SA besteht heute aus 240 000 Leuten, von denen 500 000 erhalten sind. Das ist etwas. Einmal kann man sich nicht zu einem linken ist der Kapital der Spende. Auch in diesem Sinne wurde die Spende von uns als Personale gewürdigt und notwendig anerkannt.
- 7) Die Dringlichkeit der Angelegenheit geht daraus hervor, dass die Kommission für den Zweck einen Betrag von 10.000.000,- als erste Rate zur Verfügung stellen sollen. Auf diese Weise kann der Herr Reichsmann einmündig wird. Da diese 10.000.000,- zu garantieren, ist der Industrie-Kommission an die ersten Firmen, u.a., dass es eine, herauszutreten mit der Hilfe, in Höhe der zweiten, dritten und vierten Rate eine Gesellschaft (Gesellschaft) übernehmen, die diese Rate zu den ursprünglich festgesetzten Forderungen nicht an die Reichs-Kommission, sondern an die Deutsche Bank und Deutsche Gesellschaften gestellt werden sollen und die Deutsche Bank und Deutsche Gesellschaften einmündig wird, in Höhe der zweiten, dritten und vierten Rate einen Kredit an die Industrie-Kommission zu geben. Es handelt sich also lediglich für uns um die nachträgliche Fortführung der Zahlung der zweiten, dritten und vierten Rate gegenüber der Industrie-Kommission. Es werden 100.000.000,- für die Zahlung, die Höhe der garantierten Summe und die Zahlungsweise bleiben die gleichen. Das Formular wird in Laufe des Tages überreicht und nach der Genehmigung durch Herrn Reichsmann bereits ausgefüllt werden.

12

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. V

CASE No. V

DOCUMENT No. N/- 585

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 75

Doc. No. N/- 585 EXHIBIT No. 75 3/2/47

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR CRIMES
EVIDENCE DIVISION

Date: 22 August 47

I certify that Document Number NI-585
was introduced into Evidence as Exhibit Number 702
in Tribunal Number IV which commenced 19 April 47
and that attached photostat is a true and correct copy of
original.

f. Rolf C. Shuyh
F. NIEBERGALL
Chief, Document
Control Branch

0013030

NI-585

Bereich Deutscher Eisen- und Stahl-Industrieller

und
Arbeitsgruppe der Eisen schaffenden Industrie

Wegweiser-Dr. 1000 Y.
Kriegs-Dr. 1000 Y.
Kriegs-Dr. 1000 Y.

Dr. Dr.

Dr. Dr. Dr. Dr. Dr.
Dr. Dr. Dr. Dr. Dr.

An die

Mitglieder der Arbeitsgruppe des Bereichs

○ Arbeitsgruppe Eisen- und Stahl-Industrie

Das Komitee der Arbeitsgruppe des Bereichs
Eisen- und Stahl-Industrie hat am 4. 10. 1934 eine Beschlussempfehlung herausgegeben,
in der die Frage der Abgrenzung der Arbeitsgruppe gegenüber
den Eisen- und Stahl-Industriellen behandelt wird.
Die Beschlussempfehlung ist beiliegend in der Anlage.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen und besten Wünschen

Der Geschäftsführer

1.9.

Thieme

11-585

Sachverhalt

Befehl des Reichsaussenamts
vom 1. März 1934, Z. 13. 12.
1934.

Adolf Hitler-Spende der Deutschen Wirtschaft

Kuratorium

Berlin 8.35.4. Oktober 1934.
Kuratorium 34.

Beitr. Winterhilfswerk und KW-Volkshilfsfahrt.

Der bevorstehende Beginn des Winterhilfswerks 1934/35 veranlaßt mich zu der Mitteilung, daß die Summen für das Winterhilfswerk nicht unter das Bannverbot zugunsten der "Adolf-Hitler-Spende der Deutschen Wirtschaft" fallen.

Bezüglich der KW-Volkshilfsfahrt ist folgende Regelung getroffen:

Für Betriebe, die sich zu wesentlichen Wirtschaftszweigen des Reichs befinden und in Besitz der "Adolf-Hitler-Spende der Deutschen Wirtschaft" ausgestalteten Bescheinigung sind, kann von der Geschäftsführung des Kuratoriums auf Antrag das Bannverbot zugunsten der "Adolf-Hitler-Spende der Deutschen Wirtschaft" auch auf die Spendenverträge der KW Mitgliedschaften (Festsummenverträge) ausgedehnt werden. Jedoch sind bei diesen Firmen alle weiteren Leistungen an die KW abgelöst.

Während der Dauer des Winterhilfswerks werden besondere Summen für die KW nicht veranlaßt.

Besondere ist noch einmal die Liste derjenigen Klein- und Einzelhandelsbetriebe aufgeführt, für die das in Auftrag des Führers durch seinen Stellvertreter erlassene Bannverbot zugunsten der "Adolf-Hitler-Spende der Deutschen Wirtschaft" Gültigkeit hat:

1. für die KW

2. für die

3. für die

4. für die

5. für die

6. für die (KW und KW-Volkshilfsfahrt) "Kraft zum Frieden"

7. für die (Kriegsgefangenenhilfe)

8. für die

9. für die

10. für die (Kriegsgefangenenhilfe)

11. für die (Kriegsgefangenenhilfe)

Der Vorsitzende des Kuratoriums:
gen. Dr. Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VII

CASE No. VII

DOCUMENT No. NI-2912

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 76

Doc. No. NI-2912 EXHIBIT No. 76 2/2/47

(Place) Muenberg, Germany

(Date) 22 August 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schnyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

2

(typewritten
(photostated) pages and entitled
(micrographed
(handwritten)

NI-2912..... Letter by Schenbach on
Heller Spende to Knapp

dated Dec 39, is (the original of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my own capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (the original of a document found
(a true copy
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

British D-C Herford

Rolf C Schnyder

Abend-Straßen-Szene bei Janssen'scher Werkstatt

Einmal um die Ecke
von der Straße nach unten

Die Straße, welche nach unten führt, ist
besonders schön, wenn man sie
von oben herab betrachtet.

Die Straße, welche nach unten führt, ist
besonders schön, wenn man sie
von oben herab betrachtet.

Abend-Straßen-Szene

Die Straße

Die Straße

Die Straße

Die Straße

Die Straße

Die Straße

Die Straße

Die Straße, welche nach unten führt, ist
besonders schön, wenn man sie
von oben herab betrachtet.

Die Straße, welche nach unten führt, ist
besonders schön, wenn man sie
von oben herab betrachtet.

Die Straße

Die Straße

Die Straße

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. V/

CASE No. V/

DOCUMENT No. NI-4056

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 77

Doc. No. NI-4056 EXHIBIT No. 77 9/2/47

(Place) Essen, Germany

(Date) 20 August 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schnyder of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

9

~~(typewritten)~~
(photostated) pages and entitled
~~(xeroxed)~~
~~(reproduced)~~

NI - 4056 Receipt of 20-Farben's contributions
to Adolf Hitler - Spende

dated Oct 44, is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as ~~(the original)~~ of a document found
(a true copy
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:
Griesheim, 20-Farben Con Doc

Rolf C Schnyder

Zahlungen der I.G. zur Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft

		974.147.-
1933/34	RM	433.109.-
1934/35	*	578.987.-
1935/36	*	671.878.-
1936/37	*	753.473.-
1937/38	*	849.351.-
1938/39	*	1.003.038.-
1939/40	*	1.121.135.-
1940/41	*	1.208.579.-
1941/42	*	1.295.128.-
1942/43	*	1.454.044.-
1943/44	*	1.925.808.-
1944/45	*	1.619.028.-

Erhoben wurden jeweils 3% der Lohn- und Gehaltssumme des vorhergehenden Jahres. In 1933/34 wurden einmalig 5% der Lohn- und Gehaltssumme des Vorjahres erhoben. Nachträglich wurde dieser Satz auf 3% ermäßigt und 2/4 des in 1933/34 gezahlten Gesamtbetrages auf die Spende für 1934/35 angerechnet.

Bingeschlossen in unsere Zahlungen sind:

Ammoniakwerk Merseburg G.m.b.H.

Buna-Werke G.m.b.H.

"Griessogen" Griesshoimer Autogeh-Verkaufs-G.m.b.H.

Iuranil Bau-Gesellschaft m.b.H.

Mühlhauser Chemische Werke G.m.b.H.

Ostmärkische Pflanzensaat-G.m.b.H.

"Pallas" G.m.b.H. Konsumversicherung

serotherapeutisches Institut G.m.b.H.

Leuna-Werke

Schlaggen

FGA - F. A. G.

Industrielle A. G.

Mühlhauser I. G.

Vier

Frachtmittel G. M.

Wien

Alle anderen Konzernfirmen führen die Spende selbst ab.

NI-4056

27.6

Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft

A № 003552

Die Firma

J.G. Farbenindustrie Akt.-Ges.
einschliesslich der Ammoniakwerk Herzeburg G.m.b.H.

ist an der „Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft“ mit einem Betrag von
~~zweihunderttausend Reichsmark~~ **Reichsmark** beteiligt.

Berlin, im Juni 1933

Vollmachungen bei dem Schaber dieses Scheins sind allen
Beteiligten, Geschäftsführern und Einrichtungen der DSDAP
von der Parteileitung der DSDAP erteilt.

Der Ratgeber

Adolf Hitler
Dr. Dietrich, als Leiter der Partei, am 1. Juni 1933

Thrup



Verband der Deutschen Industrie

11.1.34

NI-4056

Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft

Die Firma

J.G. Farbenindustrie Akt.-Ges.

einschliesslich der Ammoniakwerk Herzeburg G.m.b.H.

ist an der „Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft“ mit einem Betrag von
~~zweihunderttausend Reichsmark~~ **Reichsmark** beteiligt.

Vollmachungen bei dem Schaber dieses Scheins sind allen
Beteiligten, Geschäftsführern und Einrichtungen der DSDAP
von der Parteileitung der DSDAP erteilt.

Der Ratgeber

Adolf Hitler
Dr. Dietrich, als Leiter der Partei, am 1. Juni 1933

Thrup



Verband der Deutschen Industrie

Z. A. - Büro Nr. 776
Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie
(Reichsunfallversicherung)

Nr. 4056

Schachtel: B 2 (Gebrauch 5073, 5074, 5075)
Kontingenz - Abrechnung: „Adolf-Hitler“
Verpflichtungsbetrag: Berlin Nr. 70545

Telegraphisch: 70811 pp.
Die Telefonen sind ausgebaut.
HW. / K.

Berlin W. 35, den 24. Juli 1935.
Siegensstraße 1.

Firma

I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft
Z. A. - Büro

Frankfurt am Main 20
Grüneburgplatz.

Betr. Adolf-Hitler-Spende
der deutschen Wirtschaft.

Unter Bezugnahme auf Ihr Schreiben vom 20. Juni dieses Jahres sprechen wir Ihnen im Namen des Kuratoriums der Adolf-Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft für Ihre Beteiligung im Spendenjahr 1935/6 unseren verbindlichsten Dank aus. Wir haben als Spendenleistung im 3. Spendenjahre

RM 671 874.-

notiert und bestätigen gleichzeitig den Eingang der ersten Rate in Höhe von RM 167 968.50.

Da in diesem Jahre zusammen mit den Spendenbescheinigungen Plaketten ausgegeben werden und diese wiederum nur Gültigkeit in Verbindung mit den Spendenbescheinigungen haben, so konnten wir Ihnen nicht, wie bisher gehandhabt, einen Spendenschein und 80 Kopien übersenden. Wir lassen Ihnen beifolgend 81 Spendenscheine und Plaketten zugehen, die für Ihre Zentrale und sämtlichen Werke und Niederlassungen bestimmt sind. Wir bitten Sie, die Weiterleitung vorzunehmen und zeichnen mit

Heil Hitler!

Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie
Die Geschäftsführung

I. V.
K. A.

ZA-BÜRO 13 JUL 1936 96

Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie NI-4056
(Reichsunfallversicherung) -5-

Satzung: B 2 Lösw. 5073, 5074, 5171.
Postfachkonto: Berlin Nr. 79346
Telegraph. Anschrift: „Alchimie“

Richtungszeichen: 70611 pp.

(Bei Zuschriften bitte ansetzen)

Berlin RD. 35, den 10. Juli 1936.
Sigismundstraße 1.

Firma

I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft,
Z.-A.-Büro,

Frankfurt am Main.

Grüneburgplatz.

Betrifft: Adolf-Hitler-Spende
d. deutschen Wirtschaft 1936/7.

Wir erhielten Ihr Schreiben vom 23. Juni d. J. und sprechen Ihnen im Namen des Kuratoriums der Adolf-Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft für Ihre Beteiligung im vierten Spendenjahr unseren verbindlichsten Dank aus. Wir haben als Spendenleistung für die Zeit vom 1. Juni 1936 bis 31. Mai 1937

RM 753.479,- ✓

notiert und bestätigen gleichzeitig den Eingang der ersten Rate in Höhe von

RM 188.369,75 ✓

In der Annahme, dass Sie in diesem Jahr die gleiche Anzahl an Spendenscheinen wie im Vorjahre benötigen, übersenden wir Ihnen anliegend 101 Spendenscheine und dazugehörige gummierte Plaketten, die für Ihre Zentrale und sämtliche Werke und Niederlassungen bestimmt sind. Wir bitten, die Weiterleitung vorzunehmen und zeichnen mit

Heil Hitler!

Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie
Die Geschäftsführung

I. V.
G. H. Müller.

/ Anlagen.

Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie
(Reichsaufsichtsverwaltung)

24-11134 10. JUL 1937

22.68.34
Bismarckstr. 10
Berlin W. 35
20.811 PP.
auf Verlangen des Reichsaufsichtsrats

Berlin W. 35, den 15. Juli 1937

14.7.

Firma

I.G. Farbenindustrie A.-G.
Z.-A. Büro

Frankfurt (Main) 20
Grünbergplatz

Betr.: Adolf-Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft 1937/38

Wir erhalten Ihr Schreiben vom 25. Juni 1937 und sprechen Ihnen im Namen des Kuratoriums der Adolf-Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft für Ihre Beteiligung im fünften Spendenjahr unseren verbindlichsten Dank aus. Wir haben die Spendenleistung für die Zeit vom 1. Juni 1937 bis 31. Mai 1938

RM 340.358,-

an Wert der Spendenleistung am Eingang der ersten Zählung von

RM 212.959,-

zusätzlich erhalten Sie zur Verteilung an die Mitglieder der Wirtschaft 110 Spendenscheine und Plaketten.

Heil Hitler

Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie
als Geschäftsführung

15/14

Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie

(Reichsunfallversicherung)

Reichsunfallversicherung
 Reichsunfallversicherung
 Reichsunfallversicherung

Pa 103 102

Berlin W 35, den 4. Juli 1938
 Stigmundstraße 2

Pa.

I. G. Farbenindustrie Akt.-Ges.

Z. A. - Büro

Frankfurt / Main 20

Grüneburgplatz

Adolf-Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft 1938/39

Wir erhielten Ihr Schreiben vom 20. v. Ms. und
 sprechen Ihnen im Namen des Kuratoriums der Adolf-Hitler-Spen-
 de der deutschen Wirtschaft für Ihre Beteiligung im 6. Spen-
 denjahr unseren verbindlichsten Dank aus. Wir haben als Spen-
 denleistung für die Zeit vom 1. 6. 1938 bis 31. 5. 1939

RM 1 003 038, -

notiert und bestätigen gleichzeitig den Eingang der ersten
 Rate in Höhe von

RM 250 759,50.

Gemäßdem erhalten Sie zur Verteilung an
 Ihre Werke und Niederlassungen 130 Spendenscheine und Pla-
 kette (H. Nr. 164 309 - 164 438).

Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie

Die Geschäftsführung:

[Handwritten signature]

Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie

Journal: Sonderausgaben 22 6634
Einsendung: Briefkasten
Postfachkonto: Berlin Nr. 70546

Kontogeld: 76 811
bei Reichsbank Berlin

Berlin NW. 35, den 6. Juli 1939
Seydewitzstraße 3

Ya.

I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G.

Betreffend: Frankfurt/Main 20
Grüneburgplatz

Betr. Adolf-Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft

Wir erhalten Ihr Schreiben vom 22. v. M. - Z.A.-Büro -
und sprechen Ihnen im Namen des Kuratoriums der Adolf-Hitler-
Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft für Ihre Beteiligung im sieben-
ten Spendenjahr unseren verbindlichsten Dank aus.

Wir haben als Spendenleistung für die Zeit vom 1. 1. 1937
bis 31. 3. 1940

RM 2 181 133.-

notiert und bestätigen gleichzeitig den Eingang der Summe
in Höhe von

RM 250 853,75.

Wünschenswert erhalten Sie zur Verteilung an Ihre Werke
und Niederlassungen 150 Spendenabhefte u. Plakette.

Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie

als Geschäftsleitung

Handwritten signature

Berufsgenossenschaft der Chemischen Industrie
(Stiftung Unfallversicherung)

Herrn Dr. med. habil. Dr. phil.
Herrn Dr. phil. Dr. med.
Herrn Dr. phil. Dr. med.

Stempelnummer 1, Nr. 9.7.40
Stempelnummer 1, Nr. 9.7.40

Herrn Dr. med. habil. Dr. phil.
Herrn Dr. phil. Dr. med.
Herrn Dr. phil. Dr. med.
Herrn Dr. phil. Dr. med.

Stiftung Unfallversicherung der deutschen Wirtschaft

Vorstellung der Schriften von I. da. Pts.
Herrn Dr. med. habil. Dr. phil.
Herrn Dr. phil. Dr. med.
Herrn Dr. phil. Dr. med.
Herrn Dr. phil. Dr. med.

Vorstellung der Schriften von I. da. Pts.
Herrn Dr. med. habil. Dr. phil.
Herrn Dr. phil. Dr. med.
Herrn Dr. phil. Dr. med.
Herrn Dr. phil. Dr. med.

Stiftung Unfallversicherung

Vorstellung der Schriften von I. da. Pts.
Herrn Dr. med. habil. Dr. phil.
Herrn Dr. phil. Dr. med.
Herrn Dr. phil. Dr. med.
Herrn Dr. phil. Dr. med.

Stiftung Unfallversicherung

Vorstellung der Schriften von I. da. Pts.
Herrn Dr. med. habil. Dr. phil.
Herrn Dr. phil. Dr. med.
Herrn Dr. phil. Dr. med.
Herrn Dr. phil. Dr. med.

Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie

Die Geschäftsführung:

H. W. Müller

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. V

CASE No. V

DOCUMENT No. NI-4863

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 78

Doc. No. NI-4863 EXHIBIT No. 78 9/2/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 22 August 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Reef C Schnyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

2 (~~typewritten~~
(photostatic pages and entitled
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NI-7863... Protocol of the 92d meeting
...of the working committee on Adolf Hitler, Spende
dated June 35 is (~~the original~~ of a document which
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was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (~~the original~~ of a document found
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in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
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Protokoll der Sitzung

der Zentralen der Wirtschaftlichen Interessen
in Frankfurt, am 12. April 1933 nachmittags 3 Uhr
im Versammlungssaal der Frankfurter Handelskammer

Anwesend die in der Anlage verzeichneten Herren.
Herr Geheimrat Schmitt eröffnet die Sitzung um 3.20 Uhr.

Punkt 1 und 2 der Tagesordnung:

Zentralausschuss.

Exportförderungsanstalt.

Herr Schmitt.

Herr Geheimrat Schmitt eröffnet die Verhandlungen zum Exportförderungsantrag an Hand einer Aktennotiz von Dr. Krüger und berichtet über den jetzt vorliegenden Stand. Die sich zur Wirtschaftsprüfung Chemie gehörenden Metalle unterliegen einer Sonderregelung.

Es besteht Einverständnis über die Verrechnung der Abgaben. Es ist notwendig, in Zukunft in verkehrtem Umfang Exportgeschäfte zu fördern, die unter die Exportrückvergütung fallen.

Herr Dr. Gajewski erstattet im Zentral-Ausschuss einen Bericht über Wolff, Walserode, das erstmalig wieder mit Gewinn arbeitet.

Es wird geprüft, ob für Transparit und Cellophan eine Vereinheitlichung der gesamten Geschäftsführung auf technischem und kaufmännischem Gebiet bei Kalle erfolgen kann.

Herr Dr. Kranich berichtet über ein neues Grubenprojekt in Mitteldeutschland, das die Billigung des Zentralausschusses gefunden hat.

Der Zentralausschuss bewilligt einige Spenden, darunter eine Carl Duisberg-Stiftung des Vereins Deutscher Chemiker in Höhe von RM 20.000.-; ferner die Adolf Hitler-Spende der Deutschen Wirtschaft.

Herr Professor Salch erläutert den vom Zentralausschuss genehmigten Grubenkassanach mit der Stadt Frankfurt auf dem Grubenberggürtel.

NI 4303

- 5 -

Anlage.

L I S T E

Über die an der 52. Sitzung des Arbeits-Ausschusses
am Freitag, den 21. Juni 1935, nach 3 Uhr
in Verwaltungsgebäude Frankfurt a.M.

teilnehmenden Herren :

von Aufsichtsrat:

von Rath
Häuser

von Verwaltungsrat:

Dr. G. von Weinberg
Geheimrat Dr. Saloon
Dr. von Glinson
Geheimrat Dr. A. von Weinberg
Dr. Frankel
Dr. Müller

von Arbeits-Ausschuss:

Geheimrat Dr. Schütz,
Dr. M. Stierisch
Dr. Rajewski
Dr. Hermann
Dr. Hölzle
Dr. Erhardt
Dr. Kötter
H. F. Mann
Dr. J. W. Meyer
Gitz
Pietz
H. W. Lohr
Lohr

Vorsitz

zusammen

Meyer
Hölzle

Dr. Hölzle

Dr. Hölzle

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. Ⅴ

CASE No. Ⅴ

DOCUMENT No. 11-4865

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 79

Doc. No. 11-4865 EXHIBIT No. 79 9/2/47

(Place) Nuernberg, Germany

(Date) 22 August 47

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VI - 4865 Protocol of the 103rd meeting
of Working Committee

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Rolf C Schnyder

NI-4765

VERBANDSSCHRIFT

Über die 105. Sitzung des Arbeits-Ausschusses
am Donnerstag, den 24. Juni 1937, nachm. 3 Uhr
im Kurhotel Petersburg.

X

Anwesend die in der Abfrage verzeichneten Herren.

Herr Geheimrat Schmitt eröffnet die Sitzung um 3.25 Uhr.

Vorweg berichtet Herr Dr. von Knieriem zu

Punkt 2 der Tagesordnung:Patentkommission und Rechtsabteilung.Ref. v. Knieriem.

Er schildert die Konsequenzen, die sich aus der Aktienrecht-Novelle für die I.G. im nächsten Jahr ergeben. Zur Zeit sind die Durchführungsbestimmungen in Arbeit. Außerdem ist in Vorbereitung eine Novelle zum G.m.b.H.-Gesetz. Vorzuziehen sind Beratungen über eine Erweiterung des Patentschutzes.

In den I.G.-Patentabteilungen ist eine abermalige Steigerung in der Zahl der Neuanmeldungen zu verzeichnen. Die Kosten halten sich in Rahmen der Steigerungen.

Punkt 3 der Tagesordnung:Amerikanische Eindrücke.Ref. v. Schnitzler.

Herr Dr. von Schnitzler berichtet über die Eindrücke aus der letzten Amerikareise. Die Wirtschaftslage ist in jeder Hinsicht günstig. Die Stimmung der leitenden Wirtschaftskreise scheint jedoch dem Präsidenten gegenüber nicht freundlich.

Die Außenhandelsbeziehungen Deutschland-Amerika sind durch die amerikanische Tarifpolitik auf ein Minimum zurückgegangen und es ist wohl kaum eine Aussicht auf Änderung vorhanden.

Die I.G. Beziehungen zu Dupont haben sich weiter gefestigt. Durch Dupont wird das Arbeitsgebiet stark erweitert, hat die Allied Chemical Company nicht gemacht.

Schwierigkeiten bestehen in verschiedenen Punkten, die durch die Revisionen.

Im Anschluss daran gibt Herr Geheimrat Schmitt einen Bericht über die Entwicklung im ersten Halbjahr 1937.

Punkt 2 der Tagesordnung:

Kreditbewilligungen des Reichswirtschaftsausschusses:

An Krediten wurden in den Monaten April und Mai 1937 RM 51.842.754,- davon über Kreditlinien RM 48.000.000,- für Bundeswerk Schkopas RM 24.987.863,-, davon über Kreditlinie RM 23.083.773,-.

Es folgt

Punkt 1 der Tagesordnung:

Zentralausschuss:

a) Herr Geheimrat Schmitt berichtet über die Verhandlungen des Zentralausschusses.

In Mitteldeutschland wird eine Abrechnung der Einkünfte verrechnung vorgenommen, wobei Sonderkassenrecht aufgeführt erfolgt.

b) Herr Drucker berichtet über die Einlagekonten der Arbeiter die neue Gesetzgebung. Bezüglich der Einkünfte der Arbeiter angestellten soll ein Ausnahmestempel gestellt werden. Für die übrigen Einlagekonten wird bestimmt, dass ab 1. Juli 1937 keine Einzahlung mehr erfolgt. Herr Geheimrat Schmitt und Herr Professor Selck werden die weiteren Verhandlungen treffen.

c) Herr Geheimrat Schmitt gibt einen Bericht über die Verhandlung mit NS-Pressen-Verstärker.

d) Der Zentralausschuss hat in folgenden Punkten gefasst:

1) Die Handlungsvollmacht für Herrn Drucker, der die Verhandlung auf die Abrechnung der Einkünfte der Arbeiter.

2) An Spenden wurden geschickt:

Adolf Hitler-Spende RM 500.000,-

Stiftung Volk & Reich, bestehend aus 100.000,- RM, einmündig RM 5.000,-

Deutsche Arbeiter-Kasse, bestehend aus 100.000,- RM

Deutsche Arbeiter-Kasse, bestehend aus 100.000,- RM

Über die an der 103. Sitzung des Arbeitsausschusses
am Donnerstag, den 24. Juni 1937, stattg. 9 Uhr
teilnehmenden Herren:

Von Sachverständigen:

Geheimrat Dr. Häuser
Dr. von Rath
Geheimrat Dr. Arthur von Weinberg
Dr. Carl von Weinberg

Von Verwaltungsrät:

Geheimrat Professor Dr. Busch
Dr. Kalle
Geheimrat Dr. Schumacher
Dr. v. Simon

Von Arbeitsausschuss:

Geheimrat Dr. Jahnitz
Dr. Brüggemann
Dr. Büttelisch
Dr. Buhl
Demcker
Dr. Gajewski
Dr. Gaus
Dr. Hermann
Dr. Hörlein
Dr. Ilgner
Dr. v. Knieriem
Dr. Kühne
Mann
Dr. ter Meer
Dr. Oster
Otto
Dr. Piator
Dr. Scharf
Dr. Schneider
Dr. von Schnitzler
Professor Selck
Waibel
Weber-Andreas

Vorwärts

Haeffliger
Mühlen
Dr. Paul Müller
Dr. Seidel

Protokollierende:

Doisberg

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. V

CASE No. V

DOCUMENT No. NI-9200

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 80

Doc. No. NI-9200 EXHIBIT No. 80 9/2/47

(Place) Nuernberg, Germany

(Date) 22 August 47

CERTIFICATE

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NI-9200... Affidavit by Hermann Baessler
on contributions by I.G. Farben to Nazi organization
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in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces

To the best of my knowledge, information and
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Rolf C Schnyder

1.1 Ich, Hermann Kähler, Bürovorstand im Zentralausschuss-Büro der I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft von 1931 bis 1945, wohnhaft Frankfurt a.M., Gutleutstrasse 41, nachdem ich darauf aufmerksam gemacht worden bin, dass ich mich wegen falscher Aussage strafbar mache, stelle hiermit unter Eid freiwillig und ohne Zwang folgendes fest:

2.1 Die in dieser Erklärung in den Anlagen 1-31 aufgeführten Spendenzahlungen der I.G. Farbenindustrie an Nationalsozialistische Organisationen, mit der NSDAP verbundene Organisationen, sowie Zahlungen für besondere Zwecke sind durch folgende Unterlagen belegt und die aufgeführten Beträge diesen Unterlagen entnommen:

- a) Karteikarten einer Spendenzahlungskartei, die beim Zentralausschuss-Büro geführt wurde. Auf diesen Karten wurden sämtliche Zahlungen der I.G. einschliesslich aller Werke, Verkaufsniederlassungen und einiger angeschlossener Firmen jeweils mit dem bezahlten Betrag, mit Angabe des Datums und teilweise mit näherer Angabe des Zweckes eingetragen.

Als Unterlagen für diese Eintragungen dienten Durchschläge der Zahlungsanweisungen des Zentralausschuss-Büros sowie Meldungen ueber die Spenden- und Beitragszahlungen, die die Fabrik- und Verkaufsbuchhaltungen der I.G. dem Zentralausschuss-Büro monatlich machten.

Die auf den einzelnen Karten unter der Rubrik "Werk" angegebenen Buchstaben gaben jeweils das Werk an, das die Zahlung geleistet hat. Die Buchstaben bedeuten:

A	Berlin SO 36
B	Frankfurt a.M.
C	Wolfen Filzfabrik
D	Höchst
E	Leverkusen
F	Ludwigshafen
G	Verdingen
H	Merseburg
J	Biebrich
K	Griesheim
L	Meinur
M	Offenbach
N	Wolfen Farbenfabrik
O	Rheinfelden
P	Bitterfeld
Q	Berlin NW 7
R	Auschwitz
S	Heydebreck
T	Schkopau
Z	Z.A.-Büro

b) Durchschläge von Zahlungsanweisungen, die vom Zentralausschuss-Büro an die Bankabteilung zur Auszahlung von Beträgen gegeben wurden.

3.) Die unter a) und b) genannten Spenden-Karteikarten und Durchschläge der Zahlungsanweisungen waren beim Zentralausschuss-Büro aufbewahrt und wurden nach dem Ende des Krieges in das Records Building of I.G. Farben Control Office nach Frankfurt a.M.-Griesheim gebracht.

4.) Folgende Anlagen sind dieser Erklärung beigelegt:

Anlagen: Spenden der I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft für:

- 1 Adolf Hitler-Spende der Deutschen Wirtschaft,
- 2 NSDAP, Politische Organisation/Politische Leitung,
- 3 NSDAP, Geburtstags-Spende für Adolf Hitler, Spende "Opfer der Arbeit" und andere,
- 4 NSDAP, SS
- 5 NSDAP, SA
- 6 NSDAP, Bund Deutscher Mädchen, Hitler-Jugend, Jungvolk,
- 7 NSDAP, NS Frauenschaft,

III- 9300

Anlage 31: Spenden der I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft

- 8 Deutscher Luftsportverband und NS Fliegerkorps
- 9 NS-Luftfahrkorps (Motor-SA)
- 10 NS Lehrerbund,
NS Deutscher Studentenbund
NS Rechtswahrerbund
NS Deutscher Ärztebund
- 11 NS Bund Deutscher Technik und Haus der Deutschen Technik
- 12 NSV (Nationalsozialistische Volkswohlfahrt)
- 13 NSKOV (Nationalsozialistische Kriegsofopferversorgung)
- 14 NS Kulturgemeinde
- 15 Stiftungen »Volk und Reich«
»Saukel-Stiftung«
»Stiftung Bruno Mussolini«
- 16 Reichsarbeitsdienst (Arbeitsdank und Arbeitsdienst-lager)
- 17 NSDAP-Nationalsozialistische Betriebszellen-Organisation und Deutsche Arbeitsfront
- 18 NS-Gemeinschaft »Kraft durch Freude«
- 19 Akademie für Deutsches Recht
- 20 Deutsche Akademie, München
- 21 Haus der Deutschen Kunst
- 22 Deutscher Frontkämpferbund (Stahlhelm)
Feldjägerkorps
- 23 NS-Hago und
Nationalsozialistisches Institut für Ständewesen
- 24 NS-Hilfsverein für Hessen-Nassau
NSZ-Rheinfront (Zeitung)
Hermann Göringhaus in Sachsen
- 25 Vorbereitung der Reichstagswahl 1938
- 26 Förderergemeinschaft der Deutschen Industrie
- 27 NSDAP - Ausland
- 28 Deutsche Schulvereine im Ausland
- 29 Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland
- 30 Winterhilfswerk
- 31 Gesamtübersicht der in den Anlagen 1-30 aufgeführten Spenden und Zahlungen.

Hermann Röhler

5.) Obgleich in dieser Aufstellung, soweit mir bekannt ist, im wesentlichen alle Beträge erfasst sind, die seitens der I.G. Farbenindustrie für die genannten Zwecke gezahlt worden sind, ist es möglich, dass noch einzelne Zahlungen fehlen, sodass die Gesamtsumme der von der I.G. für solche Zwecke gezahlten Beträge etwas höher sein könnte, als die hier aufgeführten Summen; insbesondere die Zahlungen des Jahres 1944 werden nicht vollständig sein, weil infolge der Kriegsergebnisse von den Buchhaltungen nicht mehr alle Meldungen gemacht wurden.

6.) Ausser den in den Anlagen 27-29 gesondert aufgeführten Zahlungen an deutsche Organisationen im Ausland, sind auch in den anderen Aufstellungen noch verschiedene kleinere Auslandszahlungen enthalten, die aber nicht gesondert aufgeführt, sondern in den Gesamtbeträgen enthalten sind.

7.) Im einzelnen ist noch folgendes zu bemerken:

Zu Anlage 2: In den Zahlen des Jahres 1933 sind alle Zahlungen an die NSDAP und an eine Reihe ihr angeschlossener Formationen zusammengefasst. Ab 1934 sind diese Zahlungen dem Empfänger entsprechend auf verschiedene Karten aufgeteilt.

" " 8: Deutscher Luftsportverband:

Der Verband änderte etwa 1937 seinen Namen in NS-Fliegerkorps. Die Zahlungen in den folgenden Jahren sind unter diesem Namen verbucht.

" " 20: Als Zweck ist auf der Karteikarte entsprechend den Satzungen der Gesellschaft vermerkt:

"wissenschaftliche Erforschung des Deutschtums in allen seinen kulturellen Lebensäusserungen und praktische Förderung der kulturellen Entwicklung des Deutschtums im Ausland."

" " 24: Für NSZ-Beiträge sind 2 Zahlungen in Höhe 100.000,- und 50.000,- verbucht. Der

erstatte Betrag von RM 1 500.- wurde meines Wissens für Inserate bezahlt, der zweite in Höhe von RM 7 000.- für den Ankauf von Büchern aus dem Verlag der NSZ-Rheisfront.

In Anlage 29: Der «Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland» hieß früher «Verein für das Deutschtum im Ausland». Als Zweck ist auf der Karteikarte gemäß den Satzungen des Vereins angegeben: «Erhaltung und Stärkung des Deutschtums im Ausland».

Auf der Karte «Grenzbüchereidienst und Bildungspflege E.V., Berlin» ist als Zweck vermerkt:

«Deutsche Art und deutsches Wesen zu erhalten und zu vertiefen nicht nur innerhalb der Grenzen des Reiches, sondern darüber hinaus, soweit die deutsche Sprache klingt».

30: Die Zahlungen für das Winterhilfswerk liefen jeweils vom 1. Oktober bis 30. März des folgenden Jahres.

Ich habe die in den hier verwendeten Original-Unterlagen enthaltenen Zahlen mit den Zahlen der auf den nachstehenden Seiten 6 - 41 aufgeführten Anlagen 1 - 31 verglichen und festgestellt, dass sie völlig übereinstimmen.

Anlage # 1

Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

fuer

Adolf Hitler Spende der Deutschen Wirtschaft

1933	RM 697,071.38
1934	435,095.58
1935	649,301.00
1936	735,011.25
1937	850,694.29
1938	990,839.41
1939	1,122,476.79
1940	915,537.84
1941	1,304,233.40
1942	1,445,797.70
1943	1,927,211.45
1944	1,619,819.00
Insgesamt	RM 12,693,089.09

Die Zahlen sind den mit "NSDAP, Adolf Hitler Spende der Deutschen Wirtschaft" bezeichneten zwei Karteikarten der Spendenkartei des Bueros des Zentralausschusses (ZA Buero) entnommen, die in Absatz 2a dieser Erklaerung (S. 1) naeher beschrieben ist.

Herrmann Maister

Anlage # 2

Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

für

NSDAP

1933	RM 55.994.92
<u>NSDAP Politische Organisation</u>	
1934	142.133.34
1935	29.779.37
1936	37.500.57
1937	23.149.59
1938 ab Juni auf Karte <u>Politische Leitung</u> fortgesetzt	53.358.07
1939	110.028.21
1940	78.529.02
1941	25.342.65
1942	8.426.16
1943	6.802.28
1944	10.480.98
Insgesamt	RM 581.525.16

Die Zahlen sind den mit "NSDAP" und "NSDAP Politische Organisation bzw Politische Leitung" bezeichneten vierzehn Karteikarten der Spendenkartei des Büros des Zentralschusses (ZA Büro) entnommen, die in Absatz 2a dieser Erklärung (S. 1) näher beschrieben ist.

Heinrich Müller

NI 1500

Anlage # 3

Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

fuer

NSDAP Spenden Spende "Opfer der Arbeit"
(Geburtstagspende Adolf Hitler, u.a.)

1933	RM	44,528.00
1935		375.00
1937		59.70

NSDAP Geburtstagspende des Fuehrers

1942		10,000.00
1943		471.45

Insgesamt RM 55,434.15

Die Zahlen sind den beiden mit "NSDAP Spenden" und "NSDAP Geburtstagspende des Fuehrers" bezeichneten Karteikarten der Spendenkartei des Bueros des Zentralausschusses (ZA Buero) entnommen, die in Absatz 2a dieser Erklaerung (S. 1) naeher beschrieben ist.

Maximilian Baer

Anlage # 4

Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

für

NSDAP, S.S.

1934	RM 61,515.43
1935	55,316.00
1936	64,019.00
1937	76,998.70
1938	82,935.00
1939	85,555.35
1940	24,000.00
1941	30,630.00
1942	23,810.78
1943	6,816.00
1944	500.00

Insgesamt RM 512,096.26

Die Zahlen sind den mit "NSDAP, S.S." bezeichneten neun Karteikarten der Spendenkartei des Bureau des Zentralaussschusses (22 Bureau) entnommen, die in Absatz 2a dieser Erklärung (S. 3) näher beschrieben ist.

Karlmann Kasper

NI-9200

Anlage # 5

Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

fuer

NSDAP S.A.

1934	RM 74,224.05
1935	29,446.46
1936	37,314.50
1937	30,862.80
1938	33,237.06
1939	21,706.41
1940	7,806.00
1941	1,518.84
1942	435.00
1943	732.00
1944	700.00

NSDAP S.A. (Frankfurt a.M.)

1941	RM 8,500.00
1942	6,600.00
1943	5,100.00

Insgesamt RM 258,183.12

Die Zahlen sind den mit "NSDAP, S.A." und "NSDAP S.A. (Frankfurt a.M.)" bezeichneten neun Karteikarten der Spendenkartei des Bueros des Zentralsausschusses (ZA Buero) entnommen, die in Absatz 2a dieser Erklaerung (S. 1) naeher beschrieben ist.

Anlage # 6

Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

fuer

NSDAP, Bund Deutscher Maedchen

1934	RM 209.00
1935	550.00
1936	372.00
1937	2,372.00
1938	1,912.00
1939	2,024.00
1940	50.00
1941	222.00
1942	70.00

NSDAP Hitlerjugend

1934	11,463.40
1935	11,036.45
1936	19,894.52
1937	41,039.87
1938	36,952.97
1939	24,725.51
1940	9,109.20
1941	899.80
1942	3,061.50
1943	203.00

NSDAP Jungvolk

1934	733.15
1935	619.00

Uebertrag

RM 167,519.37

Hermann Goer

NI- 9200

Spenden: NSDAP Jungvolk, Fortsetzung
Bund Deutscher Maedchen
Hitlerjugend

	Uebertrag	RM 167,519.37
1936		787.00
1937		35.00
1938		579.00
1939		103.00
1942		2.00
	Insgesamt	RM 169,025.37

Die Zahlen sind den mit "NSDAP Bund deutscher Maedchen", NSDAP Hitlerjugend" und "NSDAP Jungvolk" bezeichneten acht Karteikarten der Spendenkartei des Bueros des Zentralsausschusses (ZA Buero) entnommen, die in Absatz 2a dieser Erklaerung (S.1) beschrieben ist.

VI-93.00

Anlage # 7
Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.
fuer
NS Frauenschaft

1934	RM	571.00
1935		299.50
1936		253.00
1937		499.80
1938		2,180.00
1939		5,685.45
1940		1,484.00
1941		1,946.00
1942		1,283.00
1943		2,079.00
1944		965.00
Insgesamt		RM 17,245.75

Die Zahlen sind den mit "NS Frauenschaft" bezeichneten drei Karteikarten der Spendenkartei des Bueros des Zentralausschusses (ZA Buero) entnommen, die in Absatz 2a dieser Erklaerung (S. 1) naeher beschrieben ist.

Hausmann

H1-9200

Anlage 8

Firma I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

für

Deutscher Luftsportverband

	RM	14,175.--
1934		42,752.45
1935		221,931.60
1936		16,801.30

III Fliegerkorps

1934 (mit Fliegerkorps ab Juni)		10,609.--
1935		258,526.--
1936		55,203.--
1937		3,355.--
1938		3,328.--
1939		5,080.80
1940		6,691.72
1941		<u>1,257.--</u>

Insgesamt RM 639,708.87

Insgesamt RM 128 441 20 " Deutscher Luftsportverband "

mit " Fliegerkorps " bezeichneten Kartellkartender Spenden-

konten des Zentralausschusses (Z.A. Büro) entnommen,

in Anlage 2 dieser Erklärung näher beschrieben ist. (S.1)

Anlage 7.9

Spenden der D.G. Farben Industrie AG

1934

SS Kraftfahrerkorps (Mittel)

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939

1940

1941

1942

1943

1944

Insgesamt

Die Zahlen sind den mit "SSDAP - SS Kraftfahrerkorps" bzw. "SSDAP-SS Kraftfahrerkorps" beschrifteten Spendenkarten der Bureau des Reichsausschusses der Deutschen, die in Absatz 2^a dieser Anlage angegeben ist.

Therese Röntgen

Anlage # 10

Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

für den

N.S. Lehrerbund

N.S. Deutscher Studentenbund

N.S. Rechtswahrerbund

N.S. Deutscher Ärztebund

N.S. Lehrerbund:

1941	RM	35.--
------	----	-------

N.S. Deutscher Studentenbund:

1935		300.--
------	--	--------

1936		200.--
------	--	--------

N.S. Rechtswahrerbund:

1937		36.--
------	--	-------

1938		100.--
------	--	--------

N.S. Deutscher Ärztebund:

1937		10.--
------	--	-------

1938		50.--
------	--	-------

1939		15.--
------	--	-------

1940		35.--
------	--	-------

1941		15.--
------	--	-------

1942		10.--
------	--	-------

1943		15.--
------	--	-------

Insgesamt	RM	821.--
-----------	----	--------

Die Zahlen sind den mit " N.S. Lehrerbund ", " N.S. Deutscher Studentenbund ", " N.S. Rechtswahrerbund ", Berlin und " N.S. Deutscher Ärztebund " bezeichneten vier Karteikarten der Spendenkartei des Bureau des Zentralausschusses (ZA Bureau) entnommen, die in Absatz 2^a dieser Erklärung (S.1) näher beschrieben ist.

Kunze-Müller

Anlage # 11

Gesamt der F.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

für

SS Bund Deutscher Technik

und

Haus der Deutschen Technik

SS Bund Deutscher Technik:

	RM	200.--
		50.--
		41.--
		10.271.--
		500.--

SS Haus der Deutschen Technik:

		30.000.--
1940		30.000.--
1941		30.000.--
1942		30.000.--
1943		30.000.--

Insgesamt RM 161.062.--

Die mit "SS Bund Deutscher Technik" und der "SS Haus der Deutschen Technik, München" bezeichneten Kartell- und Spendenkarten des Bueros des Zentralausschusses (ZA Buero) sind in Absatz 2^a dieser Erklärung (S.1) näher beschrie-

W. M. M. M.

1933	RM	250.--
1934	RM	33,470.30
1935		4,233.35
1936		4,332.50
1937		5,124.50
1938		855,679.46
1939		26,023.--
1940		9,761.75
1941		4,391.75
1942		9,167.--
1943		4,582.50
1944		1,750.--
Insgesamt		RM 938,765.11

Die Zahlen sind den mit "N.S. Volkswohlfahrt" bezeichneten sieben Karteikarten der Spendenkartei des Bureau des Zentral - ausschusses (Z.A.Bureau) entnommen, die in Absatz 2^a dieser Er - klärung (S.1) näher beschrieben ist.

Karlmann Bärner

Anlage # 13

Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

für

N.S. Kriegsofferversorgung.

1934	RM	1,144.--
1935		2,000.--
1936		3,593.--
1937		2,709.--
1938		7,027.65
1939		2,536.64
1940		2,591.--
1941		1,328.--
1942		738.--
1943		550.--
1944		300.--
Insgesamt	RM	24,520.29

Die Zahlen sind den mit " N.S. Kriegsofferversorgung " bezeichneten drei Karteikarten der Spendenkartei des Bureau des Zentralausschusses (Z.A. Bureau) entnommen, die in Absatz 2^a dieser Erklärung (S. 1) näher beschrieben ist.

Anlage # 14

Spenden der Luft-Parasol-Industrie, A.G.

Fakultät

U.S. Kulturgüter

1934	100,00
1935	1,00
1936	1,00
1937	1,00
1938	1,00
1939	1,00
Insgesamt	105,00

Die Zahlen sind der mit "U.S. Kulturgüter" beschrifteten Karteikarte der Spende- und Abrechnung des Luft-Parasol-Industrie-Ausschusses (LA-Büro) vom 1.1.1940 bis 31.12.1940 entnommen. Erläuterung (3.1) vorher beschrieben.

Hermann Härtel

Anlage 4.15

Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

für

die Stiftungen

"Volk und Reich""Sackel-Stiftung""Stiftung Bruno Mussolini"

Stiftung "Volk und Reich":

1933	RM	5.000,00
1934		5.000,00
1935		5.000,00
1936		5.000,00
1937		10.000,00
1938		5.000,00
1939		5.000,00

Sackel-Stiftung "Leistung der Schaffenden":

1937		1.000,00
------	--	----------

Stiftung "Bruno Mussolini":

1942		100.000,00
------	--	------------

Insgesamt RM 141.000,00

Die Zahlen sind den mit "Stiftung Volk und Reich", "Sackel-Stiftung 'Leistung der Schaffenden'" und "Stiftung Bruno Mussolini" zusammenfassend drei Karteikarten des Sperrkassensystems der I.G. Farbenindustrie (Zf. 100-5) entnommen, die in Abzug zu dieser Erklärung (S. 1) näher beschrieben ist.

Wolfgang Kötter

N/ 9100

Anlage # 16

Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

für

Reichsarbeitsdienst
(Arbeitsdienst und Arbeitsdienstlager)

Arbeitsdienst

1934	RM 8,250.00
1935	14,110.00
1936	11,350.00
1937	30.00

Arbeitsdienstlager:

1934	6,479.47
1935	18,672.05
1936	22,506.20
1937	3,524.21
1938	1,530.00
1939	1,010.00
1940	848.00
1941	50.00
1942	300.00

Insgesamt RM 88,929.93

Die Spenden sind den mit "Arbeitsdienst" und "Arbeitsdienstlager" versehenen drei Parteikarten der Spendenkartei des Reichsarbeitsdienstes (24 Spalten) entnommen, die in Anlage # 17 dieser Erklärung (S. 1) näher beschrieben ist.

1934	RM 478.00
1935	438.00
1936	1.775.00
Deutsche Arbeitsfront:	
1934	3.520.40
1935	5.625.00
1936	19.305.90
1937	17.145.52
1938	20.116.32
1939	10.801.33
1940	1.722.60
1941	5.273.00
1942	3.784.90
1943	2.356.00
1944	326.00
Insgesamt	RM 92.586.77

Die Zahlen sind den mit "Nationalsozialistische Betriebszellen-Organisation" und "Deutsche Arbeitsfront" bezeichneten sieben Kartellkarten der Spendenkartei des Bureau des Zentralausschusses (Za Buero) entnommen, die in Absatz 2a dieser Erklärung (S. 1) näher beschrieben ist.

Hermann Müller

Anlage # 18

Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

für

Kraft durch Freude

1932	RM	7.350.00
1933		2.337.75
1934		2.122.00
1935		3.953.20
1936		5.444.97
1937		4.439.73
1938		2.770.00
1939		1.435.43
1940		1.477.00
1941		120.00
1942		60.00
1943		
1944		
Insgesamt	RM	36.561.05

Die Zahlen sind den mit "Kraft durch Freude" bezeichneten über Karteikarten der Spendenkartei des Bureau des Zentralausschusses (ZA Buebe) entnommen, die in Absatz 2a dieser Erklärung (§. 1) näher beschrieben ist.

Anlage # 19

Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

für

Akademie für Deutsches Recht

1934	RM 31.000,00
1935	100.000,00
1936	100.000,00
1937	100.000,00
1938	100.000,00
1939	100.000,00
1930	100.000,00
1941	100.000,00
1942	75.000,00

Insgesamt RM 806.000,00.

Die Zahlen sind den mit "Akademie für Deutsches Recht" bezeichneten Karteikarte der Spendenkartei des Bundes des Zentralausschusses (ZA Bundes) entnommen, die im Absatz 24 dieser Erklärung (S. 1) näher beschrieben ist.

Kommern Winter

NI-9200

Anlage # 20

Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

fuer

Deutsche Akademie, Muenchen

1933	RM. 5,000.00
1934	8,000.00
1935	14,000.00
1936	15,000.00
1937	30,000.00
1938	15,100.00
1939	100.00
1940	15,130.00
1941	15,124.00
1942	15,124.00
1943	15,124.00
1944	15,200.00

Insgesamt RM 162,902.00

Die Zahlen sind der mit "Akademie zur wissenschaftlichen Erforschung und zur Pflege des ?Deutschtums, Deutsche Akademie, Muenchen" bezeichneten Karteikarte der Spendenkartei des Bueros des Zentralausschusses (ZABuero) entnommen, die in Absatz 2a dieser Erklaerung (S. 1) naeher beschrieben ist.

Heinrich Himmler

Anlage 8

zum 31.12.1960

zum 31.12.

zum 31.12. - zum 31.12. 1960

	zum 31.12.1960	zum 31.12.1959
	150.438,--	163.170,--
	101.260,--	131.291,--
Zusammen	251.698,--	294.461,--

Die Anlage 8 ist die Anlage der Abrechnung der
zum 31.12.1960 geleisteten Beiträge der Syndikatsmitglieder
zum 31.12.1960. Die Beiträge sind in der Anlage 8
zum 31.12.1960 angegeben. Die Beiträge sind in der Anlage 8
zum 31.12.1960 angegeben. Die Beiträge sind in der Anlage 8
zum 31.12.1960 angegeben.

N/ 4100

Bilanz 1935

Spandau der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

Fuer das

Serischen Frontverfahrend (Stahlwerk)

und das

Feldsternwerk

Stahlwerk

1935

N/ 4100

Feldsternwerk

1934

Zurück

N/ 4100

Die Zahlen sind aus dem Jahr 1935 entnommen und sind
 (Stahlwerk) und (Feldsternwerk) - Feldsternwerk - Feldsternwerk
 Feldsternwerk (Feldsternwerk) und (Feldsternwerk) - Feldsternwerk
 (St. Peter) Feldsternwerk (Feldsternwerk) - Feldsternwerk
 Feldsternwerk (Feldsternwerk) - Feldsternwerk (Feldsternwerk)

Feldsternwerk

M-9180

Anlage 23

Spenden des I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

Fakt 114

M.B. 2424

und 342

Nationalsozialistisches Institut fuer Staatswesen

N.S. Reich

1934

RM 3,270.--

1935

20.--

Institut f. Nationalsoz. Staatswesen

1933

5,200.--

Insgesamt

RM 8,290.--

Die Zahlen sind im mit "N.S. Reich" und "Nationalsozialistisches Institut fuer Staatswesen, Duerneldorf" bezeichneten beiden Kartellkarten der Gewerkschaft des Bundes der Zentralgewerkschaften (Z.G.) enthalten, die in Blatt 8 dieser Urkunde (S. 11) nachfolgend beschrieben ist.

Hermann Goebbels

11-9200

Anlage # 24

Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

fuer

NS Hilfverein Hessen - Nassau.

NSZ - Rheinfront,

Hermann Goering - Haus in Sachsen.

NS Hilfverein fuer Hessen-Nassau:

1935 RM 1,000.--

1936 300.--

NSZ Rheinfront:

1935 1,500.--

1936 7,000.--

Hermann Goering - Haus in Sachsen:

1938 10,000.--

Insgesamt RM 19,800.--

Die Zahlen sind den mit " NS Hilfverein fuer Hessen-Nassau",
" NSZ Rheinfront " und " Hermann Goering-Haus in Sachsen " be-
zeichneten Kartelkarten der Spendenkartei des Bueros des Zentral-
schusses (ZA-Buero) entnommen, die in Absatz 2^a dieser Er-
klaerung (S.1) naeher beschrieben ist.

Hermann Goering

Anlage 25

Antrag der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

über die

Verbreitung der Reichsflagge 1939

Insgesamt RM 150.000.--

Diese Summe wurde in zwei Raten bezahlt. Die erste Rate von RM 50.000.-- wurde auf das Konto des Reichsschatzmeisters bei Reichsleitung der NSDAP München 15.4814 bei der Bayerischen Genossenschaft in München überwiesen, die zweite Rate von RM 75.000.-- wurde an den "Gesinnungsetzigen Schulvereins 1. March-Nachau e.V.", Frankfurt/A., Konto No. 5726 bei der Kassascheff-Landesbank, Stelle Frankfurt/A., überwiesen. Die Zahlungen sind den Durchschriften der Zahlungsaufweisungen Nr. 102499 und 102504 entnommen, die in Absatz 2^o dieser Erklärung (S. 2) näher beschrieben sind, sowie von Durchschriften der an den Reichsschatzmeister der NSDAP und an die Gewerkschaftsbüro der NSDAP gerichteten Begleitscheine.

Herrmann

Anlage 2 95

Bund der Farb-Industrie A.G.

Fuß 116

Vorstandsrechnung 1911 der Farb-Industrie.

1911 5.250.000,-

Die Bilanz wird der mit * versehenen Bilanz der
des Bundes der Farb-Industrie, Berlin, demnach *
angegebenen Bestände der Bilanz der
des Bundes der Farb-Industrie (11. März), entsteht,
die in Anlage 2 dieser Erklärung 11.11. 1911
angegeben ist.

Anlage # 28

Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

für

Deutsche Schulvereine im Ausland

Alexandrien - 1935 bis 1939	RM	622.00
Amsterdam - 1939, 1940, 1942		199.17
Antwerpen - 1936 bis 1938, 1940, 1941		600.05
Deutscher Schulverband Argentinien - 1937, 1940, 1941		1,810.00
Arnheim - 1943		66.35
Baunton - 1934, 1936, 1938, 1939		438.00
Breclona - 1933 bis 1936, 1941 bis 1944		11,548.68
Barranquilla - 1933 bis 1935		841.99
Bogota - 1933 bis 1940		2,525.83
Brüssel - 1937		100.00
Buenos Aires - 1933 bis 1936, 1938, 1939		1,671.20
Call - 1935 bis 1937, 1939		794.35
Helsinki - 1938		1,588.58
Kobe - 1933 bis 1941, 1943		15,374.73
La Paz - 1933, 1935, 1939, 1940		590.35
Montevideo - 1933 bis 1941		872.25
Oslo - 1942, 1943		570.50
Paris - 1934		2,499.50
Rosita - 1933 bis 1939		395.78
Rotterdam - 1940		2,654.00
São de Javak - 1933 bis 1938		1,332.84
Vigo - 1938, 1942 bis 1944		1,400.00
Varadero - 1933 bis 1935, 1938, 1942 bis 1944	RM	2,906.48
Insgesamt	RM	51,398.77

Die Zahlen sind den mit "Deutscher Schulverein" bzw. "Deutscher

NI-9200

Fortsetzung: Deutsche Schul-
vereine bzw Deutscher Schul-
verband im Ausland

Schulverband" bezeichneten dreihundzwanzig Karteikarten der
Spendenkartei des Bueros des Zentralsausschusses (ZA Buero)
entnommen, die in Absatz 2a dieser Erklärung (S. 1) näher
beschrieben ist.

Heinrich Müller

Anlage J 29

Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

für

Volksbildung des Deutschen im Ausland.

1933	RM	8.275.--
1934		5.876.--
1935		6.410.06
1936		4.707.25
1937		6.531.15
1938		2.506.--
1939		455.--
1940		3.140.--
1941		145.--
1942		80.--
1943		80.--
	RM	58.525.46

Übersicht über die Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G. für die Volksbildung des Deutschen im Ausland.

1933	RM	8.275.--
1934		10.800.--
1935		10.000.--
1936		10.523.--
1937		10.300.--
1938		13.570.--
1939		10.500.--
1940		10.300.--
1941		10.300.--
1942		20.500.--
1943		20.200.--
1944		10.000.--

Insgesamt - RM. 189.628.45

Die Zahlen sind den vier mit "Volkebund fuer das Deutsche
im Ausland, Berlin W.30" und "Gruenbuecherkreis und
Bildungspflege e.V., Berlin" bezeichneten Kartellkarten der
Spendenkartei des Zentral-Ausschuss-Buero (ZA Buero) entnommen,
die in Absatz 2^a dieser Erklaerung (S.1) naeher beschrieben ist.

Hermann Koster

Anlage # 30
Spenden der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.
für das
Winterhilfswerk.

1933/34		RM	1,000,000.--
1934/35			970,020.--
1935/36			971,330.--
1936/37			1,315,000.--
1937/38			1,668,200.--
1938/39			1,548,700.--
1939/40			1,528,000.--
1940/41			1,614,450.--
1941/42			1,571,000.--
1942/43	WHW Strassensammlung		1,609,354.-- 131,677.50
1943/44	WHW Strassensammlung Gruben u. Belegungen		1,307,125.-- 950.-- 138,274.38
1944/45			639,475.--
	Insgesamt	RM	16,013,555.88

Die Zahlen sind den Durchschriften der Zahlungsanweisungen entnommen, die in Absatz 2^b dieser Erklärung (S.1) näher beschrieben sind.

Hermann Höpfer

Gesamtübersicht der in den Anlagen 1 bis 30 aufgeführten Spenden und
Zahlungen der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

Organisation (Anlage)	1933	1934	1935	1936
Adolf Hitler Spende (Anl. 1)	697.071,38	435.095,58	649.901,-	735.011,25
NSDAP, Pol. Leitung usw. (Anlage 2)	55.994,92	142.133,34	29.779,37	37.500,57
NSDAP, Spenden (Anl. 3)	44.528,-		375,-	
NSDAP, S.S. (Anl. 4)		61.515,43	55.316,-	61.019,-
NSDAP, S.A. (Anl. 5)		78.224,05	29.446,46	37.318,50
NSDAP, Bund Dt. Mädchen (Anl. 6)		209,-	550,-	372,-
NSDAP, Hitler-Jugend (Anl. 6)		11.463,40	11.036,45	19.894,52
NSDAP, Jungvolk (Anl. 6)		733,15	619,-	787,-
NS, Frauenschaft (Anl. 7)		571,-	299,50	253,-
NS, Fliegerkorps (Anl. 8)	14.173,-	42.752,45	221.931,60	16.801,90
NS Kraftfahrerkorps (Anl. 9)		8.818,-	10.983,40	19.288,-
NS Lehrerbund (Anl. 10)				
NS Dt. Studentenbund (Anl. 10)			300,-	
NS Rechtswahrerbund (Anl. 10)				
NS Dt. Aeratebund (Anl. 10)				
NS Bund Dt. Technik usw. (Anl. 11)			200,-	50,-
NS Volkswohlfahrt (Anl. 12)	250,-	19.470,90	4.233,95	4.332,50
NS Kriegeropferversorgung (Anl. 13)		1.144,-	2.004,-	3.593,-
NS Kulturgemeinde (Anl. 14)		90,-	1.975,-	1.805,50
Stiftungen (Anl. 15)	5.000,-	5.000,-	5.000,-	5.000,-
Arbeitsdienst (Anl. 16)	6.479,47	27.122,05	36.636,20	14.944,21
NS Betriebszellenorganisation (Anl. 17)		478,-	135,-	1.734,-
Deutsche Arbeitsfront (Anl. 17)		3.522,42	5.625,60	19.205,98
Frei durch Freude (Anl. 18)		7.350,-	2.337,75	2.122,-
Academie f. Dt. Recht (Anl. 19)		31.000,-	100.000,-	100.000,-
Deutsche Akademie, München (Anl. 20)	5.000,-	8.000,-	14.000,-	15.000,-
Haus der Dt. Kunst (Anl. 21)				
Stahlhelm, Feldlagerkorps (Anl. 22)		1.851,59	5.060,-	
Geo. Inst. f. Staadewegen (Anl. 23)	5.000,-	3.270,-	20,-	
Hitlerverein f. Hessen (Anl. 24)			1.000,-	900,-
NS Rheinfront (Anl. 24)			1.500,-	7.000,-
Hermann Goerring Haus, Sachsen (Anl. 24)				
Reichstagswahl 1938 (Anl. 25)				
Wanderergemeinschaft d. Dt. Ind. (Anl. 26)				
NSDAP Ausland (Anl. 27)				
Dt. Schulvereine im Ausland (Anl. 28)	2.980,89	4.985,83	2.925,27	3.315,99
Volkbund f. d. Deutschland (Anl. 29)	8.275,-	5.876,-	6.410,05	4.707,25
Gesamtschereidienst (Anl. 29)	5.000,-	10.000,-	10.000,-	10.000,-
Hilfswerk (Anl. 30)	1.000.000,-	970.020,-	971.330,-	1.915.000,-
GESAMT	1.849.752,55	1.870.695,53	2.180.610,01	2.439.354,57

Anlage # 31 (weites Teilblatt von dreien)

N1-99.00

Gesamtübersicht der in den Anlagen 1 bis 30 aufgeführten Spenden und
Zahlungen der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
850.694,29	990.899,41	1.122.476,79	915.537,84	1.304.233,40	1.445.797,70
23.149,59	53.958,07	110.028,21	78.529,02	25.342,65	8.426,36
59,70					10.000,-
76.998,70	82.935,-	85.555,35	24.000,-	90.620,-	23.810,78
30.862,80	33.237,06	21.706,41	7.806,-	10.018,84	7.095,-
2.372,-	1.912,-	2.024,-	50,-	222,-	70,-
41.039,87	36.952,97	24.725,51	9.109,20	899,80	3.061,50
35,-	579,-	103,-			2,-
499,80	2.180,-	5.685,45	1.484,-	1.946,-	1.283,-
10.609,-	258.526,-	55.203,-	3.355,-	3.328,-	5.080,80
9.828,10	8.086,-	5.323,-	3.367,50	2.335,-	1.870,-
				35,-	
	200,-				
36,-	100,-				
10,-	50,-	15,-	35,-	15,-	10,-
41,-		30.000,-	30.000,-	30.000,-	40.271,-
5.124,50	855.679,46	26.022,-	9.761,75	4.391,75	9.167,-
2.709,-	7.027,65	2.535,64	2.591,-	1.328,-	738,-
1.815,-	69,-	6,-			
11.000,-	5.000,-	5.000,-			200.000,-
1.560,-	1.010,-	848,-	50,-		
17.195,62	20.136,32	10.601,93	1.722,60	5.273,-	3.784,90
8.953,20	5.444,97	4.439,73	2.770,-	1.426,40	1.477,-
100.000,-	100.000,-	100.000,-	100.000,-	100.000,-	75.000,-
30.000,-	15.100,-	100,-	15.190,-	15.194,-	15.124,-
		150.455,-	168.170,-	194.269,-	101.281,-
	10.000,-				
	125.000,-				
					5.000,200,-
				5.518,10	5.000,-
19.721,56	4.261,06	2.162,05	4.450,90	3.771,20	4.718,52
6.531,15	2.506,-	855,-	3.110,-	665,-	60,-
10.300,-	13.500,-	10.500,-	10.300,-	10.300,-	20.500,-
1.668.200,-	1.548.700,-	1.528.000,-	1.614.450,-	1.571.000,-	1.761.031,50
2.923.345,88	4.182.379,97	3.304.170,47	3.005.809,21	3.322.075,14	4.730.860,91

Hermann Müller

Anlage # 31 (drittes Teilblatt von dreien)

Gesamtübersicht der in den Anlagen 1 bis 30 aufgeführten Spenden und Zahlungen der I.G. Farben Industrie A.G.

1943	1944	1933 bis 1944	Organisation (Anlage)
1.927.211,45	1.619.819,-	12.693.089,09	Adolf Hitler Spende (Anl. 1)
6.802,28	10.480,98	581.525,16	NSDAP, Politische Leitung usw. (Anl. 2)
471,45	"	55.438,15	NSDAP, Spenden (Anl. 3)
6.816,-	500,-	512.096,26	NSDAP, S.S. (Anl. 4)
5.832,-	700,-	258.189,12	NSDAP, S.A. (Anl. 5)
"	"	"	NSDAP, Bund Dt. Mädchen (Anl. 6)
209,-	"	169.025,97	NSDAP, Hitler-Jugend (Anl. 6)
"	"	"	NSDAP, Jungvolk (Anl. 6)
2.079,-	965,-	17.245,75	NS Frauenschaft (Anl. 7)
6.691,72	1.257,-	639.708,87	NS Fliegerkorps (Anl. 8)
1.542,80	191,-	71.572,80	NS Kraftfahrerkorps (Anl. 9)
"	"	"	NS Lehrerbund (Anl. 10)
"	"	"	NS Dt. Studentenbund (Anl. 10)
"	"	821,-	NS Rechtswahrerbund (Anl. 10)
15,-	"	"	NS Dt. Aerztebund (Anl. 10)
30.000,-	500,-	161.062,-	NS Bund Dt. Technik usw. (Anl. 11)
4.582,50	1.750,-	938.765,11	NS Volkswohlfahrt (Anl. 12)
550,-	900,-	24.520,29	NS Kriegsofferversorgung (Anl. 13)
"	"	5.760,50	NS Kulturgemeinde (Anl. 14)
"	"	141.000,-	Stiftungen (Anl. 15)
300,-	"	68.929,93	Reichsarbeitsdienst (Anl. 16)
"	"	"	NS Betriebszellenorganisation (Anl. 17)
2.956,-	326,-	92.586,77	Deutsche Arbeitsfront (Anl. 17)
120,-	60,-	36.501,05	Kraft durch Freude (Anl. 18)
"	"	806.000,-	Akademie f. Dt. Recht (Anl. 19)
15.124,-	15.200,-	162.902,-	Deutsche Akademie, München (Anl. 20)
"	"	694.175,-	Haus der Dt. Kunst (Anl. 21)
"	"	6.911,53	Stahlhelm, Feldjägerkorps (Anl. 22)
"	"	8.290,-	NS Hago, Institut f. Steandwesen (Anl. 23)
"	"	"	NS Hilfsverein f. Hessen-Nassau (Anl. 24)
"	"	19.800,-	NSG "Heinfront" (Anl. 24)
"	"	"	Hermann Goering Haus, Sachsen (Anl. 24)
"	"	125.000,-	Reichstagswahl 1938 (Anl. 25)
"	"	5.026.250,-	Foerderergemeinsch. d. Dt. Industrie (Anl. 26)
20,-	"	10.538,10	NSDAP Ausland (Anl. 27)
2.403,05	1.700,-	51.398,77	Dt. Schulvereine im Ausland (Anl. 28)
80,-	"	98.725,46	Volkbund f. d. Deutschtum im Ausl. (Anl. 29)
20.500,-	20.000,-	150.909,-	Grenzbeobachtdienst (Anl. 29)
1.446.949,98	639.475,-	16.013.555,88	Winterhilfswerk (Anl. 30)
3.480.049,63	2.319.169,98	39.602.276,96	GESAMTBETRAG

Herrmann Goering

Ich habe jede der 41 Seiten dieser Erklärung unter Eid durchgelesen und eigenhändig gegengezeichnet, habe die notwendigen Korrekturen in meiner Handschrift vorgenommen und mit meinen Anfangsbuchstaben gegengezeichnet und erkläre hiermit unter Eid, dass ich in dieser Erklärung nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen die reine Wahrheit gesagt habe.

Hermann Bessler

Hermann Bessler

Sworn to and signed before me this 30th ^{day of} / July 1947
at Frankfurt/M., Germany, by Hermann Bessler, known to me to
be the person making the above affidavit.

Fred M. Opel

FRED M. OPEL
AGO NO A-441888
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. War Department

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. V

CASE No. V

DOCUMENT No. N1- 44 42

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 81

Doc. No. N1-4442 EXHIBIT No. 81 9/2/47

(Place) Muenberg, Germany

(Date) 20. August 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schnyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

2 (~~typewritten~~
(photostatic) Pages and untitled
(~~disseminated~~
(~~transmitted~~

VI- 44.42... Certificate for D. AG. Treisdorf
showing their participations in the Hitler Fund
dated Aug 41, is (~~the original~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (~~the original~~ of a document found
(~~a true copy~~
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the American Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC Dokument Room

Rolf C Schnyder

Adolf-Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft

Best. Nr. 1041

Signa

ra. Dynamit-Aktien-Gesellsch.
vorm. Alfred Nobel & Co.
-Sozial-Abteilung-

41 733

Troisdorf

Bescheinigung

L. Nr. 622610 *

Sammlungen bei dem Inhaber dieser
Bescheinigung sind allen Angehörigen der
Stellen der Partei, ihrer Gliederungen und
angeschlossenen Verbände verboten.

Ist an der Adolf-Hitler-Spende
der deutschen Wirtschaft beteiligt.
Der Vorsitzende des Kuratoriums

Der Leiter der Partei-Kasse



DYNAMIT-AKTIE-GESELLSCHAFT
vormals ALFRED NOBEL & CO.
WIRTSCHAFTL. UND SOZIAL-ABTEILUNG

TROISDORF 466 KÖLN, 14. August 1941.

Rundschreiben 3011/1941

An die

Werke,
Oberbauleitungen,
Bauleitungen,
Verbindungsstelle Berlin,
Zentral-Konstruktionsbüro,
Büro Siegmundshof,
Büro Breslau,
Büro Gesehacht,
Büro München,
Büro Bad Sachsa,
Büro Hamburg,
Sozial-Büros und
Laboratorium Köln-Dellbrück

der Dynamit-Aktien-Gesellschaft vormals Alfred Nobel & Co.,
Venditor Kunststoff-Verkaufsgesellschaft m.b.H., Troisdorf
Berlin,
Wism.
Rheinisch-Westfälische Sprengstoff-Aktien-Gesellschaft,
Erfurt,
Berlin.

Betr.: Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft.

Wir überreichen Ihnen anbei den aufgrund unserer Beteiligung
an der Adolf Hitler-Spende der deutschen Wirtschaft für Ihr Werk
bzw. Ihre Bauleitung erhaltenen Spendenschein nebst Plakette für
gefl. Bedienung.

Freundschaftlichst
DYNAMIT-AKTIE-GESELLSCHAFT,
vormals ALFRED NOBEL & CO.

Arndt H. H. H. H.

Anlage.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-6960

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 82

Doc. No. NI-6960 EXHIBIT No. 82 9/2/47

(Date)

20 August 47

I, Rolf C Schwyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

1 { ~~typewritten~~
 { photostatic pages and entitled
 { micrographed
 { handwritten

NI-6960 J.G. Farben management Ludwigs Hafen
concerning celebration of Labor day

dated April 33, is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as ~~the original~~ of a document found
~~in German archives~~
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Force.

To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, Locumund Room

Rolf C. Giering

Die Direktion,
Ges. f. d. B. u. L.

1000 Jahre I. d. B. u. L. 28. 6. 1933.



OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. V

CASE No. V

DOCUMENT No. N1-1091

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 83

Doc. No. N1-1091 EXHIBIT No. 83 9/2/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 22 August 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C. Schuyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

1 ~~(typewritten)~~
~~(photostated)~~ page and untitled
~~(photographed)~~
~~(reproduced)~~

NI - 1091 Letter from J.G. Farber
to Dr. Wahl

dated May 3, 3, is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
~~(a true copy)~~
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as ~~(the original)~~ of a document found
~~(in German archives, records and files captured by military)~~
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, Document Room

Rolf C. Schuyder

U/-1074

19. Mai 1933.

Herrn

Dr. W a b l ,

Leverkusen-I.G. Werk.

Wir nehmen Bezug auf die heute mit Ihnen gehabte Unterredung. Auch wir wurden es begrüssen, wenn bald eine geeignete Vertretung der nationalsozialistischen Ziele innerhalb der W.S.B.O. in unserem Werke vorhanden wäre.

Hochachtungsvoll

I.G. FARBENINDUSTRIE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VII

CASE No. VII

DOCUMENT No. NI-4884

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 84

Doc. No. NI-4884 EXHIBIT No. 84 9/2/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 20 August 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schuyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

3

(~~typewritten~~
(photostated) pages and untitled
(~~micrographed~~
(~~reproduced~~

NI-4884 Protocol of the meeting of the
Social Welfare Committee in Ludwigschafen
dated June 33 is (~~the original~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (~~the original~~ of a document found
(~~a true copy~~
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, Document Room

Rolf C Schuyler

... auf dem Wege zu einer definitiven Lösung gekommen, die die wichtigsten Verhandlungsgegenstände betreffend die mit anderen Vorgesetzten und den Vorsteher je-
weiliger Werke in der Bestimmung der Arbeitszeiten zu lassen.
... durch das Sekretariat in Ludwig-

Personalentwicklung

Die Personalentwicklung hat sich im Monat Mai folgender-
maßen verändert:

	Arbeiter	Angestellte	insgesamt
31.V.1933	63 934	16 261	70 195
1.VI.1933	64 233	16 365	70 598
	+ 299	+ 104	+ 403

Gegenüber dem Iststand hatten sich am 1.VI.1933 die Arbeiter
um 6792, d.h. um 11,3 %, die Angestellten um 230, d.h. um 1,4 %,
vermehrte. Der Arbeiterrückgang im Lauf des Monats April um 311 hat
sich also nahezu wieder ausgeglichen.

Pensionskassenfragen

- a) Dr. Weiss macht davon Mitteilung, daß auf Grund einer Be-
sprächung zwischen Vertretern der Versicherten und den Herren Ge-

... die nicht bei der Berufsgenossenschaft versichert sind (Kabinen, ...
... ihrer Lohn- und Gehaltszahlung ...
... ständige Berufsgenossenschaft ...
... Sorge zu tragen, dass nicht irgendwelche ...
... Berechnung der Hauptspende ...
... stelle zugrunde gelegt werden.

Derartige besondere ...
... Stenden, Frankfurt a/M., Konto 04/201, ...

- 5) Bei einzelnen Werken mit der Betriebsratskontrolle ...
... gestellt, bei Maschinenstellungen ...
... gestellt, dass diese ...
... dass es daher ...
... denken, wenn die ...
... vom Vorschlagslisten ...
... Abhang die ...

... die ...
... von Angehörigen ...
... dass es ...
... von ...
... Einstellung ...

- 6) Der Arbeitsausschuss ...
... die Vermittlung von ...
... spruch genommen werden, da sich ...
... ittlung in den ...

Office of Chief of Counsel
for War Crimes

CASE VI
TRIB. VI
Prosecution Exhibit - 85

(NI-5868)

Pros. Exhibit 85 NI-5868

9/2/47

REPRODUCED 9/13/47

(Place) Essen, Germany

(Date) 14 August 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C. Schuyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

5 (~~typewritten~~
(photostated) pages and entitled
(micrographed)
(transcribed)

NI-5868... Minutes of Hoechst-Vorstand;
meeting reports that smoke screen tests had taken
place.
dated Sept. 33, is (~~the original~~ of a document which
(a true copy

was delivered to me in my former capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (~~the original~~ of a document found
(a true copy
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the American Command, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

O.C.C.W.C., Document Room

Rolf C. Schuyder

AS THIS EXHIBIT IS OF POOR LEGIBILITY, THE
PERTINENT PAGES FROM THE GERMAN-LANGUAGE
PROSECUTION DOCUMENT BOOK HAVE ALSO BEEN
MICROFILMED IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE EXHIBIT.

Die technische Beratung von Staudinger ist als die
Allgemeine technische Abgabe mitüberwacht. W. der
ist No., für Sparte II H. zuständig; für die Sparte
H. Durchschlag.

Die Aussprache zwischen Staudinger und Kautschuk-
Pfeffer-Benzolstoffe (Piperide ungesättigter Kautschuk-
welche einen stärkeren Stoffausgeschmack haben als die
entsprechend zunächst sein, dass in H. der Kautschuk-
und toxiologische Versuche, vor allem auf Kautschuk-
mit diesen synthetischen Präparaten vornehmen werden, dass
die in Pfeffer enthaltenen pfefferartigen Öle werden, die
arbeitung des Problems herangezogen. Lautenach, dass
Markt studieren, ob Grossabnehmer (Grosshändler, Fabriken
verfabriken usw.) anstelle des Pfeffers ein geeignetes
gern aufnehmen. Weiterhin wird die Patentfrage

Aus einem Brief Staudingers an Kautschuk-
resse des Ministerialreferenten Dr. Voelkel in Mannheim
und Wirtschaftsminister für die von Staudinger
Dankschrift empfohlene Weiterbearbeitung des
schulke. Staudinger wird mitgeteilt, dass diesen
der I.G. nach wie vor ersichtlich in Auge behalten

Die Ermittlungen von Hermann über die Kautschuk-
lagers in Gr. ergeben zu den Kautschuk-
Benzol.

Bezüglich des Modernisierungsmassstabes
Welchen nach H. der geboten wird, dass
fassung über die zu veranlassenden Massnahmen
wird.

Hermann berichtet über den Sparten-Tag, insbesondere über die Gründung der wirtschaftspolitischen Abteilung unter dem Vorsitz von Gattineau.

Die Salvarsan-Fabrikation in Budapest erleidet eine Versögerung dadurch, dass die Apparaturen zum Teil nicht eingeführt werden können. Man muss sich deshalb in Lande selbst nach geeigneten Bezugsquellen umsehen.

Auf Anregung von der Meer soll Lochr in grösseren Kreise einen Vortrag halten über unsere amerikanische Produktionsstätte und deren Notwendigkeit, damit Aufklärung in Kreise der Angestelltenchaft von Mittelrhein herbeigeführt wird.

SE berichtet HZ. wird auf Grund der Verhandlungen von Dr. Dietz veröffentlicht in Amerika fabriziert.

Lickfett machte Jacobi auf ein Gegenstromwaschverfahren für Nitroprodukte eines Erfinders Schmidt aufmerksam, der in nächster Woche nach G. kommt.

Hermann verweist auf das Protokoll des letzten Sparten-Tages, speziell auf das von Seidel gehaltenen Referat über Katalyse, und bittet die sehr interessanten Mitteilungen zum Nachlesen empfohlen wird. Hermann wird ein Exemplar von Seidel erbitten.

Für Polyvinylchlorid soll eine Versuchsanlage in Bl. mit einem Anlagekapital von etwa RM 300000,- errichtet werden, wofür nächste Woche in HZ. eine Besprechung stattfindet.

Da das Dinto des In en. Arnold nach dessen Prinzipien erfolgreiche Lehrkurse in Burglausen abgehalten wurden, in die Arbeit freit einbezogen ist, bittet Hermann bei der Ausbildung unserer Handwerker und der jüngeren Techniker Rücksicht auf die Ergebnisse des Dinto zu nehmen.

In der Pharmazeutischen Abteilung werden 2 Analysen in nächster ausschließender Herren einstellt, ein amerikanischer und ein europäischer Arbeiter, hunderttausend auf die gleiche Weise unterrichtet.

Die in der Abteilung für die chemische Industrie

in der Abteilung für die chemische Industrie

[illegible][illegible]

For a more detailed description of the model, see the Appendix.

1. The first step is to identify the main topic of the document. This is often found in the title or the first paragraph.

2. The second step is to identify the main points or arguments. These are often found in the body of the document, where the author discusses the topic in detail.

3. The third step is to identify the conclusion or the final point. This is often found in the last paragraph of the document.

4. The fourth step is to identify the author or the source of the information. This is often found in the footer or the first page of the document.

5. The fifth step is to identify the date or the time of the document. This is often found in the header or the first page of the document.

6. The sixth step is to identify the location or the context of the document. This is often found in the header or the first page of the document.

7. The seventh step is to identify the purpose or the goal of the document. This is often found in the first paragraph of the document.

8. The eighth step is to identify the audience or the readers of the document. This is often found in the first paragraph of the document.

9. The ninth step is to identify the style or the format of the document. This is often found in the first paragraph of the document.

10. The tenth step is to identify the language or the dialect of the document. This is often found in the first paragraph of the document.

[illegible][illegible]

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2. The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose.

Die Pflanzung der Bäume ist im Jahre 1908
I.O.S.W.

Der elektrische Widerstand betrug bei 21 °C für verschiedene
Stärken von 6,4 bis 10 Ohm, gleich etwa 20% für Stromdichten
zwischen 0,5 und 1 A/cm².

3. Juchni (Juchter) über ein Bauprojekt von 4 Gebäuden
für den neuen Maschinenraum eines Verwaltensgebäude der Firma

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N i e d e r s c h r i f t

ueber die Vorstands-Sitzung am 18. September 1933 in
Hoechst a/M.

Anwesend die Herren: Dr. Hermann
Dr. Rohmer
Prof. Lautenschlaeger
Dr. Jacobi
Dir. Jeenne
Dr. Kraenzlein
zeitweise Dir. Schwaborn

Die technische Beratung von Biebrich ist wie folgt geregelt: Allgemeine technische Anlagen mitueberwacht Hoe. Fuer die Sparte III ist Wo., fuer Sparte II Hoe. zustaan- dig; fuer die Sparte III erhaelt Hoe. Durchschlag.

Die Aussprache zwischen Staudinger und Lautenschlaeger ueber die Pfeffer-Ersetzstoffe (Piperide ungesaettigter aromatischer Sauren) welche einen staerkeren Pfeffergeschmack haben als die Naturstoffe erstreckte sich zunaechst dahin, dass in Hoechst pharmakologische und toxikologische Versuche, vor allem auf Nierenreizwirkung mit diesen synthetischen Praeparaten vorgenommen werden. Auch die im Pfeffer enthaltenen aetherischen Oele werden fuer die Bearbeitung des Problems herangezogen. Lautenschlaeger laesst den Markt studieren, ob Grossabnehmer (Grossschlachtereien, Konservenfabriken usw.) anstelle des Pfeffers ein derartiges Surrogat gern aufnehmen. Weiterhin wird die Patentfrage geprueft.

Aus einem Brief Staudingers an Kraenzlein ergibt sich das Interesse des Ministerialreferenten Dr. Voelkel im Badischen Finanz- und Wirtschaftsministerium fuer die von Staudinger in seiner Denkschrift empfohlene Weiterbearbei-

tung des synthetischen Kautschuks. Staudinger wurde mitgeteilt, dass dieses Spezialgebiet der I.G. nach wie vor ernstlich im Auge behalten wird.

Die Ermittlungen von Hermann ueber die Mitbenutzung des Benzollagers in Gr. ergeben zu hohe Belastungen fuer das zu lagernde Benzol.

Bezuglich der Modernisierung unserer Versuchsaufberei soll Walther nach Hoechst gebeten werden, damit eine gemeinsame Auffassung ueber die zu veranlassenden Notwendigkeiten erzielt wird.

Hermann berichtet ueber den Sparten-Tag, insbesondere ueber die Gruendung der wirtschaftspolitischen Abteilung unter dem Vorsitze von Gattineau.

Die Salvaseen-Fabrikation in Budapest erleidet eine Verzoeigerung dadurch, dass die Apparaturen zum Teil nicht eingefuehrt werden koennen. Man muss sich deshalb im Lande selbst nach geeigneten Bezugsquellen umsehen.

Auf Anregung von ter Meer soll Loehr im groesseren Kreis einen Vortrag halten ueber unsere amerikanische Produktionsstaette und deren Notwendigkeit, damit Aufklaerung in Kreise der Angestelltenschaft von Mittelrhein herbeigefuehrt wird.

Saurekitt Hoe. wird auf Grund der Verhandlungen von Dr. Dietz vermutlich in Amerika fabriziert.

Lickfett machte Jacobi auf ein Gegenstromwaschverfahren fuer Nitroprodukte eines Erfinders Schmidt aufmerksam, der in naechster Woche nach Gr. kommt.

Hermann verweist auf das Protokoll des letzten Sparten-Tes, speziell auf das von Seidel gehaltene Referat ueber Katalyse, das infolge der sehr interessanten Mitteilungen zum Nachlesen empfohlen wird. Hermann wird ein Exemplar von Seidel erbitten.

Fuer Polyvinylchlorid soll eine Versuchsanlage in Bi. mit einem Anlagekapital von etwa RM 300.000.- errichtet werden, worueber naechste Woche in Hoe. eine Besprechung stattfindet.

Da das Dinta des Ingen. Arnold nach dessen Prinzipien erfolgreiche Lehrgaenge in Burghausen abgehalten wurden, in die Arbeitsfront eingegliedert ist, bittet Hermann bei der Ausbildung unserer Handwerker und der juengeren Techniker Ruecksicht auf die Ergebnisse des Dinta zu nehmen.

In der Pharmazeutischen Abteilung werden 2 Akademiker fuer demnaechst ausscheidende Herren eingestellt, ein analytischer Chemiker und ein approbierter Apotheker. Lautenschlaeger hat Prof. Hoerlein darueber unterrichtet.

Die Sublimationsanlage fuer das pharmazeutische Resorcin in Hoehe von RM 38.000,- wurde intern genehmigt, desgleichen von der pharmazeutischen Sparte.

Das demnaechst in Kraft tretende Vivisektionsgesetz wird unsere Arbeiten in den Laboratorien nicht stoerend beeinflussen. Alle Herren, welche tierexperimentelle Arbeiten ausfuehren, sind verpflichtet worden, dass bei den von ihnen selbst und unter ihrer Leitung durchgefuehrten Tierversuchen die Vorschriften des Erlasses des preussischen Ministerpraesidenten genauestens befolgt werden.

Die durch Uebergang der Salvarsan-Abfuellung durch Handarbeit frei gewordene Ampullen- und Abfuellmaschine wird mit RM 57.770,- abgeschrieben; hierzu kommen noch unverrechnete Kosten fuer Aenderungungen und Versuche der Maschine in Hoehe von RM 27.942,-

Lautenschlaeger berichtet ueber einen groesseren Auftrag von seiten des Sanitaetministeriums von Bukarest auf Arzneimittel; auf unser Werk Hoechst entfiel ein Auftrag von 2.210.000 Ampullen Neosalvarsan verschiedener Dosierung. Mit dieser Bestellung ist uns der fuer den Ankauf von Arsenbenzol-Präparaten vorgesehene Betrag in diesen Jahre restlos zugefallen.

In Marburg wurden mit den Neubauten unter der Bauleitung von Hoechst begonnen.

In den pharmazeutischen Betrieben konnte in den Sommermonaten wegen groesserer Abrufe nicht auf Vorrat gearbeitet werden. Es ist deshalb erforderlich, vor den Wintermonaten die Produktion zu verstaerken.

Fuer den Hessen-Nassauischen Gau der NSDAP wird das Ledigenheim in Bedarfsfalle als Unterkunftsstaette zur Verfuegung gestellt.

Zu dem am Donnerstag, den 21. ds. monats. 5 Uhr im Kasino-
saal stattfindenden Vortrag im D.F.V. der Arbeitsfront
ergibt Einladung an die Leitung.

Der kausale Dr. Mack nimmt ab 1. Okt. 1933 seine Tätig-
keit als Chemiker wieder auf.

Es bestand Veranlassung, gegen die Vernachlässigung
des von unten heraus eingeführten deutschen Grusses
in einzelnen Fällen während im Werk vorzugehen. Zur Auf-
rechterhaltung des Arbeitsfriedens soll eine Bekanntma-
chung vorbereitet werden.

Es wurde Klage geführt, dass in Lu. die Arbeitspende
den gleichen Betrag wie in Eoc. ergibt und braucht, eine
Steuerung zu veranlassen; sonstige Bestrebungen werden
nicht gefördert. Der Vorstand ist bereit, die vorjährigen
freiwilligen Abgaben für wertvolle Unterstützungen ab
1.10.33-1.9.34 weiter zu propagieren.

Für die Unterhaltung durch Parkangehörige wird
Schonkern 5 - 6 Parkangestellte, ferner Rechtsanwalt
Kirsch und Frau Bestmann-Wilken zur Besprechung bitten.
Besondere gute Filme, die in Eocchast nicht gespielt wer-
den, sind für ähnliche Veranstaltungen vorgesehen.

Für die Werkzeitung werden 8 Ausgaben pro Jahr als ge-
nuegend zugesprochen.

Die nächsten 5 Absatzte unleserlich.

Das Grundstücksgelände Unterliederbach soll für die
vorgesehene B. Baumann zu RM 6,- pro qm zuzüglich dter.

20 % fuer Straassenbeitrag abgezogen werden.

Dr. Jacobel berichtet ueber ein Bau projekt von G. Griesheimer Landwerbern; Unterstuetzung dieses Vorhabens seitens der Firma wird grundsuetzlich zugesagt, jedoch sind die Einzelheiten durch Gr. und Geo. zu ueberpruefen und die offiziellen Antraege vorzubereiten.

Unter dem Namen Studentenhilfe Frankfurt a/M. hat sich ein rein studentisches Unternehmen aufgetan, das um Beitraege bei Firmen und Privatpersonen wirbt. Da das Werk Hoe. bisher fuer die Dresdener Studentenhilfe Beitraege leistete und weiter leistet, soll es hierbei bleiben.

Die italienischen Kurse des Lehrers Michaelstodter haben sehrartig wenig Anklang gefunden, dass seitens des Werkes in der Vorbereitung neuer Kurse nicht mehr unternommen werden kann.

Rehmer berichtet ueber die Beschaeftigung der anorganischen Abteilung und der Zwischenproduktion-Abteilung Werf. Letztere ist recht gut beschaeftigt; ebenso auch der Gaseuricht-Betrieb mit 120 Weto.

In Kammereck wird ein Vernebelungsversuch mit Siliciumtetrachlorid und Ammoniakwasser in Gegenwart von Dr. Kofer Hoe. statt. Der Nebel der Nebelansaeure (Chloranilsaeure und Clou) erwies sich als dichter und schwerer. Die Versuche sollen fortgesetzt werden, wobei entsprechende Vorversuche auf geeignete Hoe. Gase vorer vorgenommen werden sollen.

Rehmer zeigt eine grossere Anzahl Proben der neuen Pigmentfarben, die nach den Hoe. Rezepten in Werf. in gross-

deren Zustand nunmehr dargestellt werden.

Die von Dr. Leder bei Opladen vorgenommenen Versuche mit Leuchtfarben erscheinen infolge der Konkurrenz durch die Entzungen nicht mehr aussichtsreich. Eine neuere Besprechung mit Pirani ergab, dass er sich in erster Linie fuer fluorisierende Stoffe interessiert.

Das Novilith G Griesheim, welches bei der komplizierten Darstellungsweise haeufiger zu Reklamationen Veranlassung gibt, kann erst in einiger Zeit von Hoechst uebernommen werden, wenn das neue Verfahren fuer ein stabiles Produkt endgueltig festliegt.

Kraenzlein berichtet ueber die Verhandlungen mit Dipl.-Ing. Kropfer betr. splittersicheres Glas, der behauptete, dass nur Novilith E infolge seiner Festigkeit hierfuer verwendbar sei, waehrend sich das Vampox nicht eignen wuerde. Einige Wochen nach dieser Besprechung schrieb degCessortium an Hoechst einen Brief, der entgegen allen fruheren freundschaftlichen Verhandlungen das

Auszug von Seite 1
von Original

V i e r s c h r i f t

Ueber die Vorstands-Sitzung vom 30.10.1933 in Ffm.-Abendst.

Anwesend die Herren: Hermann,
Lautenschlaeger,
Jacobi,
Jaehne,
Kraenzlein.

Auszug von Seite 2
von Original

Hermann vorliest das Zwiesgesprach fuer einen Rundfunk-
Vortrag ueber " Die chemische Industrie", wozu Herr Dr.
Struss fuer die naechste Zeit aufgefordert wurde; einige
kleinere Bemerkungen dazu wird Herrmann Dr. Struss weiter-
geben.

Die leitenden Herren des Werkes Hoe. wurden zu einem oeffent-
lichen Vortragszyklus des Geschueltungsleiters Prof. Zerner
ueber das Buch "Klein Kampf" Montags abends 8 Uhr eingeladen;
der Einleitung wird Folge geleistet werden.

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Auszug von Seite 1
vom Original

Niederschrift

der Vorstandssitzung am 27. November 1933 in Keeshaat a/...

Anwesend die Herren: Dr. Hertzen,
Dr. Rohner,
Prof. Lautenschlaeger,
Dir. Jacobi,
Dir. Joehne,
Dr. Kraenzlein,
zeitweise Schwanborn.

Auszug von Seite 1
vom Original

Die Absprache des Arbeitgeber-Verbandes bezueglich der SA-
Leute-Ausbildung wird diskutiert und ihr zugestimmt. Die
Auszubildenden bleiben Mitglieder der Krankenkasse.

Auszug von Seite 2
vom Original

Es wird ueber den Besuch des Oberst Jaock vom Reichswehr-
ministerium berichtet. Letzteres hat sich sehr befriedigend
ueber unsere Mithilfe geaussert und wird sich schriftlich
noch bedanken. Es wird Keeresnebsigeses nach Eoe. geschickt.
Zuenftig wird auch die Marine an den Versuchen teilnehmen.
Vor Weihnachten finden noch Versuche in Justerboag mit Sili-
ziante nachicrid statt.

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(Date) 20 August 47

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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Harrison Biological Survey - San Bernardino Co., Cal. Dir. Hirstani von
der G-10- mit Sie und einer anderen Person die eine kleine Menge von
Mongolienfisch-Lichter von 100 t. Ma. p. - 1934 für Sie

Wegen der hohen Kosten (unabhängig vom Holzpreis) sind die
Tafeln aus Holz (Eiche) für die Herstellung von Großformaten
nicht geeignet. Bei der Herstellung von Großformaten
wird eine Beschädigung der Holztafel durch die
Verarbeitung.

Dr. J. H. G. ...
...
...

From

100

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dem Vorsitzenden der Konferenz, dem Reichsminister
für Volksbildung, geleitet.

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dem Vorsitzenden der Konferenz, dem Reichsminister
für Volksbildung, geleitet.

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Vorstandssitzung am 27. November 1933 in Höchst a/M.

Anwesend die Herren: Dr. Hermann,
Dr. Schaefer,
Prof. Bartschlagger,
Dir. Jacobi,
Dir. Jänne,
Dr. Kraslein,
teilweise Schwanborn.

Für den Besuch von Staatskommissar Hinkel werden die Werke M1. vermittags und M3. nachmittags für eine Besichtigung in Aussicht genommen. Es findet eine Begrüßung durch die Verwaltungen statt.

Jacobi bemerkt, dass analog dem Anwachsen der Salpetersäure auch der Schwefelbrauch für Futterstoffe erheblich abgeraten wurde.

Der in Aussicht genommene Besuch des Werkes M3. durch Gerichtsreferendare wird zugestimmt; den Dentisten ist der Besuch bereits genehmigt.

Hermann berichtet über eine Kontrolle der seit Bestehen des Werkes ausgegebenen Laboratoriumsjournale durch Dr. v. Reining; hierbei wurde festgestellt, dass eine Anzahl fehlt.

Die Absprache des Arbeitgeber-Verbandes bezüglich der SA-Leute-Ausbildung wird diskutiert und ihr zugestimmt. Die Auszubildenden bleiben Mitglieder der Krankenkasse.

Hermann berichtet über seinen Besuch in Gersthofen. Das Werk ist gut beschäftigt und befindet sich in einem guten Zustand. Für die Chloressigsäure-Fabrikation müssen noch einige Instandsetzungsarbeiten durchgeführt werden. Der phenylierte Eisenkühler bei dieser Fabrikation hat sich sehr gut bewährt.

Hermann berichtet über die Vackergesellschaft und über den Besuch der Herren Dr. Schumann, Dr. Steinig Im. wegen des Methylalkohols und Dr. Fehle H3. wegen des Acetessigesters. Die Versuchsanlage mit ca. 15 t Acetessigester aus Natriumäthylat, das aus Acetatron und absoluten Alkohol gewonnen

Der Prozess erzeugt wird, läuft sehr gut. Das Verfahren wird
 im wesentlichen, den kostengünstigster künftig nicht mehr zu
 1,20 per kg sondern zu etwa RM 1,20 zu erzeugen. Mit Wacker
 folgende Vertragsrichtlinien akzeptiert: H.B. wird Linien-
 an Wacker abgeben:

3 Jahre lang	7 Pfg.	(für den Rest der Patentdauer)
4 " "	5 Pfg.	(wird nichts, evtl. nur eine)
3 " "	30 Pfg.	(kleine Anerkennung in Aus- sicht genommen werden.)

Die Patentgebühren werden hälftig geteilt. Ein Erfahrungsaus-
 schuss ist vorgesehen, mit der Massgabe, dass ein weiterer
 Ausbau des Verfahrens durch die I.G. von Wacker nicht weiter-
 geführt werden darf.

Weitere berichtet ferner über die Gesellschafterversammlung
 der Wacker-Gesellschaft. Der Vertrag mit der Lanza wegen Carbo-
 naten ist zustande gekommen. Der deutsche Markt in Silicium-
 wasser wird aufgeteilt; Wacker erhält $\frac{2}{3}$ und die Lanza $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Die Vorkaufstandeskornen des Vertrags zwischen den beiden Gesell-
 schaften sollte die Schmelztemperatur anstelle von Wacker mit
 einem neuen Vertrag abschliessen. Wacker studiert auch die
 Herstellung von Essigsäureanhydrid auf billigeren Wege. Wacker
 will sich an der polnischen Anlage in Sosnowice, welche haupt-
 sächlich Salzsäure und Zitronensäure darstellt, über Nobel-
 Eisenberg beteiligen, wenn ein sehr niedrig gehaltene Angebot
 akzeptiert werden sollte.

Dr. Davidson der Unione Carbide Comp. hat auch mit Mess-Wacker
 verhandelt; nähere Mitteilungen erfolgten nicht.

Es wird über den Besuch des Oberst Jacob vom Reichswehrmini-
 sterium berichtet. Letzteres hat sich sehr befriedigend über
 unsere Mithilfe geäußert und wird sich schriftlich noch bedan-
 ken. Es wird Heeresmehlschmelze nach H.B. geschickt. Künftig wird
 auch die Marine an den Versuchen teilnehmen. Vor Weihnachten
 sollen noch Versuche in Jüterbog mit Siliziumtetrachlorid
 stattfinden.

Weiter berichtet über den Besuch von Dr. Meder und Mitarbeiter
 in V. über die neuen anorganischen in Siliciumwasser erzeugten
 Farbstoffe, insbesondere über die neuen Blau- und Grünanilinen.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. V

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. 11-5873

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 88

Doc. No. 11-5873 EXHIBIT No. 88 9/2/47

(Place) Kuernberg, Germany

(Date) 22 August 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schuyser, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

1 (~~typewritten~~
(photostated) pages and entitled
(~~reproduced~~
(~~transcribed~~

NI-5873... Protocol of Vorstands Meeting
Technical Management # 5

dated March 34, is (~~the original~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (~~the original~~ of a document found
~~in the above~~
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, Document Room

Rolf C Schuyser

Niederschrift
der Vorstands- und technischen Beratungen
in Hohen

Anwesend die Herren:

Dr. v. ...
Prof. ...
Dr. ...
Dr. ...
Dr. ...
Dr. ...
Dr. ...
Dr. ...
Dr. ...
Dr. ...
Dr. ...
Dr. ...
Dr. ...
Dr. ...
Dr. ...
Dr. ...

Die Niederschrift der letzten Sitzung wird verlesen.

Berichtungen im Werk sind nach der jeweiligen Angelegenheit der Form verboten; sie bedürfen in jedem Falle der Genehmigung.

Im Einvernehmen mit den Wehrverbänden ist eine Regelung der Beurlaubung und Bezahlung der Soldaten in Hohen getroffen worden, die eine schriftliche Regelung erfordert.

Auf Grund einer Aussprache zwischen der Wehr. Kommandantur und dem Wehr. Rat sollen in dem leerstehenden Werk in Griesheim etwa 30 stellungslose Chemiker beschäftigt werden.

Ein Brand im Acetessigsäure-Betrieb am 3.3.1934 war abgeschlossen zu sprechen ist, keine großen Schäden gebracht; insbesondere wird er nicht an Abschmelzungen führen. Für die Folgezeit werden eine Reihe von Maßnahmen festgelegt. Der Brand gibt Veranlassung, die Brandgefahr nachzuprüfen. Die ermittelten Stellen sind beim nächsten Sachverstand geteilt zu werden.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VII

CASE No. VII

DOCUMENT No. NI-7840

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 89

Doc. No. NI-7840 EXHIBIT No. 89 9/24/47

(Place) Nuremberg, Germany

(Date) 22 August 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Welf C Schuyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

30 (~~transcriptions~~
(photostats) pages and entitled
(~~microfilm~~
(~~reproductions~~

NI - 4840... Protocol of Meeting of the Engineering
Committee of IG-Farben... held in Hesse
dated Apr 34, is (~~the original~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (~~the original~~ of a document found
(~~in German archives~~
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the American Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, Document Room

Welf C Schuyler

G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft
Technische Kommission.

Nr. 4340
Leverkusen-I.G. Werk,
den 14. November 1934.

Tee-Büro
Abteilung A
Eing. 15. NOV 1934
weiter
ad.

Herrn Geheimrat Prof. Dr. Bosch,
i.Hd. von Herrn Dr. C. Duisberg, Z.A.-Büro, Frankfurt a.M.,
Herrn Geheimrat Prof. Dr. Duisberg, Leverkusen,
Herrn Geheimrat Dr. von Weinberg, Frankfurt a.M.

In die Mitglieder des Technischen Ausschusses:

Herrn Direktor Dr. Kühne, Leverkusen,
Herrn Direktor Dr. ter Meer, Frankfurt a.M.,
Herrn Direktor Dr. Gaus, Ludwigshafen,
Herrn Direktor Dr. Krauch, Ludwigshafen,
Herrn Direktor Dr. O. Seidel, Ludwigshafen,
Herrn Direktor Prof. Dr. Hörlein, Elberfeld,
Herrn Direktor Dr. Piator, Bitterfeld,
Herrn Direktor Dr. Gajewski, Wolfen-Pilm,
Herrn Direktor Dr. Hermann, Frankf.-Höchst.

An die Mitglieder der Teko:

Herrn Direktor Jöhne, Frankf.-Höchst.,
Herrn Direktor Dr. Sauer, Leunawerke,
Herrn Obering. von der Bey, Bitterfeld,
Herrn Obering. Dr. Kymann, Ludwigshafen,
Herrn Obering. Rieß, Wolfen-Pilm.

Betr.: Teko-Sitzung.

In der Anlage sende ich Ihnen die Niederschrift über die am 6. November 1934 in Frankfurt a.M.-Höchst stattgefundene Sitzung der Technischen Kommission.

Linder.

<u>Verteilungsplan:</u>	
Lt. Anschriften.....	12
Bitterfeld.....	1
Leunawerke.....	1
Leverkusen.....	1
Ludwigshafen.....	1
Höchst (Direktionsabt.).....	1
Wolfen-Pilm.....	1
Frankfurt a.M. (Tee-Büro).....	1

11-4340

Niederschrift

über die Sitzung der Technischen Kommission am 8. November 1934 in
Frankfurt a.M. - Höchst.

Anwesenheit der Herren

Jahne,	Frankfurt a.M. - Höchst. (Vorsitz),
Stamm,	Frankfurt a.M.
Klein,	Frankfurt a.M.
von der Lippe,	Frankfurt a.M.
Wagner,	Frankfurt a.M.
Schulz,	Frankfurt a.M.

Tagesordnung

1.) Niederschrift über die Vorko-Sitzung am 10. Oktober 1934.

2.) Niederschrift über die Teko-Sitzung am 16. Oktober 1934.

3.) Wahl-Mitgliederentscheidungen.

a) Gleichschaltung mit der Ver. Berg-Apparatbau-Gesellschaft
m.B.H., Frankfurt a.M., Betr. Elektrofilteranlagen.

b) Patentanmeldung F. Z. Nr. 5563 Abt. 1 für Schmelzmaschinen.

c) Abkommen mit der Berg-Regula S.G., Berlin (Bomag).

d) Patentanmeldung Feuerschutzmittel.

4.) Wahlprüfung der Geschäftsleiter / Organisationsfragen
S. 7. - 4. P.

5.) Kontrollen-Fachnachfragen.

a) Ainto-Druckverträge.

b) Ainto-Arbeitsvertrag.

c) Bericht Zöckert über die Besprechung am 24.10.1934 mit dem
Ständige Ausschuss für Berufsberatung beim Rhein-Mainischen In-
dustrie- und Handelstag.

6.) Ergebnisse.

7.) Befragungen.

Die Höchstler Schmelzmaschinen in der Chemietechnik.

8.) Verschiedenes.

Punkt 1.) Niederschrift über die Vorko-Sitzung am 10. Oktober 1934.

Die Niederschrift über die Vorko-Sitzung vom 10. Oktober 1934
wird von der Teko gutgeheißen.

Punkt 2.) Niederschrift über die Wüko-Sitzung am 16. Oktober 1934.

Die Teko ist mit der Niederschrift einverstanden.

Punkt 3.) Patent-Angelegenheiten.

a) Lizenzabkommen mit der Fa. Lurgi-Apparatebau-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Frankfurt a.M., betr. Elektrofilteranlagen.

Der Vertrag mit der Lurgi in der vorliegenden Form erscheint, abgesehen von einigen unwesentlichen Änderungen, annehmbar. Das Interesse der noch infrage kommenden Fabrikationsbetriebe ist jedoch in Anbetracht der nur noch kurzlaufenden Zeit der Hauptpatente nicht mehr so groß, wie es seinerzeit bei Aufnahme der Verhandlungen in München war. Weitere Verbesserungen sind bei der Einstellung der Lurgi durch weitere Verhandlungen nicht mehr zu erwarten. Im Einvernehmen mit der Sulfur-Wko wird daher vorgeschlagen, von dem Abschluß des Vertrages abzusehen.

b) Patentanmeldung I.G. Nr. 5969 Ablesegerät für Schwingmaschinen.

Die Teko ist damit einverstanden, daß das Abkommen in der vorgeschlagenen Form mit Dr. Heymann, Darmstadt, abgeschlossen wird.

c) Abkommen mit der Bomag-Meguin A.G., Berlin (Bomag).

Zwischen der Bomag und der I.G. wird ein Abkommen getätigt, das eine gewisse Zusammenarbeit auf dem Stickstoff- und Hydrierungsgebiet vorsieht. Die Teko hat keine Bedenken gegen das außerhalb dieser Gebiete in diesem Vertrag vorgesehene lose Abkommen über den Einkauf von Maschinen und Apparaten auf dem allgemeinen maschinentechnischen Gebiet.

d) Patentanmeldung Feuerwehrleiter.

Die Teko ist mit der Abgabe des Patentes an die Firma Magirus, Berlin-Tempelhof, unter den vereinbarten Bedingungen einverstanden.

Punkt 4.) Vereinigung der Großkesselbesitzer (Organisationsfragen E.V. - A.V.)

Die Teko hält ein selbständiges Weiterbestehen der V.G.B. als Zusammenschluß der Kesselbetriebe mit eigenem technischen Stab für richtig.

Punkt 5.) Handwerker-Wachstumsfragen.

a) Dinta-Dreiecksvertrag.

Da der Wert der Schulungskurse des Dinta weniger auf technischen als auf weltanschaulichen Gebiet liegt, hält die Teko die Teilnahme dafür geeigneter Herren an solchen Kursen für empfehlenswert.

Leverkusen übernimmt es, zur Herbeiführung von Richtlinien, jedoch unter Berücksichtigung der örtlichen Verhältnisse, die Altkor-Ingenieure von Zeit zu Zeit zusammenzurufen.

Im Anschluß an die Sitzung werden in Höchst die bisher getroffenen Luftschutzmaßnahmen und entsprechende Einrichtungen und anschließend daran das neue Kesselhaus besichtigt.

Für die nächste Sitzung wird Rottweil in Aussicht genommen.

Leverkusen-I.G. Jerk, den 12. November 1934.

ges. Juhn.

Bemerkungen der Te
zu den
Kreditforderungen
der
Betriebsgemeinschaft: Oberrhein.

Teko-Sitzung am 8. Nov. 1934.

Bezeichnung	Gegenstand	Kreditkonto RF
	<u>Fert. Ludwig & A. f. u. m.</u>	
Baufabrik	Elekt. Laufband von 1000 kg Tragkraft (Kranke) (Nichtinventarisierbar Kosten RM 2.000.-) <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	10.000.-
Dampfzentral	Umsatz des Kohlentiefbauers bei der in 1935 <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	1.000.-
Kleinfabrik	Ständerbandschweißapparat (Drucke) (Nichtinventarisierbar Kosten (Müller 1935) RM 1.000.-) <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	1.000.-
Drehstuhl	Horizontalschneidmaschine (Kranke) (Nichtinventarisierbar Kosten RM 300.-) <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	300.-
	3 Schnelldrehbänke (Kranke) <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	3.000.-
	3 Hebel-Drehbänke (Kranke) <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	3.000.-
Verbrauchsmaschine	Stadmaschine mit 200 kg Hub (Kranke) <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	1.200.-
Eisenkonstruktionswerkstätte	Verlegung der Eisenkonstruktionswerkstätte (Nichtinventarisierbar Kosten RM 1.500.-) <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	1.500.-
Schneefeld-Lokomotiv	Diesel-Lokomotive (Ersatz für 2 veraltete Lokomotiven) <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	45.000.-
Elektrokarren	2 Elektrokarren <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	10.000.-
H. R. R.-Kesselwagen	Kesselwagen mit 2 emaillierten Kesseln (Nichtinventarisierbar Kosten RM 500.-) <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	1.000.-

Betrieb	Gegenstand	Kreditsumme RM
Ätherbenzol- Laboragen	25 Transportgefäße für Phosphorsäureglycerid <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	1.362.--
Kanalisation und Aborte	Abortanlage (Ersatz) (Nichtinventarisierbare Kosten RM 5.000.--) <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	14.500.--
	Zentrale Abortanlage für den Indigobauwerk <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	8.000.--
Beamtenwohnun- gen Lu	Ausbau der Tordurchfahrt zwischen Rupprecht- straße 36 u. 38 zu einem Wohnraum RM 1.600.-- (Nichtinventarisierbare Kosten RM 300.--) <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Reparatur.	
Luftschutts- arbeiten	Einbau von Luftschuttsdämmen in 5 Verke- wohnungen RM 9.600.-- <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Bei bestehenden Wohnungsbauten ist der Ein- bau von Schuttsdämmen mit so hohen Kosten verbunden, daß die allgemeine Durchführung nicht möglich ist. Bei Neubauten wird die Durchführung der allgemeinen Schutzmaßnah- men empfohlen.	
Sipiden	Ausbau des alten Holzplatzes RM 120.000.-- (Nichtinventarisierbare Kosten RM 240.000.--) <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Den vorgelegten Plan hält die Teko für gut. Seine Durchführung hängt davon ab, zu welchem Zeitpunkt man die Geldausgaben machen will. Die Arbeit erstreckt sich auf 2 Jahre.	
Holzfabrik Solbach	Holzstochenanlage <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	30.000.--
Deutsch-Koloniale Gerb- u. Farbstoff- fabrik A. D. H. Kerk- haus	Führwerkswaage <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	6.400.--
Fasswerk Lu	Aufstellung einer zweiten Zentrifugal- pumpe mit Motor <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	44.000.--
	<u>Verk O p p 4 U.</u>	
Technischer Prüfstand Hy/op.	Errichtung eines Kälteraumes (Nichtinventarisierbare Kosten RM 1.500.--) <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	27.000.--

Nr. 340 7

	Gegenstand	Kreditsumme RM
	Aufstellung einer Faggonwaage <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	13.000.--
	Aufstellung eines Rangierapells <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	4.300.--
	Schaffung von 10 Aluminiumkesseln von 100 Litern (Erste) <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	60.000.--
	Kauf einer Universalfräsmaschine sowie einer Flaschen-Schnelldrehbank durch Leihmaschinen <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	17.800.--
	<u>Für Vorsehung.</u>	
	Übernahme eines Speisekammerkessels, Fabrikat: Kerner, von Gertha <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	20.000.--
	Schaffung und Aufstellung eines Behälters für Äthyläther <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u> v. 1000 auf die Notwendigkeit bestätigen.	22.000.--
	Aufstellung eines Salzkohlenkessels mit Kesselvorrichtung <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	1.685.000.--
	Schaffung und Einbau eines Regulier- transformators <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	2.800.--
	Erhellung der Lehrlingswerkstätte <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	18.500.--
	Schaffung eines Davy'schen Auswuchtge- rätes <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	1.450.--
	Schaffung von 2 Drehbänken <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	3.300.--

11-4840¹⁰

Betrieb	Gegenstand	Kreditsumme RM
Urubenbahnwagen	Beschaffung von 50 Doppel-Selbstentladewagen <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden !</u>	700.000.--
Kohlenförderanlage	Beschaffung von 35 Selbstbahnwagen <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden !</u>	50.000.--
Baummaschinen- u. Gerätpark	Beschaffung von 2 Motorwinden je 5000 kg Tragkraft <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden !</u>	5.000.--
Fabrikstraßen-Unterhaltung u. Reinigung	Ausbau des Fabrikstraßen-Netzes in der Destillation <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden !</u>	12.000.--
Fabrik-Aborte	Errichtung von 2 neuen Abortgebäuden <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden !</u>	20.000.--
Siedlungswohnungen u. -Läden	Errichtung von 10 Boxen (Nichtinventarisierbare Kosten RM 600.-) <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden !</u>	18.000.--
Kesselschmiede u. Eisenkonstruktion	Beschaffung einer großen und einer kleinen Winkelbiegemaschine (Nichtinventarisierbare Kosten RM 300.-) <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden !</u>	29.500.--
Kohlenwasserstoff-flüssig-Flaschen	Beschaffung von 5000 Stahlflaschen für je 15 kg Propan nebst Zubehörtellen <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden !</u>	345.000.--
Betriebskontrolle	Aufstockung des Südflügels Me '201 (Nichtinventarisierbare Kosten RM 3.200.-) <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden !</u>	60.000.--
Kohlenwasserstoff-flüssig-Flaschen	Erstellung einer neuen Abfüllanlage nebst Lagerraum <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden !</u>	200.000.--
<u>Mark Wolfen.</u>		
Sammelladerampe Bau 462.00	Ersatz eines baufälligen Wellblechhäuschens durch ein kleines Massivhaus (Nichtinventarisierbare Kosten RM 400.-) <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden !</u>	2.500.--

Betrieb	Gegenstand	Kreditsumme RM
	<u>Gewerkschaft M e s s e l .</u>	
Abraum	Erwerb von ca. 16 000 qm Liegen- schaften	4.000.--
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden !</u>	
Schmelerei- Betrieb	Neubau eines 3. Schmelzens zur Er- weiterung der Schmelzanlage von 26 auf 27 Schmelzen (Nachtrag zu Kreditforderung CXXX/1933 über RM 170.000.--)	28.000.--
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden !</u>	
	<u>Zuckerfabrik Körbisdorf A.G.</u>	
Grubenbetrieb	Erwerb des Grundstückes Feldig, Körbis- dorf	11.500.--
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden !</u>	
	<u>Brunkkohlenwerke F r e d r i c h .</u>	
	Grubenbahnhof und Schwellenbau für den südlichen Kohlenflößboden von 35 m weite- m Schwellenbau	
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden !</u>	

Bemerkungen der Teko

zu den

Kreditforderungen

der

Betriebsgemeinschaft: MITTEL R H E I N.

Teko-Sitzung am 8. Nov. 1934.

11-4860

Beschrift.	Gegenstand	Kreditsumme RM
<u>Werk Höchst.</u>		
Wohnungen	Einbau von Wasserpulklosetts in 70 Arbeiterwohnungen am Zetisheimerweg Nachtrag zu A 96 = RM 51 600,-, genehmigt am 3.10.1933, Überschreitung (ca. 12%) <u>Bemerkung der Taka:</u> Einverstanden !	6 300,-
Kessel- u. Topfwagen	Ersatz von 2 alten unbrauchbaren Kessel- wagen unter Verwendung teilweise vorhande- ner, geeigneter Fahrgestelle <u>Bemerkung der Taka:</u> Einverstanden !	9 000,-
Eisenbahn- anlagen	Beschaffung von 2 offenen Reichsbahn- Güterwagen zur Abfuhr von Gaskoks <u>Bemerkung der Taka:</u> Einverstanden !	2 000,-
Transport- gefäße	50 Stück Chlormethyl-Stahlflaschen je 40 kg <u>Bemerkung der Taka:</u> Einverstanden !	1 400,-
	200 Stück geschweißte schließende Transport- fässer zum Versand von Indigo und Schwefel- schwarz (je 210 l) <u>Bemerkung der Taka:</u> Einverstanden !	2 600,-
	200 Stück Rollreifenfässer, 100 l Inhalt, verzinkt bzw. aussen gestrichen zum Versand von Tutofen <u>Bemerkung der Taka:</u> Einverstanden !	3 800,-
Lösungs- mittel	Je 100 - 200 Stück Rollreifenfässer, verzinkt, 120 l Inhalt, für Versand von Lösungsmitteln <u>Bemerkung der Taka:</u> Einverstanden !	3 800,-
Wasserstoff- Kompression	Beschaffung u. Aufstellung eines Abfüll- kompressors für eine stündl. Leistung von 60 cbm auf 150 atü <u>Bemerkung der Taka:</u> Einverstanden !	17 300,-

11.4140

Bezeichnung	Gegenstand	Kreditsumme RM
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	Einbau eines Dampfdruckumformers für die Absättiger im Naphtolbetrieb S 24 <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	2 000,-
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	Einbau der Hochspannungsverteilung und von 2 Hochspannungsschaltern für die Gebläse-motoren in S 17 <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	15 900,-
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	Einbau von 2 Hochspannungszellen in S 36, die zum Ersatz der Trennstelle und der Schalter für die Gebläse-motoren in S 17 erforderlich werden <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u> unmittelbar übertragbare Kosten RM 500,-)	1 400,-
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Fach Gerathofen

	Erweiterung der Transformatorstation IV (frühere Reservestation) Antrag zu der am 13.6.1933 vom Teko genehmigten RM 40 800,- genehmigten (Förderungs A 78.) <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	5 000,-
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Fach Autogen

	Einbau eines 5 t Diesel-Lockkraft-... zum Ersatz für einen unbrauchbar... Blasing-Lockkraftwagen <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	22 500,-
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	1 Schleifbänke, 1 Fräsmaschine, 1 Bohr-automat <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	29 000,-
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	1 Ofen <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	2 000,-
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M 1340

Betrieb	Gegenstand	Kreditsumme RM
Sauerstoffwerk Karlsruhe	An- und Umbau des VSW-Büros <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	31 000,-
<u>Werk Maimkur.</u>		
Trockner	Einbau eines Elektroflaschenzuges mit Fahrbahn <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	2 800,-
<u>Werk Offenbach.</u>		
Beamtenwohnhäuser	Erstellen von 3 neuen Wohnungen für Beamte durch Umbau der bisher von Herrn Dr. Büdorp bewohnten Villa Mainstraße 159. (Nichtinventarisierbare Kosten RM 15 300,-) <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	6 700,-
Hochdruckdampf	Umbau des vorhandenen noch mit Braunkohlenfeuerung versehenen Dampfkessels Nr. 50 für Steinkohlenfeuerung (Nachtrag zu der am 6.4.34 genehmigten Kreditforderung A 5 - RM 74 000,-) Überschreitung (ca. 5 %) <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	3 800,-
<u>Werk Koppach.</u>		
Gedr. Förder- leben G.m.b.H. Instanz	Beschaffung eines 3 t DAK Diesel-Schnell- <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	11 500,-
Hauptwerkstätte	Beschaffung einer Drehbank 250 mm Spindel- höhe, 2000 mm Spindelweite <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	7 800,-
Elektr. Betr.	Erweiterung der Station IV <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	21 000,-
Isk- u. Gekschlage	3 Schrägschlag für wdrz. Leistung 20 t/h <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	20 000,-

Bewerbungen der Teko
zu den
Kreditforderungen
der
Betriebsgemeinschaft: MIKROKHEIM.

Teko-Sitzung am 8. Nov. 1934.

Bezeichnung	Gegenstand	Kreditsumme
<u>Werk Lederhausen.</u>		
Wohnungen Wiedorf	Neuanlage von Vorgartenschäumen an der Adolf-Hitler-u. Hindenburgstr. Ecke zu- wies Ludendorffstr. 53/57. <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden!	3 795,-
Personen- wagen	Tagesunterstellraum für 20 Personen- kraftwagen <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden!	4 800,-
Dreherei	1 Schnellhobler ersetzen <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden!	10 000,-
"	1 Horizontal-Bohrwerk ersetzen <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden!	19 000,-
Werkstatt Anorg. II	1 V.D.F. Drehbank Mod. 5 <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden!	9 500,-
Werkstatt B (Schlosserei)	1 fahrbarer Druckluftkompressor mit Ölmotorantrieb <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden!	10 000,-
Wäscherei	1 Knopflochmaschine <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden!	1 400,-
Farbenlager	1 Tiegeldruckpresse "Kobold" mit elektr. Antrieb <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden!	1 650,-
Feuerwehr	Ersatz des Dienstwagens (Personenwagen der Feuerwehr) <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden!	6 500,-
Luftschutz	Luftschutzkeller <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden!	19 000,-

Betrieb	Begrenzungsstand	Kreditsumme RM
Gasbezug	Provisorische Hochdruckgaszuleitung zum Südwestteil der Fabrik <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	20.000,-
Chlor	Ersatz von 50 Zylinderzellen durch Amalgamzellen und Vergrößerung der Chlorverbrennungsanlage - RM 1.516.000,- (Darin enthalten RM 575.000,- für Um- stellung der Umformeranlage auf Gleich- richter) <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	575.000,-
Pharmazeu- tica	1 gebrauchter Stanztisch <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	1.650,-
Gummierungs- werkstatt	1 Rotationskompressor zur Erzeugung von 6 atü Druckluft <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	5.300,-
<u>Werk Silberfeld.</u>		
Elektro- karren	1 Elektrokarren ersetzen <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	5.100,-
Dampf- verteilung	Hochdruckdampfleitung zum Anschluß der Frederkingpfannen <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	2.000,-
Wasser- versorgung	Erweiterung der Brunnenwasserversorgung <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	35.000,-
<u>Werk Hermann.</u>		
Lastauto	1 Goffath-Atlas-Frühchenwagen <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	2.400,-
<u>Werk Grilling.</u>		
Kanal	Anschluß an den Straßenkanal in der Siedlung <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	10.000,-

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Betrieb	Gegenstand	Kreditsumme RM
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Autogaragen	Errichtung von 6 Autogaragen im Anschluß an unsere Siedlung am Stadtpark <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	10 000,-
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Bau L 14	Beschaffung einer elektr. Schweißmaschine <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	2 000,-
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Salzsäure	Beschaffung und Aufstellung von 5 vollständig gekapselten Motoren von je 9 kW einschl. Kabel und Schaltanlageanschluß <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	13 400,-
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Eisenoxyd	1 elektrischer Lastaufzug <u>Bemerkung der Teko: Einverstanden!</u>	8 000,-
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Bemerkungen der Teko

zu den

Kreditforderungen

der

Betriebsgemeinschaft: MITTELDEUTSCHLAND.

Teko-Sitzung am 8. Nov. 1954.

Betrieb	Gegenstand	Kreditsumme
		RM
	<u>Werk Bitterfeld:</u>	
Wohnungswesen	Einrichtung einer 3-Zimmerwohnung im Grundstück Parzevalstraße 67	3 300,-
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	
Allgemein	Ersetz eines Adler-Personenkraft- wagens durch eine Horch-Pullmann- Limousine 20 / 100	17 000,-
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	
Allgemein	Ersetz eines H.A.G.-Leistungswagens durch einen Benz-Dieselmotor von 5 000 kg Tragkraft mit Anhänger	25 000,-
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	
Transport El.-Nord	Beschaffung eines Elektrokarrens, Typ 33W, P. 1502	5 000,-
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	
Telefon El.-Süd	Verlegung eines 100-paarigen Fern- sprechkabels nach dem Verwaltungs- gebäude	11 000,-
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	
Kraftanlage El.-Süd	Einrichtung von Aufenthalts- und Lagerräumen für die Kohletransport- anlage der Kraftanlage	8 000,-
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	
Kraftanlage El.-Süd	Verstärkung des 5 kW-Anschlusses für die Grube Auguste in der Kraftanlage (Nicht inventarisierbare Kosten RM 750,-)	12 000,-
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	
Stromleitungs- netz SFB	Ausbau einer kompletten Hochspannungs- zelle 5 000 Volt im Schalthaus SFB	10 000,-
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	

Betrieb	Gegenstand	Kreditveranschlagung
<u>Chlorat</u> <u>El.-Süd</u>	Ersatz von Drehstrommotoren im Chloratbetrieb	15 000,-
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	
<u>A b b r u c h :</u>		
<u>Alte D- u. M-</u> <u>Zentrale</u> <u>El.-Süd</u>	Abbruch des stillgelegten Kesselhauses III einschl. Seilbahn und der Kamine der ehemaligen Kesselhäuser I, Ia, II und III	20 000,-
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	
<u>Phosphorsäure</u> <u>El.-Süd</u>	Abbruch der alten Phosphorsäure-Versuchsanlage	4 000,-
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	
<u>Werk Rheinfelden:</u>		
<u>Wasser-</u> <u>Verseggung</u>	Ersatz des Pumpenaggregates III im Tiefbrunnen I	4 800,-
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	
<u>Farbenfabrik Wolfen:</u>		
<u>Grundstücke</u>	Erwerb eines Grundstücks vor dem Haupteingang	1 800,-
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	
<u>Wohnungen</u>	Kauf von 3 Einfamilienhäusern in Dessau BM 58 000,-	
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Erfahrungsgemäß ist die Verwaltung von Wohnhäusern für die I.G. kostspielig. Wenn der Kauf gewünscht wird, so müssen besondere Gründe dafür vorliegen.	

Nr.	Gegenstand	Kreditsumme
		RM
100-11500	Errichtung und Gebau der Verband- straße im Speisehaus II RM 75 000,-	
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Es wird dieses Projekt noch einmal überprüfen.	
	1 Rinschart-Elektrokargen 2000 kg Liegkraft nebst 2 Anhängern	5 700,-
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	
100-11510	1 Schweißapparat	2 500,-
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	
100-11520	1 Drainage nebst Motor	2 500,-
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	
100-11530	1 Wasserzählwerk RM 2 500,-	
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Es bleibt noch fest, ob alle hygieni- schen Maßnahmen berücksichtigt sind.	
100-11540	1 Errichtung eines Öllagers	15 000,-
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	
100-11550	1 Errichtung einer Wasserleitung von Lagerhaus I/F nach Saal I/II	50 000,-
	<u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	

Bemerkungen der Teko

zu den

Kreditverleihen

- 1 -

Nr. 47

Betrieb	Gegenstand	Kreditsumme RM
	<u>Holzer-Fabrik.</u>	
Hauptwerkstatt - Dreherei	3 Zug- und Leitspindeldrehbänke mit Stufenscheiben-Siemensantrieb, (Nicht inventarisierbare Kosten RM 1.500,-), <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	12.000,-
Druckluft - Kanals.	Ersatz des Hochspannungs-Motors für Luftkompressor 6 in K.A. W 211, (Nicht inventarisierbare Kosten RM 300,-), <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	5.300,-
Grassen und Hof- anlagen	Pflasterung der Strasse an den Gebäu- den W 235 und W 236 nach dem Gebäude W 234 einschl. einer Verbindungs- strasse westlich des Gebäudes W 345, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	14.300,-
Transportbetrieb	2 Elektrokarren (je 1 für 2000 und 1500 kg Tragfähigkeit), <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	9.000,-
Hauptwerkstatt	1 Schuppen zum Versinnen und Beizen, (Nicht inventarisierbare Kosten RM 900,-), <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	4.500,-
Hauptwerkstatt - Lehrlingswerkst.	1 kleine Flächenschleifmaschine, (Nicht inventarisierbare Kosten RM 300,-), <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	3.500,-
Hauptwerkstatt - Dreherei	1 Genauigkeits-Teilkopf, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	2.400,-
Autobetrieb	Auto-Reparaturwerkstatt, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	12.000,-
Transportbetrieb	1 Holzschuppen für Papierabfälle, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	7.000,-

- 2 -

Gegenstand	Kreditsumme RM
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<p>Einrichtung - 4130</p> <p>Aufstellung eines Luftkompressors in der Sandstrahlerei Geb. W 339 und Verlegung von Druckluftleitungen, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Binverstanden!</p>	21 400,-
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<p>Einrichtung - 4130</p> <p>500 Kleiderschränke für Aufenthalts- räume, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Binverstanden!</p>	6 750,-
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Berlin SO 36:

<p>Einrichtung - 4130</p> <p>1 Adler-Trumpf-Limousine 7/38 PS, 3,7 l, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Binverstanden!</p>	4 500,-
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<p>Einrichtung - 4130</p> <p>1 Adler-Trumpf-Limousine 7/38 PS, 3,7 l, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Binverstanden!</p>	4 500,-
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<p>Einrichtung - 4130</p> <p>1 viertürige Standard-Limousine, Ford, 12000 PS, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Binverstanden!</p>	5 300,-
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Kasseler:

<p>Einrichtung - 4130</p> <p>1 Mercedeslino, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Binverstanden!</p>	1 500,-
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Eschbach:

<p>Einrichtung - 4130</p> <p>Beschaffung eines Dampfkessels 40 atü, 475 ° C Dampfleistung 10 bis 20 t/Std. (Nachtrag zu Kredit C 2374/24 651 RM 100 000,-) (Nicht inventarisierter Kosten RM 18 000,-) <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Binverstanden!</p>	50 000,-
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Betrieb	Gegenstand	Kreditsumme RM
<u>Robbingen:</u>		
Werkstatt	Beschaffung einer Gewindeschneidemaschine für die Werkstatt, (Nicht inventarisierbare Kosten RM 100,-), <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	1 000,-
Arbeiterwohnungen	Erstellung von 21 Kleintierställen in der Arbeiter-Kolonie, (Nicht inventarisierbare Kosten RM 300,-), <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	7 700,-
<u>Abbruch:</u>		
Zwischerei	Abbruch der früheren Kaltfeuchtanlage, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	800,-
<u>Inventarausschlag der Zwischerei:</u>		
Kunstseide	Abbruch der früheren Kaltfeuchtanlage, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	17 000,-
<u>Praxen:</u>		
Angestelltenwohnungen	Einbau von 2 NARAC-Zentralheizungsanlagen, (Nicht inventarisierbare Kosten RM 920,-), <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	1 840,-
Verwaltungsbüro	Aufstockung des Südflügels des Verwaltungsgebäudes, (Nicht inventarisierbare Kosten RM 1 800,-), <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	66 000,-
Energiebetriebe	Energieführung für die Aktiv-Kohle-Anlage, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	88 000,-

Betrieb	Gegenstand	Kreditsumme RM
Logierhaus	Einbau einer Warmwasserversorgungsanlage, (Nicht inventarisierbare Kosten RM 1.550,-), <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	2.550,-
<u>Rottweil:</u>		
Werkstattbetrieb	1 Parallelschere für Flaschnerwerkstatt, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	3.500,-
<u>Lichtenberg:</u>		
Eisenbahnanlage	Zweischsige Diesel-Lokomotive für den Verschiebedienst auf dem Fabrikanchluss- gleis, (Nicht inventarisierbare Kosten RM 500,-), <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	14.000,-
<u>Abbruch:</u>		
Stillgelegte Betriebe	Abbruch der Gebäude L.156, 170, 171 und 172, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	5.000,-
<u>Inventarausfall auf Anlagen.</u>		
	Abbruch der Gebäude L.156, 170, 171 und 172, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	4.100,-
<u>Dynamit Aktiengesellschaft Troisdorf.</u>		
Personenkraft- wagen	1 Ford-Personenwagen, 13/50 PS. 1 Wanderer-Innensteuer-Limousine, 8/40 PS, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	10.000,-
Kraftwagen	1 Lastkraftwagen-Anhänger, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	2.000,-

Betrieb	Gegenstand	Kreditsumme RM
Elektrokarren	2 Elektrokarren, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden ! <u>Dynamit Aktiengesellschaft</u> <u>Nürnberg / Stadeln.</u>	8 000,-
Mechanische Werkstatt	1 Universal-Werkzeug-Schleifmaschine einschl. Zubehör, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	2 600,-
Allgemein	* 3 Starkstrom-Kondensatoren mit einer Gesamtleistung von KVA 70, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden ! <u>Dynamit Aktiengesellschaft</u> <u>Krüllw.</u>	3 500,-
Krankentransport	Beschaffung eines Krankentransport- wagens, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	8 000,-
Förderung	Eiserne Spundwand vor dem neuen Ka- belkran, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	28 000,-
Stromerzeugung	Beschaffung eines Transformators, <u>Bemerkung der Teko:</u> Einverstanden !	7 500,-

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-7123

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 90

Doc. No. NI-7123 EXHIBIT No. 90 9/2/47

REINTRODUCED 9/16/47
REINTRODUCED 9/19/47

(Place) Nuernberg, Germany

(Date) 26 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C. Schneider of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

4

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pages and entitled

NI-7123, Filenote by Bockelberg on
a meeting in the Air Ministry

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(a true copy
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Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

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Rolf C. Schneider

Geheime Kommandosache.

Anwesend:

Gen. Lt. v. Bockelberg
Oberstl. Thomas
Stad

Wa A

WC/103

Staatssek. Miloh
Oberst Wever
Oberstl. Wimmer
Maj. a.D. Wegner
Hptm. Jeschneck

L.M.

1.) Beschaffungsauftrag 33/35 des L.M. (nur Luftstreitkräfte).

Oberstl. Wimmer trug kurz das bei Wa A bereits bekannte Besch. Progr. vor und betonte, dass das vorliegende Progr. die 1. Etappe der Aufrüstung der Luftwaffe darstelle. Das Ziel der anzustrebenden endgültigen Aufrüstung stehe noch nicht fest, doch könne überschläglich damit gerechnet werden, dass diese Aufrüstung in 5 Jahren das 3-fache des Standes der 1. Etappe (1.10.35) erreichen werden.

Im übrigen betrachte das L.M. die beiden Jahresabschnitte (1.10.34 u. 1.10.35) der 1. Etappe als ein Ganzes. Wenn daher auf einzelnen Beschaffungsgebieten die gestellten Forderungen im 1. Jahresabschnitt also bis 1.10.34 nicht erreicht würden, so könnte Lieferung des Restes dieses Jahresabschnittes auch im 2. Jahresabschnitt also bis 1.10.35 erfolgen.

L.M. bat jedoch, sobald die Erkundungen abgeschlossen wären, um eine Aufstellung der bis 1.10.34 zu erwartenden Lieferungen und des fabr. Standes zu diesem Zeitpunkt. (Wa B in Verbindung mit Wa A).

Bezgl. der st.M.G. 08/15 des I. Abschnittes sei zu sagen, dass diese bereits vorhanden wären, während für die gleichen M.G. des II. Abschnittes M.G. 08/15 aus dem Bestand entnommen werden sollten und entsprechend lafettiert werden müssten.

Staatssek. Miloh sprach die Bitte aus, den Abschluss der Koordination des M.G. 17, das unter an die Stelle des M.G. 08/15 treten sollte, möglichst zu beschleunigen. (Wa Prv).

Gen. Lt. v. Bockelberg gab dann, möglichst bald das bestimmte Beschaffungs- und Aufrüstungs- und auch die geforderten weatl. Nachschubplanen des Wa A bekannt zu geben, da das Fehlen der einseitigen fabr. Vorbereitungen hiervon sehr nachteilig wäre. Dies wurde zugesagt.

Gen. Lt. v. Bockelberg sprach dann die Schwierigkeiten aus, die bei der Beschaffung von Nachschubplanen im Hinblick auf die verschiedenen Verhältnisse...

Staatssek. Milch erklärte sich mit den Vorschlägen für Einrichtung neuer Firmen für die Fertigung einverständen und insbesondere auch der Einrichtung eines neuen Röhren- werks, der Produktionsvergrößerung von Bitterfeld und einer neuen Elektronenfabrikation auf Basis Magnesiumchlorid zu. Insgl. auch notwendig werdenden fabr. Vorbereitungen für Werkstoff.

Auf die entstehenden hohen Kosten für fabr. Vorbereitungen hingewiesen, erklärte Staatssek. Milch, dass die notwendigen Mittel zur Verfügung gestellt werden würden.

Bzgl. der sehr hohen Nachschubforderung an Elektronenbomben erwiderte seitens W. A. darauf aufmerksam gemacht, dass die fabr. Vorbereitungen hierfür vermutlich die Einrichtung einer Anzahl neuer Elektrowerke und gegebenenfalls sogar neuer elektr. Unterlagen notwendig machen würden, die durch Friedensaufträge nicht unterhalten werden könnten.

W. A. betonte sich Entscheidung hierüber vor und beabsich- tigt, die für die weitestgehende Möglichkeit und Ausrichtungsmög- lichkeit der Nachschubforderung zu sorgen, den Nachschub durch Bevor- zugung der Produktion und evtl. eine Erweiterung der Produk- tion zu gewährleisten.

W. A. erklärte ferner, dass seitens W. A. geprüft werde, ob die für die Einrichtung einer neuen Metall mit elektr. Unterlagentechnik für die Produktion verwendet werden könnten.

W. A. erklärte ferner, dass die Beschaffung von Rohstoffen für die Produktion der Bomben sich mit der Beschaffung von Tri. und Werkstoff einrichten. Zur Erweiterung der Produktion sollen evtl. auch die L. M. und W. M. baldmöglichst in Ver- bindung mit der Beschaffung der Betriebsstoffwirtschaft ein- geordnet werden.

W. A. erklärte ferner, dass die beschleunigte fabr. Vorbereitungen in der Produktion laufend unterrichtet zu werden. Insgl. auch die Beschaffung der Rohstoffe, die dem L. M. vorhan- den sind.

W. A. erklärte ferner, dass die Beschaffung der Rohstoffe für die Produktion der Bomben sich mit der Beschaffung von Tri. und Werkstoff einrichten. Zur Erweiterung der Produktion sollen evtl. auch die L. M. und W. M. baldmöglichst in Ver- bindung mit der Beschaffung der Betriebsstoffwirtschaft ein- geordnet werden.

Nr. 7123

ausgef. beauftragt. Der Plan sieht Wa A nach Fertigstellung
von Wa B).

Waffenstoffbeschaffung.

Staatssek. Milow übergab Gen. Lt. v. Bookenberg eine Denkschrift der I.G. (Dr. Krauch) über die Erweiterung der heimischen Kampfstoffe und schlug gemeinsamen tatkräftigen Vorgehen in dieser Angelegenheit bei den zuständigen Stellen vor. Einmal eine Kommando zur Durchführung der notwendigen Schritte wäre erforderlich.

Gen. Lt. v. Bookenberg sagte Prüfung der Denkschrift und gemeinsames Vorgehen zu (Wa B).

Schleppung über Entwicklung und Beschaffung des Bordfunkgeräts.

Auf Grund eingehender Darlegungen des L.M. dahingehend, dass das Funkgerät für die Luftwaffe weniger ein Nachrichten- als vielmehr ein Navigationsgerät sei, von dessen Weiterentwicklung in dieser Richtung lebenswichtige Interessen der Luftwaffe abhängen, erklärte Gen. Lt. v. Bookenberg sich damit einverstanden, dass die Entwicklung des Bordfunkgeräts durch L.M. in engerer Verbindung mit Wa A stattfinden solle. L.M. möge auch weiterhin Erfahrungsaustausch und enge Verbindung (Verbindungsoffizier, der in T) zu. Die Beschaffung des Bordfunkgeräts soll weiter bei Wa A bleiben, Abnahme durch Beaufsichtigten des L.M. erfolgen.

Gen. v. Bookenberg.

Wa A 1.6 x 0.8 x 1.5 m.
Drs. 1248/33 v. Wa B. Den 20.9.33

In den Herrn Leiter Wa B	} gegen pers. Quittung.
Wa Pra	
Chef Ing	
Wa 5	
Wa 51 II	

Die Vorbereitungen zur Beschaffung und fabr. Vorbereitungen sind mit Beschleunigung fortzusetzen.

Zu Ziff. 1:

Nach Abschluss der eingeleiteten Erkundungen wolle Wa B in Verbindung mit Wa A baldmöglichst Vortrag über die nunmehr bevorstehende Durchführung der Beschaffungen und der

der Fabr. Vorbereitungen (unter Angabe der Kosten) halten.

Im Pre wolle wir baldmöglichst Vortrag über Möglichkeit und Wege der Erprobung eines anderen Metalls statt Elektron für Brandbomben halten.

Im Ziff. 2:

Nach Eingang des Planes des Dr. Dewes Vortrag unter Beteiligung Se. B und gegebenenfalls Se. Pre durch Wa Wi.

Im Ziff. 4:

Wa Wi sorgt für nachträgliche schriftliche Festlegung der getroffenen Vereinbarung, die die volle Zustimmung des Herrn Ministers gefunden hat.

gez.: v. Boskelberg

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. M-7828

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 91

Doc. No. M-7828 EXHIBIT No. 91 9/2/47

(Place) Essen, Germany

(Date) 26 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C. Schneider, of the Evidence
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Rolf C. Schneider

[Bew] WC 1170 NI-7828
 Den 7. November 1933.
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 1. Ausf.

Jre.

Ergebnis der Besprechung beim R. Wirtschafts-Min.
am 6.11.1933.

Ch 13/11

<u>Teilnehmer:</u>	Reichswirtschaftsminister	Schmitt	} R. Wi. Min.
	Ministerialdirektor	Posse	
	Ministerialrat	Godlewski	
	Staatssekretär	Milch	} R. Jaff. M.
	Oberstleutnant	Wimmer	
	Hauptmann	Jeschonnek	
	General der Artillerie	v. Bockelberg	} R. M.
	Major	Warlimont	

Gen. v. Bockelberg trägt dem Reichswirtschaftsminister die Wünsche der Wehrmacht auf wirtschaftlichem Gebiet vor.

Die Ausführungen erstrecken sich in ihrem ersten Teil auf die Bitte an den Reichswirtschaftsminister, bei der Gestaltung der gesamten Wirtschaftspolitik die Reichsverteidigungsinteressen durch weitestgehende Berücksichtigung der Wünsche des R. Wi. Min. und des R. Jaff. Min. zu wahren. Beispiele auf allen in Betracht kommenden Gebieten.

Im zweiten Teil wird eine Reihe besonderer Wünsche organisatorischer und materieller Art für die eigentlichen A-Vorbereitungen vorgetragen.

-Bl. 2-

R. V. R. - II
 24

NI-7828

2

Der Reichswirtschaftsminister erklärt, nach Kräften für eine Berücksichtigung der kriegswirtschaftlichen Gesichtspunkte sorgen zu wollen, hebt aber unter näherem Eingehen auf einzelne der vorgetragenen Beispiele die besonderen Schwierigkeiten hervor, die durch den unvermeidlichen Ausgleich mit den nicht zu übergehenden friedenswirtschaftlichen Gesichtspunkten entstehen.

Staatssekretär Milch unterstützt die Ausführungen des Amtschefs Wa A unter besonderem Hinweis darauf, daß die kriegswirtschaftlichen Gesichtspunkte vor allem so lange im Vordergrund der Entscheidungen stehen müßten, bis ^{eine} hinreichende Basis für den im Kriegsfall notwendigen Nachschub in Mitteldeutschland geschaffen wäre.

Abschließend wird vereinbart, daß die beim Rüstungsausschuß zur Zeit in Arbeit befindlichen eingehenden Vorarbeiten für eine ^{des Nachschubs} Sicherung durch Bevorratung für Rohstoff- und Ausbau von Rohstoff-Betrieben und -Lager in Märg dem Reichswirtschaftsministerium überreicht und als Unterlagen für die weiteren Maßnahmen dienen sollen.

Entwurf (Entwurf) : S. d. A., Anlage enthält Einzelangaben.

Entwurf : R. d. A. Min. - *sch. Entwurf* -

Entwurf : Über Wa III
zu Wa III

R v R

11-27-31
4. 11. 31

Vortragsnotizen für die Besprechungen mit dem
Reichs-Wirtschafts-Minister

1.)

Wahrung der Reichswirtschaftsinteressen
bei der gesamten Wirtschaft. Wichtigste Aufgabe
ste Berücksichtigung der Wünsche der Wirtschaft.

Grundlage sind die von der Reichsregierung
als ausführendes Organ des Reichstages getroffenen
im Frühjahr d. J. getroffenen Entscheidungen.

Auf dieser Grundlage ist die Reichsregierung
in wirtschaftlichen Fragen in enger
Zusammenarbeit mit dem Reichswirtschafts-Minister
beschäftigt.

Der Reichswirtschafts-Minister ist die zentrale
Interessen der Wirtschaft der Reichsregierung und
wirtschaftlichen Lage der Reichsregierung.

Besondere Wünsche liegen der Reichsregierung
vor:

1. Erhaltung des inneren Friedens und Wahrung
aller hierfür geeigneten Maßnahmen. Wichtigste

a) Zollgesetzgebung (Schutz der Wirtschaft vor
dem Ausland)

b) Steuergesetzgebung (Unterstützung der
Wirtschaft durch Steuererleichterungen)

c) Tarif-Fragen (Unterstützung der Wirtschaft
durch die Reichsregierung)

(Wichtigste Aufgabe der Reichsregierung
ist die Wahrung der Wirtschaft vor dem
Ausland)

4) Unterstützung einzelner, besonders wichtiger Firmen,
insb. Lebensmittelhersteller.

e) Anlage neu zu errichtender Betriebe in Mit-
telddeutschland (Hydrieranlage auf Grund des neuen Mineral-
ölgesetzes).

f) Verringerung der Ausdehnung der Gasliefer-
versorgung vom Ruhrgebiet nach Mittelddeutschland.

g) Förderung der Mörnung.

h) Subventionierung der für die Wehrmacht wichti-
gen Typen, insbesondere für Kraftfahrzeuge.

2.1

Vorbereitungen für den A-Fall.

a) organisatorische Maßnahmen.

Versicherung der Stellen für Sonderbearbeiter
der kriegswirtschaftlichen Fragen bei den Referaten des
R. Wirtschaftl. Min.

Baldige Eröffnung einer Provinzial-Instanz
des R. W. Min.

b) materielle Maßnahmen.

Steinkohle : Vermehrung der Lagerhaltung bei
Reichsbahn und Kohle-Syndikaten, gleichzeitig Arbeits-
schaffungsmaßnahme für Notstandsgebiete.

Eisenerze : Versicherung der Vorräte bei Mitt-
deutschen Stahlwerken, gleichzeitig Notstandsmaßnahme für
Siegelerländer Bergbau.

Perkolierungen : Bevorratung bei Mitteld-
deutschen Stahlwerken.

Salpetersäure : Bau einer Konzentrationsan-
lage eingeleitet, weiter zu fördern.

1-78-2
5

Werkstoffe : Beschaffung von Vorratshaltern, Erhaltung der Erzeugung durch Einrichtung bei Gasanstalten

Kunststoffe : Förderung der synthetischen Herstellung.

Betriebsstoffe : Zwang zur erhöhten Vorratshaltung und Ausbau der Tankanlagen in Innerdeutschland

Pläne :

Einzelvorschläge mit Kostenanschlägen für ein Programm der nächsten Jahre sind in Ausarbeitung.

Erhebliche Geldmittel erforderlich, voraussichtlich nur durch gemeinsamen starken Druck auf Reichsfinanzministerium zu erreichen.

24
H.M.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. N1-881

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 92

Doc. No. N1-881 EXHIBIT No. 92 01-7-47

REINTRODUCED 9/18/47

(Place) Nuernberg, Germany

(Date) 26 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

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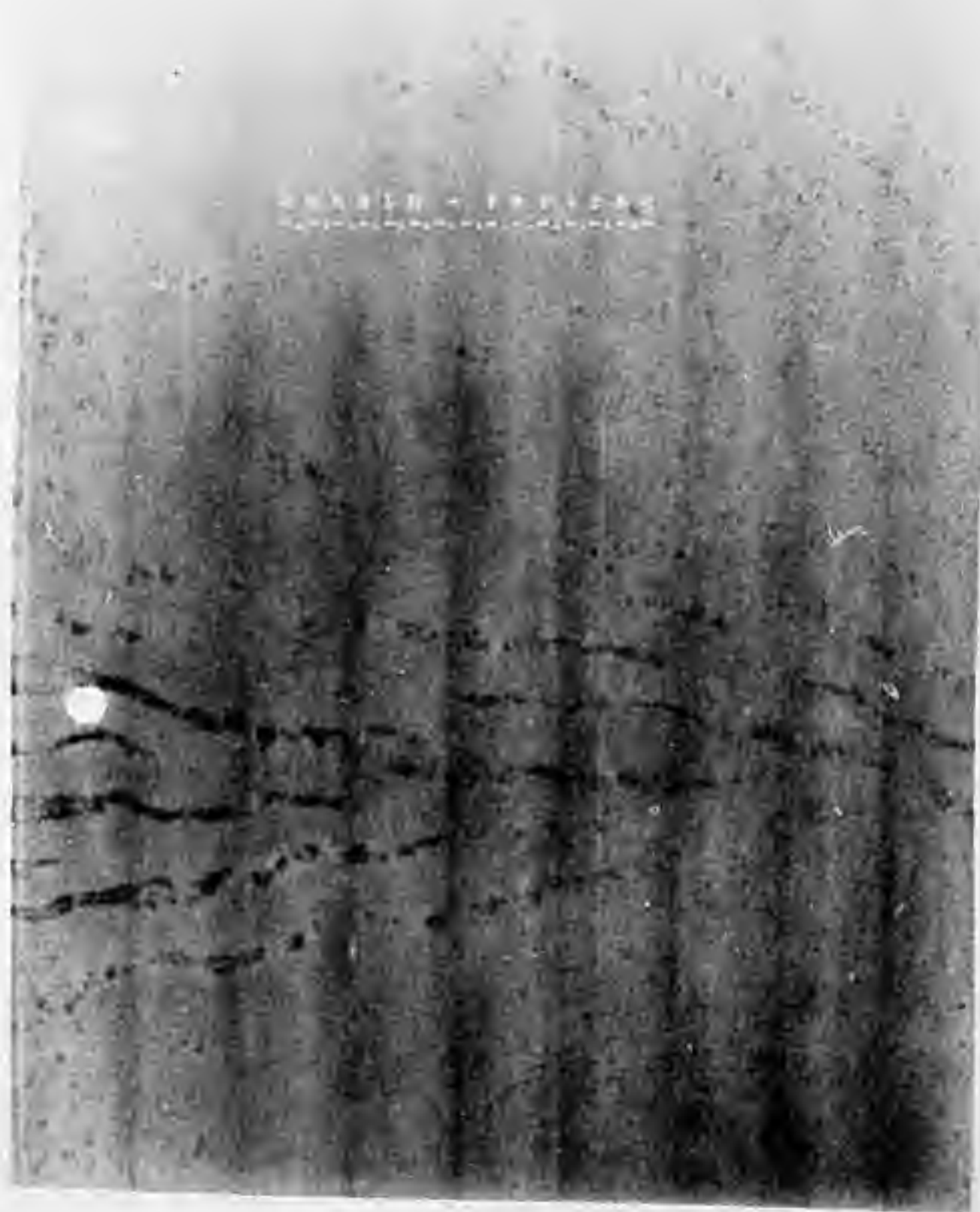
Rolf C Schnyder

Nr. 381

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78

Benzin-Vertrag



an das

Ammoniakwerk Merseburg G.m.b.H.,

L e u n a ,

Im Zusammenhang mit dem Abschluss des Vertrages am heutigen Tage zwischen dem Reich, vertreten durch den Reichswirtschaftsminister und den Reichsminister der Finanzen einerseits und dem Ammoniakwerk Merseburg G.m.b.H. andererseits bestätigen wir, daß das Ammoniakwerk Merseburg G.m.b.H. durch diesen Vertrag nicht den Charakter einer subventionierten Unternehmung im Sinne der Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten zur Regelung der Wirtschaft vom 4. September 1932, Viertes Teil, Kapitel V (Reichsgesetzblatt I S. 428, 431) erhält.

Der Reichswirtschaftsminister
in Vertretung
(Ress.) G. Jochen

Der Reichsminister der Finanzen
(Ress.) W. Kretsch

41.541
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FAHRENHOLDT & SÖHN, KÖLN
Direktion

Witten, NW.7
Unter den Linden 78,
den 16. Dezember 1933.

An den

Herrn Reichswirtschaftsminister,
Liedtke-Platz 35,
Viktoriastraße 34.

Im Zusammenhang mit dem Abschluss des Vertrages am heutigen Tage zwischen dem Reich, vertreten durch den Reichswirtschaftsminister und den Reichsminister der Finanzen einerseits und der Leuchtturmwerk, Merseburg G.m.b.H. andererseits, bestätigen wir Ihnen, daß wir diesem Vertrage zustimmen und die in § 3 und § 6 enthaltenen Bestimmungen als bindend für uns anerkennen.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

F.F. FAHRENHOLDT & SÖHN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
(gez.) Rosch (gez.) H. Schmitz.

Schiedsamt.

Im Zusammenhang mit dem Abschluß des Vertrages vom 14. Dezember 1933 wird zwischen dem Reich, vertreten durch den Reichswirtschaftsminister und den Reichspräsidenten der Finanzen, einerseits und dem Jannowitzer Messing G.m.b.H. andererseits folgender

SCHIEDSKLAUSEL

geschlossen:

Streitigkeiten zwischen den Parteien sind unter Ausschuß des ordentlichen Rechtsweges durch einen Schiedsrichter zu entscheiden, sofern sich die Streitigkeiten auf die Bestimmungen der §§ 4, 8 oder 9 des Vertrages oder auf die zu § 8 noch zu treffenden Vereinbarungen beziehen. Der Schiedsrichter wird, falls sich die Parteien nicht auf eine bestimmte Person einigen, auf Antrag einer der beiden Parteien nach Anhörung der anderen Partei vom dem Präsidenten des Reichswirtschaftsgerichts ernannt.

In einem Schiedsverfahren ist eine Widerklage oder eine Aufrechnung nur zulässig, wenn die Entscheidung über den mit der Widerklage oder Aufrechnung geltend gemachten Gegenanspruch nach der Schiedsklausel zur Zuständigkeit des Schiedsgerichts gehört.

Bei der Entscheidung über die Kosten ist das Schiedsgericht an die Grundsätze der Zivilprozeßordnung (§§ 91 ff. ZPO.) gebunden.

Diese Schiedsklausel tritt für den eingetretenen Streitfall außer Kraft, wenn eine Einigung der Parteien unter sich und mit den Schiedsrichtern über den Wert des Streitgegenstands

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-6-

- 2 -

und über die Höhe der Schiedsrichtergebühren nicht binnen drei Monaten zustandekommt. Diese Frist beginnt mit dem Zeitpunkt, in dem die eine Partei erstmals der anderen bestimmte Vorschläge über den Wert des Streitgegenstandes und die Höhe der Schiedsrichtergebühren mit der Aufforderung gemacht hat, sich bei Vermeidung der Rechtsfolge des Satzes 1 dieses Absatzes binnen drei Monaten zu erklären.

Der Reichsminister der Finanzen hat zugleich seine Zustimmung zu dieser Vereinbarung gemäß § 1 des Gesetzes über die schiedsgerichtliche Erledigung privatrechtlicher Streitigkeiten des Reichs und der Länder vom 10. Oktober 1933 (RGBl. I S. 722) erteilt.

Berlin, den 22. Januar 1934.

Der Reichswirtschaftsminister
i. V. gez. G. Feder.

Der Reichsminister der Finanzen
im Auftrag gez. Dr. Blachner.

Ludwigshafen a/Rh., den 17. Januar 1934.

Ammonitwerk Merseburg
Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung
gez. v. Enderlein, gez. pp. Weiss.

Z w i s c h e n

dem Reich, vertreten durch den Reichswirtschaftsminister
und den Reichsminister der Finanzen (Reich),

u n d

dem Ammoniakwerk Merseburg G.m.b.H. (Ammoniakwerk) wird
folgender V e r t r a g geschlossen:

§ 1.

(1) Das Ammoniakwerk verpflichtet sich, bis 1934
zur Erzeugung synthetischen Benzins in Leuna Gewähr zu leisten
größeren, daß in der Zeit vom 1. Juli 1934 bis 31. Dezember 1934
eine Erzeugung von mindestens 80 000 t und spätestens bis zum
31. Dezember 1935 eine Erzeugung von mindestens 300 000 t
höchstens 350 000 t, auf das Jahr berechnet, erreicht wird.

(2) Das Ammoniakwerk verpflichtet sich, diese Erzeu-
gung während der Vertragsdauer (§ 2, 3) aufrecht zu erhalten
und für eine Fortentwicklung des angewandten Verfahrens
zu tragen.

(3) Das vom Ammoniakwerk erzeugte Benzin muß von
hoher marktgängiger Beschaffenheit sein.

§ 2.

Das Reich gewährleistet dem Ammoniakwerk für die
1. Juli 1934 im Rahmen des § 1 erzeugten Produktions-
dauer von 10 Jahren, d.h. bis zum 30. Juni 1944, einen
entsprechenden entsprechenden Preis ab Werk (einschließlich

§ 3.

(1) Das Reich verpflichtet sich, für den Absatz der in Zeit vom 1. Juli 1934 bis zum 30. Juni 1944 nach § 1 erzeugten Benzinmengen Sorge zu tragen, soweit nicht der Absatz über die Deutsche Gasolin Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin, und im Rahmen der bei Vertragsabschluss bestehenden Verträge der I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft für das Ausschlackwerk einerseits und der Standard Oil Company New Jersey für ihre Tochtergesellschaft Deutsche Amerikanische Petroleum-Gesellschaft, Hamburg und der Royal Dutch Shell für ihre Tochtergesellschaft Rheinisch-Westfälische Mineralölkwerke Akt.Ges., Hamburg andererseits möglich ist.

(2) Das Ausschlackwerk ist berechnigt, die benötigten Benzinmengen zum oder teilweise über andere als in Absatz 1 genannte Erzeugerunternehmen zu beschaffen. Dabei sind insbesondere die Möglichkeiten der Erzeugung von Benzin aus anderen als in Absatz 1 genannten Erzeugerunternehmen zu berücksichtigen. Die Erzeugung von Benzin aus anderen als in Absatz 1 genannten Erzeugerunternehmen ist zulässig, wenn die Erzeugung von Benzin aus anderen als in Absatz 1 genannten Erzeugerunternehmen die Erzeugung von Benzin aus anderen als in Absatz 1 genannten Erzeugerunternehmen nicht beeinträchtigt.

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-2-

§ 4.

(1) Der Garantipreis versteht sich für 100 kg ab Inner-
werk, verladen in Zugschienen. Für das erste Vertragsjahr
im Sinne des § 2 beträgt der Garantipreis RM 28.- je 100 kg.

(2) Der Garantipreis ist für die ersten drei Jahre jähr-
lich mit dem nach je zwei weiteren Jahren auf Grund einer Nach-
prüfung neu zu verhandeln. Dabei sind im Laufe des letz-
ten Zeitabschnittes eingehendste Untersuchungen des Verfahrens
und der technischen Möglichkeiten hinsichtlich der Verbesserung
zu berücksichtigen, soweit diese Verbesserungen aus dem Stand der
Kunst nicht aus dem Bereich der nach dem Stand der Technik
erwartbaren Fortschritte zu erwarten sind.

(3) Die Preisentwicklung der Zugschienen ist der Preis-
entwicklung der Zugschienen im Ausland zu vergleichen. Der Preis
der Zugschienen im Ausland ist der Preis der Zugschienen im
Inland zu vergleichen. Der Preis der Zugschienen im Ausland
ist der Preis der Zugschienen im Inland zu vergleichen.

§ 4. Das Ammoniakwerk ist eine einsatzfähige Anlage zur Herstellung von Ammoniak. Die Anlage ist zur Herstellung von Ammoniak in der Lage, die Verhältnisse des Ammoniakmarktes zu berücksichtigen.

§ 5.

Das Ammoniakwerk weist dem Reich vierteljährlich den ihm beim Vertrieb durch die Vertriebsunternehmungen nach § 3 verbliebenen Erlös ab. Ist dieser Erlös nach Abzug der Mineralölsteuer und der Spiritusbelastung niedriger als der Garantiepreis, so vergütet das Reich den Unterschiedsbetrag; ist der Erlös dagegen höher, so führt das Ammoniakwerk den Unterschiedsbetrag an das Reich ab.

§ 6.

Die I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft hat sich dem Ammoniakwerk gegenüber verpflichtet, von den ihr vertraglich zustehenden Prüfungsrechten bei Abrechnung der Erlöse mit den Vertriebsunternehmungen Gebrauch zu machen und die Prüfungsberichte mit Unterlagen dem Ammoniakwerk zur Verfügung zu stellen.

§ 7.

Der Reichswirtschaftsminister ist berechtigt, die mit der Benzinkerstellung in Verbindung stehenden Betriebsdaten des Ammoniakwerks und die Abrechnung der Erlöse jederseits einer Buch- und Betriebsprüfung nach den in § 4 Absatz 4 genannten Richtlinien zu unterziehen. Dem Rechnungshof des Reiches steht ein Prüfungsrecht im Sinne der Reichshaushaltsordnung § 45c zu.

gemäß § 1 und § 2 des Gesetzes vom 2. März 1933 (Reichsgesetzblatt I S. 10) sowie Vorschriften über die Einkommensteuer und die Abrechnung der Unterabrechnungen (§ 4) werden dem Vertrag als Anhang beigelegt und bilden einen wesentlichen Bestandteil des Vertrages.

§ 9.

Wird während der Vertragsdauer für die Mineralölwirtschaft eine gesetzliche Regelung getroffen, die das Vertragsverhältnis berührt, so ist jede Partei berechtigt, eine Anpassung der Rechtsverhältnisse an diese gesetzlichen Bestimmungen mit der Maßgabe zu verlangen, daß eine Schlechterstellung einer der Parteien vermieden wird.

§ 10.

Ergeben sich Streitigkeiten aus diesem Vertrag, so ist Gerichtsort das Landgericht Berlin.

§ 11.

Die Kosten des Vertrages (Stempel u. a.) trägt das Ammoniakwerk.

Berlin, den 14. Dezember 1933.

Der Reichswirtschaftsminister
in Vertretung
(gez.) G. Feder

Ammoniakwerk Merseburg
G.m.b.H.

Der Reichsminister der Finanzen (gez.) Posch. (gez.) H. Schmitz.
(gez.) v. Zrosigk

zusätzlich Zwischenprodukte
abzüglich aus der Hydrierung kg

abzüglich Nebenausbeuten kg RM
Abfallprodukte
obs. kg
Einsatzkosten (Ausbeute) kg RM pro 100 kg RM

zusätzlich:

Fabrikationskosten B I 2
Gehälter RM
Löhne
Energien
Reparaturkosten
Filter u. Presstücher
oder Klein-Material
Materialien oder kl. Ge-
räte
Emballagen-Verschleiß
u. Transportkosten
Büro- u. Laboratoriums-
kosten
Wohlfahrts- u. allgemeine
Fabrikunkosten
Zinsen u. Steuern
Amortisation
Überträge u. Gutschriften RM

Produktionswert B I (Ausbeute) kg RM pro 100 kg RM

Die Benzinkalkulation erfordert eine Kalkulation der einzelnen Fabri-
kationsstufen. Bei vorstehendem Muster handelt es sich um eine Zusam-
menfassung aller Vorstufen, wobei die Kosten der Zwischenprodukte usw.
nicht mehr in den Fabrikationskosten, sondern in dem Wert der Zwischen-
produkte erfasst sind.

4) Versandkosten B II Versand / kg

Kosten aufgeteilt nach Betrieben und
Kostenarten kg RM pro 100 kg RM

zusätzlich Verteuerung durch Lade- und
Verladerung im Behälter
zustehender Berechnung pro 100 kg RM

zusätzlich B II. pro 100 kg RM

Benzin lt. Fabrikationsabrechnung (a)	kg	RM	pro 100 kg RM
Abgang durch Leckage und Verdunstung im Werk	*	—	—
Versandfähiger Benzin	kg	RM	pro 100 kg RM
zuzüglich Produktionswert			* * *
Versteuerung			pro 100 kg RM

Steuern und Kapitalsinsen

Produktion kg

Steuern

Vermögenssteuer und Aufbringungsmasse / *Umlaufkapital*

RM pro 100 kg RM

Ertragsteuern

* * * *

RM pro 100 kg RM

Kapitalsinsen

auf Anlagekapital

RM pro 100 kg RM

auf Umlaufkapital

* * * *

RM pro 100 kg RM

Steuern und Kapitalsinsen

RM pro 100 kg RM

Produktionswert lt. a pro 100 kg RM

Versandkosten lt. b * * *

Steuern und Kapitalsinsen lt. c * * *

zuzüglich Generalunkosten lt. B III 1 pro 100 kg RM

Gestehungskosten lt. § 1 2 u. 4 * * *

pro 100 kg RM

21-831
Fassung des R. V. M. 1933
M. 1933

Anhang

zum

Vertrag vom 14.12.1933 (48)

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III. Abrechnungs- und Zahlungstermine	24

Geschäftsvorfälle ist durch die Buchhaltung des Ammoniakwerkes zu beweisen, wobei die in Rechnung gestellten Lieferungen und Leistungen durch Vorlage der Originalrechnungen oder Belastungsaufgaben zu belegen sind.

A. III. Preise für Bezüge

1. Bezüge von Konzernwerken

a. durch die Konzernwerke gekauften Material.
Lieferungen von Konzernwerken in den Material, das sie selbst gekauft haben, dürfen zu keinem höheren Preise verrechnet werden als zu den Einkaufspreisen zuzüglich der tatsächlich darauf verwandten weiteren Kosten. Dieser Preis darf jedoch den Preis nicht übersteigen, welchen das Ammoniakwerk beim Bezug von Konzern-fremden Firmen aufzuwenden haben würde.

b. Erzeugnisse der Konzernwerke.
Für Lieferungen von Konzernwerken in eigenen Erzeugnissen gilt ebenfalls die Einschränkung, dass ihr Preis nicht dem Preis übersteigen darf, welchen das Ammoniakwerk beim Bezug von Konzern-fremden Firmen aufzuwenden haben würde. Im übrigen sind die Kosten hierfür so zu bemessen, wie sie sich als Buchungskosten bei sinnvoller Anwendung der vorliegenden Richtlinien für die Ermittlung der Gestehungskosten auswirken würden.

c. Rohmaterialien.
Für die Berechnung der Rohmaterialien gelten die Bestimmungen:
Für Lieferungen von Konzernwerken in den Rohmaterialien gilt die Einschränkung, dass ihr Preis nicht dem Preis übersteigen darf, welchen das Ammoniakwerk beim Bezug von Konzern-fremden Firmen aufzuwenden haben würde. Im übrigen sind die Kosten hierfür so zu bemessen, wie sie sich als Buchungskosten bei sinnvoller Anwendung der vorliegenden Richtlinien für die Ermittlung der Gestehungskosten auswirken würden.

mehr anlagereichen dürfte.

Für 1 tte Rohbraunkohle betragen gegenwärtig der Reichs-
kohlenverbandspreise (Reichsanzeigerpreise) RM 3,04

die Kosten des Verkaufes:

Handelsnutzen	RM - ,35
Inkostenbeitrag	" - ,10
Syndikatsumlage	" - ,025

	RM - ,475
Umsatzsteuer	" - ,091

" - ,526

sodass ein Rechenreinerlös verbleibt von

RM 2,514

-/- Abschlag 10 %

" - ,251

Verrechnungspreis

RM 2,263

der der Kalkulation zu Grunde gelegt wird. Dieser Preis versteht
sich frei verladen ab Grube, irgendwelche Nachbelastungen
darauf sind ausgeschlossen.

Falls das Ammoniakwerk aus zwingenden technischen Gründen
seinen Rohbraunkohlenbedarf aus anderen Gruben als bisher vorge-
sehen (Jaiseltal und Amendorfer Revier) zu decken genötigt ist,
kann auf Antrag des Ammoniakwerkes eine Neufestsetzung des Koh-
lenpreises vereinbart werden.

2. Bezüge von konzernfremden Firmen.

Die Nachprüfung der Bezüge von konzernfremden Firmen kann
sich erstrecken auf die Ordnungsmäßigkeit der Lieferungen und
die Angemessenheit der Preise.

3. Wechsel des Rohstoffeinsatzes.

Falls sich die Notwendigkeit ergibt, in der Zusammenset-
zung des Rohstoffeinsatzes eine wesentliche Änderung vorzuneh-
men, die zu einer Erhöhung der seitherigen Gestehungskosten oder
zu einer Ermäßigung des Nettoerlöses des Benzins um mehr als
0,5 Pfg. je kg führen muss, so ist zu dieser Änderung die Geneh-
migung des Reichswirtschaftsministeriums erforderlich.

A. IV. Preise für Abfallprodukte und Nebenerzeugnisse

1. Die Bewertung der A b f a l l p r o d u k t e, also solcher
Produkte, die zwangsläufig innerhalb des Fabrikationsprozesses
anfallen, aber weder das Endziel der Fabrikation bilden, noch
für die Benzinherstellung verwendet werden und deren Kosten
durch Kalkulation nicht zu bestimmen sind, erfolgt bei gegebener
Verwertung nach folgenden Grundsätzen:

- a. mit dem Preis, der bei gewollter Fabrikation eines sol-
chen Produktes an anderer Stelle des Werkes aufzuwenden
wäre,
- b. mit dem Preis, der bei Verkauf des Produktes erzielt
wird unter Abzug der für den Verkauf aufzuwendenden
Kosten und der vertragsgemässigen Kapitalverzinsung,
- c. mit dem Preis, der sich für die Leistung eines solchen
Produktes im Verhältnis zu den feststehenden Kosten
der gleichartigen Leistung

eines anderen Produktes ergibt (Kalorienwert Wert).

Welche Art der Bewertung anzuwenden ist, ergibt sich im Einzelfalle aus den besonderen Verhältnissen.

2. Zusammenfassen, welche für die Hauptherstellung wohl zu verwenden sind, dem Fabrikationsprozess aber zu anderen Zwecken entnommen werden, sind zu den Selbstkosten der betreffenden Fabrikationsstufe einschl. der vertraggemäßen Kapitalverzinsung zu bewerten. Eine Belastung der Selbstkosten insbesondere aus künstlichen Investitionen zur Erzielung der Nebenausbeuten darf nicht eintreten.

A. V. Kapital, Verzinsung und Abschreibung

In den Gestehungskosten ist gemäß § 4 Abs. 5 des Vertrages eine angemessene Abschreibung und eine Verzinsung von 5% des Anlagekapitals zu berücksichtigen. In sinngemäßer Anwendung dieser Bestimmung ist auch für das Umlaufkapital eine Verzinsung von 5 % zu verrechnen.

1. Anlagekapital

Für die Zwecke des Vertrages werden nicht in das Anlagekapital einbezogen die Teile des Anlagekapitals im weiteren Sinne, wie als sich z.B. in Beteiligungen darstellen.

a. Ermittlung des Anlagekapitals.

Der Aufwand für Anlagen wird nach den Grundsätzen ermittelt, welche für die Kalkulation des Produktionswertes gelten. Er wird auf Anlagekonten verbucht und in einer Inventarkartei in der Gliederung nach Objekten festgehalten.

Die Anlagekonten tragen alle Aufwendungen für Grund und Boden, für die Neuerrichtung von Gebäuden und Eisenbahnanlagen, für die Beschaffung und Aufstellung von Maschinen und Apparaten, für die Beschaffung von Transportgefäßen, Mobilen und Fahrzeugen, welche dazu dienen, den vorhandenen Bestand der Anlagen zu erweitern, die Produktion zu vermehren oder sie zu verbessern. Beizinsen sind auf Anlage-Nebenkosten-Konto zu verbuchen. Soweit Aufwendungen für Veränderungen in bestehenden Anlagen in vorstehendem Sinne nicht als werterhöhend anzusehen sind, werden sie als Reparaturkosten abgerechnet. Soweit jedoch durch die Ersetzung eines Anlage-Gegenstandes eine Verbesserung des betrieblichen Zustandes gegenüber dem Zustande

is ausschließlich das Abgang des erweiterten Gegenstandes besteht wird, gelten die Kosten der Erneuerungsbemühung nicht als Reparaturkosten; sie sind als Zugang auf das Anlagevermögen zu verzeichnen.

Der in der Inventarkartei ausgewiesene Buchwert eines mit den in der Handelsbilanz aufgeführten Anlagevermögen übereinstimmend.

Zu diesem Zwecke wird der aus Sonderabschreibungen auf die Zugänge der Jahre 1926, 1929 und 1930 noch zur Verfügung stehende Rest der Erneuerungsrücklage insoweit aufgelöst, als der Betrag, der auf die Hydrierung mit RM 650.000,- entfällt, per 1.7.1934 dem Hydrierungs-Anlagen-Nebenkosten-Konto gutgebracht wird.

b. Verzinsung.

Für die Verzinsung des Anlagekapitals wird der Buchwert am Jahresanfang zu Grunde gelegt. Wie die Rechnung im einzelnen durchzuführen ist, wird im Kalkulationsschema unter B IV Kapitalzinsen näher erläutert.

c. Abschreibungen.

Die nach A Va ermittelten Anschaffungswerte bilden die Grundlagen für die Ermittlung der jährlichen Abschreibungen. Objekte, welche bereits abgeschrieben sind, scheiden aus der weiteren Abschreibungsrechnung aus. Daraus ergibt sich für die restlichen Gegenstände des Anlagekapitals ihr Amortisationswert und ihr Buchwert.

Für die zu Beginn der Vertragszeit am 1.7.1934 vorhandenen Anlagevermögen sind Amortisationswert und Buchwert die als solche in der Inventarkartei auf den 1.1.1934 festgelegten Werte.

Die Abschreibungssätze sind folgende:

	v. Amortisations- wert	Nutzungs- dauer
Liegenschaften	0	— Jahre
Wohngebäude	25	50
Wirtschaftsgebäude	25	20
Fabrikgebäude	25	20
Eisenbahn-Ober- und Unterbau	25	20
Maschinen und Apparate	10	10
Möbilien, Utensilien, Transportgefäße	10	10
Anlagen Nebenkosten	10	10
Fuhrpark (Kraftfahrzeuge)	20	5

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Diese Sätze entsprechen als Durchschmittsaätze für jede Inventargruppe denen, die in der chemischen Industrie allgemein üblich und durch die praktische Erfahrung begründet sind.

2. Umlaufkapital

Beim Umlaufkapital bleiben für die Vertragsgeschäftsführung unberücksichtigt die von der Kundschaft verzinnten Ausleihstände sowie die Bestände an Wertpapieren und anderen flüssigen Mitteln.

Während die Verrückung der Vorräte an Roh- und Betriebsmaterialien begreift in der Betriebsabrechnung erfolgt (siehe A. VI. 10), werden die von der Kundschaft nicht verzinnten Ausleihstände und die Vorräte an fertigerzeugnissen unter der Position "Kapitalzinsen" berücksichtigt (siehe B. IV. 2). Für die Feststellung der nicht verzinnten Ausleihstände wird von der normalen Zahlungsfrist von 6 Wochen nach Rechnungsstellung ausgegangen.

Die Bewertung der Ausleihstände und Vorräte erfolgt für die Monatskalkulation mit dem Buchwert zu Beginn jedes laufenden Vierteljahrs.

A. VI. Betriebsaufwand

Der Betriebsaufwand wird durch die Betriebsabrechnung ermittelt, in welcher monatlich alle Kosten unter Ausschaltung jeglicher Zwischengewinne auf die einzelnen Kostenstellen des Werkes verteilt und teils nach dem Leistungsprinzip, teils nach dem Zuschlagsprinzip weiterverrechnet werden.

Für jede Kostenstelle wird eine Betriebsabrechnung gerechnet, die folgende Positionen aufweist:

1. Gehälter
2. Löhne
3. Energien
4. Reparaturkosten
5. Filter und Pressfilter oder Kleinstmaterial
6. Materialien und kleine Geräte
7. Einzellegen-Verschleiß und Transportkosten
8. Büro- und Laboratoriumskosten
9. Schlichtungs- und allgemeine Fabrikkosten
10. Zinsen und Steuern
11. Amortisation
12. Überträge und Gutschriften

Zu 1. Gehälter

Es werden hierunter alle Bezüge der Gehaltsempfänger erfasst, welche ganz oder teilweise für den betreffenden Betrieb unmittelbar tätig sind, nicht dagegen die Gehälter derjenigen, welche in Fabrikationsbetrieben mit Ueberwachung von Reparaturhandwerkern beschäftigt sind. Diese Gehälter tragen die in Frage kommenden Werkstätten.

Zu 2. Löhne

Unter dieser Position sind sämtliche innerhalb eines Kalendermonats anfallenden Bruttolöhne für alle unter der Kontrolle des Betriebes stehenden Arbeiter aufzuführen.

Zu 3. Energien

Hierunter sind die auf Leistung und Empfang von Energien anfallenden Mengen und Beträge aufzuführen, sei es, dass sie im eigenen Werk erzeugt, sei es, dass sie gekauft werden. Verbrauch und Abgabe wird monatlich für jede Energieart durch fortlaufende Messungen (Registrierinstrumente) festgestellt. Die Ermittlung der Energiepreise erfolgt monatlich durch Kalkulation. Es handelt sich dabei vornehmlich um:

Dampf
Wasser
Strom
Druckluft
Kälte
Gas

Außerdem wird in dieser Position der Verbrauch an Kohlen und Koks für Heizzwecke nachgewiesen.

Zu 4. Reparaturkosten

Alle Aufwendungen für Instandhaltung, teilweisen Ersatz und Aenderung von Gebäuden, Aenderung und Umstellung von Maschinen, Apparaten und sonstigen Fabrikeinrichtungen werden als Reparaturkosten abgerechnet, soweit dieselben nach den festgelegten Inventarisierungsgrundsätzen (siehe A.V.1) nicht als Neuanlagen zu behandeln sind. Die Reparaturkosten werden den Betrieben,

welchen die in Betracht kommenden Anlagen dienen, belastet.

Es sind entweder Leistungen fremder Unternehmer oder eigener Hilfsbetriebe; letztere werden nach dem Selbstkostenaufwand für Material und Lohn zuzüglich eines Aufschlages abgerechnet, durch den die Unkosten der Hilfsbetriebe gedeckt werden. Hierzu kommen noch Kosten für die Mitarbeit der Konstruktionsabteilungen, die nach Messgabe ihrer Leistungen bestimmt werden. Die Leistungen fremder Unternehmer werden mit dem jeweiligen Rechnungsbetrag zuzüglich eines Zuschlages für Fremdleistungs-Unkosten verrechnet.

Außerdem werden zu den Reparaturkosten noch die Beträge gerechnet, welche den Betrieben bei der Ansrangierung von Anlagewerten belastet werden.

Die Reparaturkosten gliedern sich in solche für
laufende Reparaturen
aussergewöhnliche Reparaturen
Verschiedenes.

Unter Verschiedenes sind u.a. Ansrangierungen, Konstruktions- und Materialprüfungskosten abzurechnen.

Zu 5. Filter und Presetücher oder Kleinmaterial

Unter dieser Position werden bei den chemischen Betrieben die Kosten für Filter und Presetücher erfasst; bei den Werkstätten werden darunter die Magazinrentnahmen an Kleinmaterial abgerechnet, die in den Werkstätten-Unkostenszuschlag eingeschlossen werden, sodass sich eine besondere Verteilung nach Aufträgen dafür erübrigt.

Zu 6. Materialien und kleine Geräte

Hierzu gehören die Ausgaben für

- a. Betriebsmaterialien
- b. Kleine Geräte und Werkzeugsatz
- c. Material-Unkosten.

Unter a. "Betriebsmaterialien" sind zu bringen:

Öle, Fette, Chemikalien,
Putzwolle, Arbeiterkleider usw.

b. "Kleine Geräte und Werkzeugsatz"

darunter von Handwerkzeug
und leicht beweglichen Geräten

Unter c. "Material-Unkosten"

die durch die Haltung und Verwaltung der Materiallager entstehenden Kosten, welche durch einen Zuschlag auf den Wert des verbrauchten Materials umgelegt werden.

Zu 7. Emballagen-Verschleiß und Transportkosten

In dieser Rubrik sind Emballagen-Verschleiß und Transportkosten zu verbuchen, jedoch nur insoweit, als sie den betreffenden Betrieb angehen. Soweit sie auf angelieferte Rohmaterialien, Brennstoffe, Halb- und Fertigfabrikate entfallen, sind sie in deren Einstandspreis eingeschlossen.

Zu 8. Büro- und Laboratoriumskosten

Hierunter sind die Beträge aufzuführen, mit welchen die Betriebe für die in ihrem Interesse ausgeübte Tätigkeit von Laboratorien und Büros belastet werden. Ferner sind hier anteilige Kosten für Reisen und Autofahrten sowie Fremdenbesuche, Telefon- und Telegrammgebühren, Porto usw. aufzuweisen. Sie gliedern sich in:

- a. Bürokosten
- b. Laboratoriumskosten
- c. sonstige Kosten.

Zu 9. Wahlkosten- und allgemeine Fabrikunkosten

Hierunter sind die Beträge aufzuführen, welche zur Deckung der Wahlkosten- und allgemeinen Fabrikunkosten verrecknet werden. Die Unterteilung ist folgende:

- a. Wahlkosten
- b. Wahlkosten
- c. Wahlkosten

Zu 10. Wahlkosten

Die Wahlkosten sind die Kosten, welche durch die Wahlkosten entstehen. Sie sind in der Rubrik "Wahlkosten" zu verbuchen.

Die Wahlkosten sind die Kosten, welche durch die Wahlkosten entstehen. Sie sind in der Rubrik "Wahlkosten" zu verbuchen.

Die Wahlkosten sind die Kosten, welche durch die Wahlkosten entstehen. Sie sind in der Rubrik "Wahlkosten" zu verbuchen.

zu b. Lohnzuschlag

Die im Lohnzuschlag erfassten Kosten werden anteilmässig nach dem Lohnschlüssel umgelegt. U.A. handelt es sich dabei um Aufwendungen für:

Allg. Bildungswesen	Jubiläumsgeschenke für Arbeiter
Arbeiterbäder	Kanalisation und Aborte
Arbeitergastrstätten	Kaufhaus u.ä.
Arbeiterküchen u. Kantinen	Kirchen und Schulen
Arbeiter-Unterstützung	Kraft durch Freude
Arbeiterwohnungen	Krankenanstalten und Milch- küche
Arbeitszeitkontrollühren	Luftschutz
Aufenthaltsräume	Pensionslisten f. Arbeiter
Badeanstalten	Personalbeförderung
Betriebsausgaben in geringfügigen Einzelbeiträgen	Schlafsaal und Baracken
Bücherei und Lesehalle	Schwesteranstalt
Erholungsheim	Sicherheitsdienst
Fabrikfriedhof	Sozialvers. für Arbeiter
Fahrradschuppen	Speiseanstalten
Feriengelder	Spenden u. Vereinsbeiträge
Gartenanlagen	Trinkwasser-Versorgung
Gartepflege u. Schrebergärten	Turnhallen und Spielplätze
Haftpflicht-Versicherung	Vertrauensrat
Hof- und Strassen-Unterhaltung, Reinigung, Beleuchtung	Verkeimungsdienst
	Verkzeitung

zu c. Feuerabschuttkosten

Hierunter sind die Kosten der Feuerwehr und Löschgeräte sowie die Prämien für Feuer- und Aufbruchversicherung anteilig im Verhältnis der versicherten Werte zu belasten.

zu 12. Zinsen und Steuern

Es dieser Position werden veranschlagt:

- die Zinsen, welche zur Verzinsung der Betriebskredite anfallen
- die anteiligen Zinsen (auch Verzinsungskosten) an den Staat

Die Zinsbelastung hängt von der Höhe der für die Vermittlung der Betriebskredite anfallenden Zinsen ab. Die Zinsbelastung wird anteilig auf die verschiedenen Betriebsabteilungen verteilt. Die Zinsbelastung wird anteilig auf die verschiedenen Betriebsabteilungen verteilt.

Die Zinsbelastung wird anteilig auf die verschiedenen Betriebsabteilungen verteilt.

Die Zinsbelastung wird anteilig auf die verschiedenen Betriebsabteilungen verteilt.

11/-88

fall verrechnet.

Grundvermögensteuer und Hauszinssteuer werden nach dem Anschaffungswert der Gebäude verteilt.

Vermögensteuer und Aufbringungsumlage zur Industriebelastung werden mit dem hierfür festgelegten Prozentsatz nach dem Buchwert der Anlagen am Jahresanfang verrechnet. Bei der Ermittlung des prozentualen Anteils an Vermögensteuer und Aufbringungsumlage ist die Belastung der Besitzteile der Ammoniakwerk Merseburg G.m.b.H. mit Schulden zu berücksichtigen.

Im Verhältnis der Bruttolohnsumme werden verteilt: Gewerbesteuer, Lohnsummensteuer, Kirchensteuer vom Vermögen, Zwangsbeiträge zur Handelskammer, Landwirtschafts- oder Bezirksbauernkammer, Berufsschulen, Deichgenossenschaften und dergl.

Zu 11. Amortisation

Hierunter wird die Normalabschreibung aufgeführt, welche den Betrieben jeden Monat mit $1/12$ der voraussichtlichen Abschreibungs-Jahresrate für die von ihnen in Anspruch genommenen Anlagen belastet wird. Die Jahresrate ergibt sich nach den festgelegten Inventarisierungs- und Abschreibungsgrundsätzen (siehe A.V. zu 1).

Zu 12. Überträge und Querschriften

Diese sind die Spesenüberträge als Querschriften oder Lastschriften im Rechnungswesen zwischen den einzelnen Betrieben auszusenden, soweit sie nicht unter einer der vorerwähnten Positionen 1-11 erfasst werden können.

5. Bilanzierungsrichtlinien

Die Bilanzierung der Bestandsgegenstände erfolgt nach dem Anschaffungswert (inkl. Zinsen).

Erwerb
Verkauf
Bewertung
Kapitalertrag

Der Bilanzierungsgegenstand ist nach dem Anschaffungswert zu bewerten. Der Anschaffungswert ist der Betrag, den der Bilanzierungsgegenstand bei der Anschaffung gekostet hat. Der Anschaffungswert ist der Betrag, den der Bilanzierungsgegenstand bei der Anschaffung gekostet hat.

Für die Nachweisung der Gestehungskosten werden die Monatskalkulationen für je ein Kalendervierteljahr zusammengezogen.

B. I. Produktionswert

Der Produktionswert setzt sich zusammen aus

1. Einsatz-Kosten

- a. Rohmaterial
- b. Zwischenprodukten
- c. Abfallprodukte usw.

2. Fabrikationskosten.

Zu 1. Einsatzkosten.

a. Rohmaterialien.

Hierunter sind die Stoffe zu verstehen, die in der Hydrierung ihre Verarbeitung finden.

Die hauptsächlichen Rohmaterialien sind Rohbraunkohle, Erdöl, Gasöl, Schmelztee, Generatortee, Steinkohlenteer.

Die von den Lieferfirmen über die Rohmaterialien erteilten Rechnungen sind nach Produkten getrennt in einem Rohmaterialien-Eingangsbuch aufzuzeichnen, das unterteilt ist nach

Menge
Fakturenwert oder Wert gemäss A. III
Frachten
Transportkosten
sonstige Kosten.

Zur Uebersicht über die Rohmaterialien-Bewegung wird für jeden Stoff ein Kontrollblatt geführt.

Auf die l i n k e Seite der Kontrollblätter, die auch den Vorrat - Vortrag vom Vormonat ausweist, sind die Aufzeichnungen aus dem Rohmaterialien-Eingangsbuch zu übernehmen und zwar in je einer Summe

Menge
Wert
Frachten
Transportkosten
sonstige Kosten für Lagerung,
Verwaltung, Versicherung, Einkauf usw.

Aus dem Verhältnis der Gesamtkosten zu der Gesamtmenge

ergibt sich der Durchschnittspreis. Die Abrechnung erfolgt monatlich.

Auf die rechte Seite der Kontrollblätter werden die für die Fabrikation in den Betrieben verbrauchten Mengen aus den Betriebsergebnisheften übernommen und zu dem auf der linken Seite errechneten Durchschnittspreis in die Kalkulation eingestellt.

Die Differenz zwischen der auf der linken Seite der Kontrollblätter erfassten Gesamtmenge und der auf der rechten Seite eingetragenen Verbrauchsmenge ergibt den verbleibenden Vorrat, der ebenfalls - wie der Verbrauch - zu dem auf der linken Seite errechneten Durchschnittspreis bewertet wird. Kleinere Spitzen sind zu dem jeweiligen Vorrat zu addieren, sodass sich auf beiden Seiten die gleichen Endsummen ergeben.

b. Zwischenprodukte

Als Zwischenprodukte gelten die im Herstellungsgang von Benzin entstehenden und im gleichen Betrieb oder an anderer Stelle wieder in den Fabrikationsprozess aufgenommen sowie die in anderen Betrieben des Werkes hergestellten Produkte, soweit sie nicht zu den Rohstoffen gehören. U.a. sind dies Wassergas und Kontaktmaterial.

Die Preise für diese Zwischenprodukte werden durch Kalkulation nach den für die Benzinherstellung geltenden Grundsätzen ermittelt. Für jedes Zwischenprodukt wird mengen- und wertmäßig ein Kontrollblatt geführt. Die aus den Vorräten verbrauchten bzw. von den Betrieben abgegebenen Zwischenprodukte werden in die Benzinkalkulation als Zwischenprodukte eingesetzt.

c. Abfallprodukte und Nebenausbeuten

Als Abfallprodukte und Nebenausbeuten sind die Produkte aufzuführen, welche beim Herstellungsgang des Benzins anfallen und bei der Benzinfabrikation keine Verwendung mehr finden oder finden können, wie z.B. das Hy-Entspannungsgas oder sonstige Kohlenwasserstoffe in festem, flüssigem oder gasförmigem Zustand, die anderen Verwendungszwecken dienen (siehe A. IV.)

Sa 2. Fabrikationskosten

Diejenigen Kosten, welche bei der Verarbeitung der einzelnen Rohmaterialien und Zwischenprodukte anfallen, werden als Fabrikationskosten bezeichnet.

Die Verarbeitung der Rohmaterialien kann nicht in einem einzigen Fabrikationsgang erfolgen; deshalb ist die Fabrikation über viele einzelne Betriebe verteilt, deren Kosten monatlich auf besonderen Konten gesammelt werden. Die Aufführung der einzelnen Betriebe - Kostenstellen - erübrigt sich hier, da die Abgrenzung der Betriebe bei fortschreitender technischer Entwicklung den jeweiligen Verhältnissen angepasst wird und für jeden Zeitpunkt aus dem Kontenplan des Ammoniakwerkes zu ersehen ist.

Die Ermittlung der Fabrikationskosten erfolgt nach den für die Durchführung der Betriebsabrechnung aufgestellten Grundsätzen (siehe A. VI).

B. II. Versandkosten

Die Versandkosten werden nach denselben Grundsätzen wie die Fabrikationskosten ermittelt. Während die Fabrikationskosten den Aufwand bis zur Anlieferung der Erzeugnisse an die Lager decken, erstrecken sich die Versandkosten auf den Aufwand für diese Lager und die weiteren Kosten für das Abfüllen und den Transport der Erzeugnisse vom Lager bis zum Verlassen des Werkes. Insoweit bilden sie einen Teil der Gestehungskosten, weil sich der Garantiepreis gemäß § 4 Abs. 1 des Vertrages für Benzin "ab Ammoniakwerk, verladen in Kesselwagen" versteht. In den Aufwand für die Werkslager werden die Verluste durch Leckage und Verdunstung im Werk eingerechnet.

B. III. Generalunkosten

1. In den Büchern des Ammoniakwerkes erscheinen als besondere Kostenstellen

Forschungslaboratorien, Versuche, wissenschaftl. Mitarbeiter, wissenschaftl. Gesellschaften, Patentsabteilungen, Patentgebühren, Prozesse, Kautschukgehalte, Patrikpensionen, Zentralverwaltung und anderes.

Hierfür erfolgt an sich eine Kostenermittlung nach den selben Grundsätzen wie für die Fabrikationskosten.

Zur Abgeltung dieser Aufwendungen wird jedoch in die Nachweisung der Gestehungskosten für Benzin gemäß § 4) des Vertrages ein Betrag festgesetzt, der 10 auf Hundert der Gestehungskosten ohne Generalunkosten entspricht.

2. Zu diesem festen Satz für Generalunkosten tritt der entsprechende Teil solcher Steuern, welche ganz oder teilweise nicht in die Produktions- und Vertriebskosten eingeschlossen sind. Dabei handelt es sich um

- a. anteilige Vermögensteuer und Aufbringungszulage zur Industriebelastung für das Umlaufkapital.
Diese wird berechnet für jeden Monat nach dem Stand des Umlaufkapitals am Anfang des laufenden Kalendervierteljahres (vergl. A.VI zu 10).
- b. nach dem Ertrag bemessene Steuern des Reiches (ohne Körperschaftsteuer), der Länder und Gemeinden. Diese werden berechnet für jeden Monat unter der Annahme, dass die in die Gestehungskosten eingeschlossene Kapitalverzinsung (B.IV) als Gewinn zur Ausschüttung kommt.

B. IV. Kapitalzinsen

In die Nachweisung der Gestehungskosten für Benzin sind § 4 Zinsen aufzunehmen für

1. Anlagekapital
2. Umlaufkapital.

Zu 1.

Die Zinsen für das Anlagekapital (siehe A.V.1) werden bezogen auf die Produktion eines Monats, aber berechnet nach dem Buchwert des Anlagekapitals am Anfang des laufenden Kalenderjahres.

Der Buchwert für das direkt der Benzinfabrikation dienende Anlagekapital ist der Inventarkartei zu entnehmen, ebenso wie der Buchwert des direkt anderen Fabrikationen dienenden Anlagekapitals und der Buchwert der restlichen, in Energie- und Hilfsbetrieben festgelegten oder allgemeinen Zwecken des Ammoniakwerkes dienenden Anlagen (Nebenanlagen).

Von dem Buchwert dieser Nebenanlagen ist für die Zinsrechnung der Teil zu ermitteln, welcher indirekt der Produktion und dem Versand von Benzin dient.

Zu diesem Zwecke ist jährlich einmal eine Aufteilung des Buchwertes der Nebenanlagen nach dem Stand vom Beginn des Kalenderjahres vorzunehmen in dem Verhältnis, wie der Betriebsaufwand ihrer Betriebe im letzten Kalenderjahr verrechnet worden ist.

Für die Zwecke der Aufteilungsrechnung werden die Buchwerte gruppenweise zusammengefasst für die Anlagen:

Braunkohlentransport und Lager
Kokstransport und Lager
sonstige Brennstofflager
Energie-Erzeugung und Verteilung
Werkstätten
Verkehr
sonstige Hilfsbetriebe
Techn. Lager
Wohlfahrtsanlagen
Allg. Fabrik- und Feuerchutz-Einrichtungen
Fabrikbüros
Laboratorien.

In der gleichen Ordnung werden die im vorhergehenden Kalenderjahr zur Deckung der Unkosten dieser Betriebsgruppen verrechneten Leistungen so zusammengestellt, wie die vorerwähnten Betriebsgruppen einerseits und die Fabrikationsgruppe Benzin, sowie andere Erzeugnisse und die übrigen Kostenstellen andererseits betroffen

haben.

Aus dieser Uebersicht werden Prozentsätze für die verrechneten Unkosten einer jeden Betriebsgruppe abgeleitet und durch fortgesetzte Aufteilung schließlich die Prozentsätze ermittelt, zu welchen die Fabrikationsgruppe für Benzin einerseits, die übrigen Arbeitsgebiete andererseits an der Kostendeckung beteiligt waren.

Der Prozentsatz, welcher sich hiernach als Anteil der Benzinherstellung an den einzelnen Betriebsgruppen ergibt, ist auf deren Anlagekapital zu beziehen und es ist daraus die Summe des indirekt der Benzinherstellung gewidmeten Anlagekapitals zu ermitteln.

Sobald in einem Kalenderjahr erstmals die vorgesehene Produktion von 300.000 t Benzin erreicht ist, wird für den Anfangsstand des nächsten Kalenderjahres letztmalig die vorgeschriebene Schlussrechnung vorgenommen. Von da an bleibt bei gleichbleibender Produktionsmenge der Prozentsatz, welcher als indirekter Anteil am Anlagekapital auf die Benzinherstellung anzurechnen ist, unverändert.

Zu 2.

Die Zinsen für das Umlaufkapital (siehe A.V.2) werden bezogen auf die Produktion eines Monats und berechnet nach dem Stand vom Anfang des laufenden Monatsvierteljahres.

B. Y. - IV. Gestehungskosten.

Die Summe aus Produktionswert (B.I) zuzüglich Generalunkosten (B.III) und zuzüglich Kapitalzinsen (B.IV.), abgestellt auf 100 kg der erzeugten Menge und zuzüglich Versandkosten (B.II), abgestellt auf 100 kg der versandten Menge, ergibt die Gestehungskosten des Benzins.

Die so ermittelten Gestehungskosten von 12 Monaten d.h. von 4 Kalendervierteljahren bzw. eines kürzeren Zeitabschnittes (§ 4 Abs. 3) bilden die Gestehungskosten des Benzin im Sinne der §§ 2 und 4 des Vertrages.

Die für ein Kalendervierteljahr ermittelten Gestehungskosten teilt das Ammoniakwerk dem Reichswirtschaftsminister und dem Reichsminister der Finanzen unverzüglich mit.

C Erlösberechnung.

I. Bruttoerlöse der Vertriebsgesellschaften.

Die Vertriebsgesellschaften (z. Bt. Gasolin A.G., Rheinische Oelag und D.A.F.G.) geben monatlich dem Ammoniakwerk Abrechnungen über die Verkäufe. Ausgegangen wird in diesen Abrechnungen von der verkauften Menge in Liter unter Zugrundelegung des offiziellen Zapfstellenspreises.

Von diesem Brutto-Verkaufspreis werden die Frachten und die sogenannten Mindererlöse mit dem Durchschnittssatz für die gesamten Ablieferungen der Vertriebsunternehmen in der betreffenden Treibstoffart in Abzug gebracht. Die Mindererlöse setzen sich zusammen aus Minderungen aus Kampfpreisen, Nachlässen usw.

Nach Abzug dieser Frachten und Mindererlöse ergibt sich der Bruttoerlös der Vertriebsgesellschaft.

Die Bruttoerlöse der einzelnen Vertriebsgesellschaften sind zusammenzurechnen.

II. Vertriebskosten der Vertriebsgesellschaften.

Bei Berechnung des Erlöses gemäß § 5 wählen die Vertriebsgesellschaften jeder an dem Vertrieb der Vertragsware Anteil habende Vertriebsgesellschaft in ihrer selbstgewählten Weise ein vollständig zu Grunde gelegtes Kriterium für die Vertriebskosten der Vertragsware Gasolin A.G. Sie nach dem besten Mittel berechnete Vertriebskosten der Vertriebsgesellschaft der D.A.F.G. und der Rheinisch-Oelag überträgt. Es enthält jedoch - ganz oder teilweise - die in den Vertriebskosten der Vertragsware Gasolin A.G. enthaltenen Kosten Anteile.

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0.III. Bruttoerlöse des Ammoniakwerkes.

1. Für Benzin-Kraftsprit-Gemisch

Nach Abzug der auf Grund des Durchschnitts-Vertriebsunkostensatzes per 100 Liter (siehe C. II.) errechneten Gesamt-Vertriebsunkosten von dem Gesamt-Bruttoerlös aller Vertriebsgesellschaften (siehe C.I.) ergibt sich der Bruttoerlös des Ammoniakwerkes für ein Gemisch von Benzin und Kraftsprit. Dieses Gemisch, vorerst noch in Liter gemessen, enthält theoretisch außer Benzin eine gewisse Menge Kraftsprit. Zur Berechnung des Benzin-Bruttoerlöses ist also eine Aufsonderung des Kraftspritanteiles erforderlich.

Die Kraftspritbelastung beträgt z.Zt. 10 % der erzeugten Benzinmenge (in kg) und fällt somit v.o.r. dem Verkauf durch die Vertriebsgesellschaften an. Die Bezugspflicht für Kraftsprit tritt erst mit dem Verkauf ein. Da der Kraftsprit nicht in jedem Falle und nicht gleichmäßig beigemischt wird, da auch weiterhin die Vertriebsgesellschaften den verkauften Kraftstoff nicht nach dem einzelnen Mischungsverhältnis abrechnen, so ist es nur möglich, einen theoretischen Spritgehalt für die verkaufte Menge zu errechnen.

Diese Rechnung wird abstrahierend wie folgt zusammengefasst:

Beispiel

a. Anfangsbestand an Kraftstoff

von den Vertriebsgesellschaften

1. Benzin (10/11)

2. Kraftsprit (3/11)

b. Endbestand an Kraftstoff

1. Benzin durch Verkauf an die Vertriebsgesellschaften

2. Kraftsprit durch Verkauf

H a b e n

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o. Abgang an Kraftsprit rein (Abkantung usw.) kg Ltr.
3. Abgang an Benzin rein " "
e. Abgang durch Treibstoff-Verkauf " "
1. Benzin " "
2. Kraftsprit " "
f. Endbestand an Treibstoff " "
1. Benzin " "
2. Kraftsprit " "

Der theoretische Kraftsprit-Gehalt im verkauften Treibstoff errechnet sich wie folgt:

Kraftsprit ($a_2 + b_2 \cdot \frac{c}{d}$) kg Ltr.
Treibstoff ($a + b \cdot \frac{c}{d}$) " "

Hieraus ergibt sich das theoretische Mengenverhältnis von Kraftsprit zu Treibstoff.

In diesem Verhältnis sind verkaufte Menge und verbleibender Vorrat in Benzin und Kraftsprit aufzuteilen.

Die Umrechnung von kg in Liter erfolgt nach dem spezifischen Gewicht (Benzin $\sim 0,750$ bis $\sim 0,760$ und Kraftsprit $\sim 0,795$).

Bei Beimischung anderer Stoffe (Methanol etc.) ist wie beim Kraftsprit zu verfahren.

2. Für Benzin

Auf Grund der theoretisch ermittelten Liter-Menge von Kraftsprit wird vom Gesamt-Bruttoerlös des Ammoniakwerkes unter Zugrundelegung des Liter-Durchschnittserlöses für Treibstoff der theoretisch beim Treibstoffverkauf erzielte Kraftsprit-Erlös abgezogen. Im Falle der Beimischung von durch das Ammoniakwerk oder 35 Konzernwerke hergestellten Stoffen hat die Bewertung und Abwertung der beigemischten Stoffe von Treibstoff-Erlös entsprechend den Vorschriften unter A III mit den Durchschnittserlösen abzüglich einer Kapitalvermehrung von 3 % zu erfolgen. Soweit nicht eine der Treibstoffarten unter den Durchschnittserlösen der Werkstoffe liegt, der verbleibende Erlösbetrag ist der Bruttoerlös des Ammoniakwerkes für Benzin.

3. Beimischung von anderen Stoffen

Der Bruttoerlös des Ammoniakwerkes bildet die Basis für die

1. Die vom Ammoniakwerk auf den Umsatz des Benzins an die Vertriebsgesellschaften zu entrichtende U m - s a t z s t e u e r. Berechnungsgrundlage ist der Bruttoerlös des Werkes für Benzin.
2. Die M i n e r a l ö l s t e u e r, die auf das verkaufte Benzin entfällt.
3. Die K r a f t s p r i t v e r t e u e r u n g. Sie ist die Differenz zwischen dem in C. III.2 errechneten Kraftsprit-Erlös des Ammoniakwerkes und dem für diese Kraftspritmenge aufgewendeten Bezugspreis zuzugl. der vom Ammoniakwerk etwa auf den Kraftsprit entrichteten ^{an} Umsatzsteuer.

G. V. Nettoerlös des Ammoniakwerkes (§ 5)

Der nach Abzug der Erlösminderungen C. IV. 1 - 3 von Bruttoerlös (C.III) dem Ammoniakwerk verbleibende Nettoerlös, auf 100 kg bezogen, ist der Erlös ab Werk im Sinne des § 5 des Vertrages.

D. Abrechnung der Unterschiedsbeträge (§ 5)

D. I. Behandlung der Vorräte zu Beginn und Ende des Vertrages.

Der Preis- und Absatzgarantie unterliegen die ab 1.7.1934 bis 30.6.1944 e r z e u g t e n Benzinnengen (§ 2 des Vertrages).

Um bei der Unterschiedsabrechnung die schon vorhandenen Vorräte zu berücksichtigen, wird wie folgt verfahren: Es wird der Vorrat an Benzin ^{am} 1.7.1934 mengen- und wertmäßig (RM 25,- per 100 kg) festgestellt. Die Verkäufe ab 1.7.1934 werden als insgesamt unter die Garantie fallend für die Unterschiedsabrechnung behandelt, sodass die Garantie praktisch mit dem 1.7.1934 auch für die Verkäufe l...

Aus den Vorräten am 30.6.1944 w... die gleiche Menge mit dem gleichen Wert vom 1.7.1934 abgesetzt, sodass nur noch der Rest unter die Garantien des Vertrages fällt. Diese Restmenge wird dann auf die Verkäufe nach

dem 30.6.1944 mit dem Garantiepreise vor dem 30. Juni 1944 abgerechnet.

D. II. Nachweise der Erfüllung der Erzeugungs-Verpflichtung des Ammoniakwerkes (§ 1).

Die Garantieleistung des Reiches gemäß § 2 wird nur wirksam, wenn das Ammoniakwerk die in § 1 festgelegte Verpflichtung zur Erzeugung der dort genannten Benzinnengen erfüllt.

Das Ammoniakwerk gibt daher dem Reichswirtschaftsminister und dem Reichsminister der Finanzen nach Ablauf jedes Vierteljahres die erzeugten Mengen an.

Solange die Steigerungsverpflichtung hinsichtlich der Erzeugung besteht (§ 1 Abs. 7), genügt der Nachweis, dass im letzten Monat der in § 1 genannten Zeitschnitte die Erzeugung einen Zehntel der geforderten Jahresmindsterzeugung entspricht.

Daneben, also ab 1.1.1936 muss der Erzeugungsdurchschnitt pro Monat eines Zehntel der geforderten Jahresmindsterzeugung von 300.000 t Benzin entsprechen.

D. III. Abrechnungs- und Zahlungsstermine.

Das Ammoniakwerk legt die Abrechnungen, die jeweils die Erlöse des Ammoniakwerkes innerhalb eines Vierteljahres nachweisen, spätestens bis zum Ende des darauffolgenden Vierteljahres dem Reichswirtschaftsminister und dem Reichsminister der Finanzen vor. Als auf Grund der eingereichten Erlös-Abrechnungen bei Erfüllung des § 2 durch das Ammoniakwerk von einer der beiden Vertragsparteien zu bewirkende Vergütung des zeitlichen Garantiepreis und Nettoerlöse (N.V.) sich ergebenden Unterschiedsbetrages hat innerhalb 4 Wochen nach Vorlage der Abrechnungen - fort Mitte des Vierteljahres, für das die Abrechnung erfolgt (Zinsfuß: Reichsbankdiskont) - zu geschehen.

Die Vergütungen erfolgen unter Vorbehalt des in § 7 vorgesehenen Prüfungsrechtes, von dem spätestens 15 Ko -

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nate nach Vorlage der Abrechnung Gebrauch zu machen ist.
Das Prüfungsrecht des Rechnungshofes des Deutschen Reiches ist an diese Fristsetzung nicht gebunden.

Die Vergütungen sind zu leisten:
für das Reich: an die Reichshauptkasse in Berlin,
für das Ammoniakwerk: an die Deutsche Länderbank A.-G.,
Berlin NW 7.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-319

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 93

Doc. No. NI-319 EXHIBIT No. 93 9/2/47
REINTRODUCED 9/18/47

(Place) Essenberg, Germany

(Date) 26 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schuyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

2

~~legally written~~
(photostated
~~transcribed~~
~~transcribed~~)

pages and entitled

NI-319, Two copies of a letter from
Dr. Fackel to the Reich Minister of Economics,
dated 14 Dec. 1933, is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as ~~(the original)~~ of a document found
(a true copy
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

Berlin Document Center

Rolf C Schuyler

N/1-319

23. 11. 1935

Abschrift.

1. d. Reichsregierung
an die Reichsregierung

Frankfurt/M., den 10. Nov. 1935
1935

In der

Reichsregierung

1. d. Reichsregierung

Frankfurt/M.

In Zusammenhang mit dem Abschluss des Vertrages im heutigen
Tage zwischen dem Reich, vertreten durch den Reichswirt-
schaftsminister und den Reichsminister des Innern einer-
seits und dem Automobilwerk in Frankfurt a.M. b.H. andererseits
bestätigen wir Ihnen, dass wir diesem Vertrage zustimmen
und die in § 3 und § 4 enthaltenen Bestimmungen als bindend
für uns anerkennen.

1. d. Reichsregierung
Frankfurt/M.

gez. Bosch

gez. Schmidt

Abschrift!

J.G. Forstenindustrie
Aktiengesellschaft

Frankfurt a.M., den 14. Dezember 1932
Berlin

An

den Herrn Reichswirtschaftsminister,

B e r l i n W 35,

Viktoriastraße 34.

Im Zusammenhang mit dem Abschluß des Vertrages am heutigen Tage zwischen dem Reich, vertreten durch den Reichswirtschaftsminister und den Reichsminister der Finanzen einerseits und dem Ammoniakwerk Herseburg G.m.b.H. andererseits bestätigen wir Ihnen, daß wir diesem Vertrage zustimmen und die in § 3 und § 6 enthaltenen Bestimmungen als bindend für uns anerkennen.

J.G. Forstenindustrie
Aktiengesellschaft.

gez. Bosch.

gez. Schmitz.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. Nl-320

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 94

Doc. No. Nl-320 EXHIBIT No. 94 9/2/47

Reintroduced 9/18/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 26 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Walter C. Schuyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

1 ~~typewritten~~ ~~photostated~~ ~~micrographed~~ ~~handwritten~~ pages and entitled

Filenote of Reich Chancellery
on 24. Jan. agreement with the State

dated 10 Jan. 1934 is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
(a true copy)
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as ~~(the original)~~ of a document found
(a true copy)
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

Berlin Document Center

Walter C. Schuyler

Berlin, den 1. Juli 1917.

H. v. S. 13/17

1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.

Herr Staatssekretär Feder hat die Bitte ausgeprochen,
dem Herrn Reichskanzler die in der Anlage enthaltene Ab-
schrift des Mineralöl-Vertrages, der zwischen dem Deutschen
Reich und der J.G. Parbenindustrie abgeschlossen worden ist,
mit der Bitte um Kenntnisnahme vorzulegen.

2.) Dem

Herrn Staatssekretär
gehorsamt vorgelegt.

11
21 Juli Aufzug

13
1

7. 9. 9.

17. 17.

Office of Chief of Counsel
for Washington Times

CASE #
TRIB. #
Prosecution Exhibit - 95

(VI - 8326)
+ NI - 306

Pros. Exhibit 95 NI - 8326
+ NI - 306

REINTRODUCED 9/3/07
REINTRODUCED 9/10/07
REINTRODUCED 9/24/07

9/24/07

(City) Munich, Germany

(Date) 20 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schuyter, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

12

(~~typewritten~~
(photostated
(~~reproduced~~
(~~transcribed~~

pages and entitled

NI-8326 + NI-306 (combined), Affidavit by
Stuss and conference with OAW offices on Base

dated 30 May 1947, is (the original of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my own capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as the original of a document found
in German archives, records and films retained by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Command, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC

Rolf C Schuyter

NI 8326-NT 306

ERKLÄRUNG UNTER EID

NI-8326

-1-

Ich, Dr. ERNST STRUSS, Direktor der I.G. Farben, Leiter des I.G. Bureau der I.G., Sekretär des technischen Ausschusses des Vorstands der I.G., Leiter der Sparte II der Vermittlungsstelle V und seit 1943 Produktionsleiter der gesamten Deutschen Farbstoffindustrie im Rahmen der Wirtschaftsguppe Chemische Industrie, nachdem ich darauf aufmerksam gemacht worden bin, dass ich mich wegen falscher Aussage strafbar mache, stelle hiermit unter Eid freiwillig und ohne Zwang fest:

Die Aufzeichnungen, die in dem mit NI - 306 bezeichneten Dokument gemacht worden sind, sind von meinem früheren Angestellten Herrn Helmuth Rohdemann im Jahre 1945 gemacht worden. Bei dieser Zusammenstellung hat Herr Rohdemann engstens mit mir zusammengearbeitet und ich habe dauernd den Fortschritt seiner Arbeiten kontrolliert. Der Inhalt des Dokumentes NI - 306 und seiner Entstehungsgeschichte sind mir daher in vollen Umfange bekannt und es entspricht in allen Einzelheiten nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen der vollen Wahrheit. Ich habe das Dokument NI - 306, das mir vorgelegt worden ist, genau nachgeprüft. Dieses Dokument ist mit dieser eidesstattlichen Versicherung zu einem Aktenstück verbunden und durch Bezugnahme zum Bestandteil dieses Affidavits gemacht. Ich unterschreibe jede der 8 Seiten dieses Dokumentes NI - 306 gleichzeitig mit der Unterschriftsleistung unter dieses Affidavit.

Ich habe jede der 8 Seiten des Dokumentes NI - 306 sowie diese Seite meiner Erklärung unter Eid sorgfältig durchgelesen und eigenhändig gekennzeichnet, habe die notwendigen Korrekturen in meiner eigenen Handschrift vorgenommen und mit meinen Anfangsbuchstaben gekennzeichnet und erkläre hiermit unter Eid, dass ich in dieser Erklärung nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen die reine Wahrheit gesagt habe.

Dr. Ernst Struss

Dr. Ernst Struss

Sworn and signed by ^{before} me this ^{1st} day of May 1947 at Frankfurt Main by Dr. Ernst Struss known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

Otto Heilbrunn

Dr. Otto Heilbrunn
Civilian, ETO 30140
Office of Chief of Counsel
for War Crimes
U.S. War Department

Besprechungen über Buna mit Regierungstellen.

-2-

Ausführliche Fassung August 1945 für Mr. Weissbrodt,
aus Original-Akt ausgezogen.

1 9 3 3 . Auf mündliche Anfrage eines Vertreters des Heeres-
waffenamtes bei Dr. Müller-Cunradi erfolgt am:

15.8. Schreiben Ludwigshafen (Müller-Gunradi) an das
Heereswaffenamt Berlin-Charlottenburg.

Information über I.G.-Arbeiten auf dem Gebiete des synthet. Kautschuks 1910 - 1914 und nach 1918.
Derzeitiger Stand der Arbeiten und Bereitschaft der I.G. zur Wiederaufnahme derselben in grösserem Umfange bei Förderung durch die Reichsregierung und Mitarbeit einer leistungsfähigen Gummiabrik. (Herstellung von 1000 - 2000 Reifen, die an Fahrzeugen der Regierungsbehörden erprobt werden sollen).

1934.

6.7. Exposé Leverkusens (Dr. Konrad) an das Heereswaffenamt
(General Liess)

Information über die Arbeiten auf dem synthet. Kautschuk-
Gebiet.

- I. Methylkautschuk (1910 - 1918)
- II. Butadienkautschuk (ab 1926)
- III. Mischpolymerisate
- IV. Gel- und bernsteinfester Kautschuk
- V. Daprene (Amerika)
- VI. Augenblicklicher Stand der Arbeiten
- VII. Versuchsprogramm für die nächste Zeit.

11.7. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Konrad Leverkus) über die
Sitzung im Heeresweffensamt (Major Phillip, Dr. Hagmann).
Später im Beisein Dr. Weber und Dr. Mannmann. Cont.

I. Ohne Conti-Vertreter

Gegenwärtiger Stand der Arbeiten

- a) Butadien-Basis (Buna)
b) " - Mischpolymerisate
c) " - " - legiert mit Erweichern.
Grossfabrikation von 5000 Tons (Bezugszeit 1 Jahr) kann
erst nach Abschluss der Reifenversuche begonnen werden.
Daprene (Lizenz-Verhandlungen I.G./Dapont)

5

11 E32674
NI-306

1934 (Forts.)

II. Mit Conti-Vertreter.

Herstellung einer grösseren Anzahl Reifen erst nach Abschluss der Versuche mit den Einzelreifen mögl. Prüfung der Herstellung von Vollgummireifen. Aussprache über allgemeine wirtschaftliche Ansichten des synthet. Kautschuks.

24.7.

Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Konrad Leverkus) über die Sitzung mit dem Reichsbeauftragten für Kautschuk Herrn E. Hammesfahr, Hamburg, in Leverkusen.

Besprechung über Entwicklung und Stand der Arbeit des synthet. Kautschuks bei der I.G. Vergrößerung der Versuchsanlage von 10 auf 25-30 m² mit Butadien.

Hammesfahr weist auf besondere Dringlichkeit des Kautschukproblems hin. Derzeitiger Jahresverbrauch ca. 70 000 t, davon 60% für Reifen, (davon 40% 80%). Er betont, dass das Projekt an der finanziellen Frage nicht scheitern darf.

Allgemeine Aussprache über Schwierigkeiten des Verfahrens, Überlegenheit des synthet. Materials gegenüber Naturkautschuk, teilweise Ersatz der Kautschukwolle durch Vistra. Ausdehnung der Versuchsversuche ausser bei der Conti auch auf andere deutsche Gummi- und Kautschukfabriken. Prüfung der Frage des Ersatzes von Gummi durch Kunstmassen der I.G. zur Deckung des Kautschukverbrauches. Besprechung betr. Reparatur und evtl. Übernahme dieses Verfahrens durch die I.G. Erörterung der Preisfrage des synthet. Kautschuks.

Verchiedenes

Russ. Ersatz des amerikanischen Produktes durch I.G. Prod. Trinidadasphalt Prüfung der Erzeugungsanlage durch I.G.

Angaben über deutsche Schwefelproduktion. Regenerat Vergrößerung der bestehenden Kautschukfabriken unter Mithilfe der I.G. Verfahren des Verfahrens.

Angaben über Rohkautschukbedarf der I.G.

7.11.

Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Struss Frankfurt) über die Sitzung in der Ueberwachungsstelle für Kautschuk u. Asbest am 30.10. mit Herrn Hammesfahr.

Ausserdem anwesend: der Wirtschaftsbeauftragte der Führer: Kappeler
Heereswaffenamt: Kersch
Vertreter des Reichswirtschaftsministers, der Fa. Kautschukwerke und der I.G.

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1934 (Forts.)

Bericht über Verarbeitung von Buna in der Reifenindustrie Hammesfahr macht auf die ganz besondere Dringlichkeit aufmerksam; I.G. soll Erstellung einer Anlage für 1000 moto prüfen. Nach eingehender Aussprache wird I.G. Vorschlag einer Anlage von 200 moto angenommen. Kleine Verteuerung der Reifen bei grösserer Haltbarkeit tragbar.

- 7.11. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Struss Frankfurt/M.) über die Sitzung in der Ueberwachungsstelle für Kautschuk u. Asbest am 31.10. mit Herrn Hammesfahr.

Aussprache über unsere evtl. Vereinbarungen mit Dupont betr. Duprene.
Erörterung der 200 moto Anlage, die frühestens Ende 1935 in Betrieb gehen kann. Ueber Finanzierungsfragen soll später endgültig beschlossen werden.

- 8.11. Bericht Dr. Konrad Leverkus über den Besuch des Reichsbeauftragten für Kautschuk, Herrn Hammesfahr, in Leverkus.

Besichtigung der für die Herstellung von synthet. Kautschuk bestehenden Fabrikationseinrichtungen und allgemeine unverbindliche Aussprache über zukünftige Entwicklung dieses Gebietes.

- 22.11. Bericht Dr. Ebert, Ludwigshafen, über den Besuch des Reichsbeauftragten für Kautschuk, Herrn Hammesfahr, in Ludwigshafen am 20.11.

Allgemeine Erörterung über Freigabe von Kautschuk-Versuchsmaterial für Nichtreifenzwecke.
Finanzierungsfragen der Grossanlage.
Entlastung des Kautschukmarktes durch I.G. Kunststoffe.
Beschleunigung der Ueberreichung detaillierter Angaben und Vorschläge für eine Grossanlage seitens der I.G.

- 1.12. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Struss, Frankfurt/M.) über eine Sitzung im R.W.M. mit Staatssekretär Dr. Posse am 29.11.

Allgemeine Orientierung über die Lage auf dem Gebiet des synthet. Kautschuks.

- 1.12. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Struss, Frankfurt/M.) über eine Sitzung im Heereswaffenamt mit General Liese am 30.11.

Gleiche Ausführungen wie in der vorhergehenden Sitzung im R.W.M. am 29.11.

- 17.12. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Struss, Frankfurt/M.) über eine Sitzung mit dem Beauftragten des Führers für Wirtschaftsfragen Keppler in Berlin am 10.12. in Anwesenheit von Herrn Hammesfahr.
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1934 (Fortsetzung)

Illigastine Ausführungen über die technische Durcharbeitung des jetzigen Verfahrens von Karbid über Butylenglykol, Projektierung der Grossanlage, wenn Versuche in Lu und L4 abgeschlossen sind.
Anfechtliche Besprechung der Preisfrage für synthet. Kautschuk.

1935.

- 7.1. Bericht (Dr. Ebert, Ludwigshafen) über den Besuch des Herrn Hammesfahr, Ludwigshafen am 5.1.
Ansprache über die verschiedenen Versuche seitens der I.G. zur Förderung des Problems des synthet. Kautschuks.
- 10.1. Bericht (Dr. Ludwig, Leverkusen) über den Besuch des Herrn Dr. Hagemann im Heereswaffenamt in Leverkusen.
Stand der Kautschukarbeiten in Leverkusen.
General Liess soll bei den Reifefabriken auf Beschleunigung der Reifenarbeiten drängen, um ein Urteil über die Brauchbarkeit des synthet. Kautschuks zu erhalten.
- 20.2. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Konrad, Leverkusen) im Heereswaffenamt, vormittags mit Major Philipp und Dr. Hagemann.
Aufstellung eines Versuchsprogramms für Reifen.
Überblick über I.G. Arbeiten und Versuchsaufkosten auf dem Kautschukgebiet.
Besprechung über Standortfragen einer Kautschukfabrik.
nachmittags mit Dr. Hagemann und Dr. Ing. Kracht vom Heereswaffenamt sowie Vertretern der Conti.
Festlegung eines weiteren Versuchsprogramms betr. Reifenherstellung.
- 22.2. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Struss, Frankfurt/M.) im Heereswaffenamt am 20.2.
Wehrmacht beansprucht Führung in synthet. Kautschukfrage.
Gesamter Friedensbedarf des Heeres etwa 150 - 250 moto.
- 22.2. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Struss, Frankfurt/M.) bei Herrn Keppler am 20.2. in Anwesenheit von Herrn Hammesfahr, sowie Vertretern des Heereswaffenamtes, der Conti und der Firma Metzeler.
Ansprache über die Arbeiten der Reifenfabrikanten.
Weitere Besprechungen über Grossfabrikation von synthet. Kautschuk sollen Anfang März erfolgen.

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1943 (forts.)

18.3. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Strass, Frankfurt/M.) über eine Sitzung bei Herrn Keppler am 18.3.

Dr. ter Meer schildert den derzeitigen Stand der Arbeit. Schwerpunkt der zu ergreifenden Massnahmen liegt zur Zeit bei der verarbeitenden Industrie, die regelmässig grössere Abufe von synthetischem Kautschuk für Transportfabrikationen vornehmen muss.

Aussprache über Preis für synthetischen Kautschuk und Kosten einer Grossanlage von 2500 Tafe.

29.3. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Konrad, Leverkusen) über den Besuch der Herren Dr. Hagemann und Dr. Exner im Heereswaffenamt in Leverkusen.

Allgemeine Aussprache über Fahrversuche mit Reifen aus natürlichem und synthetischem Kautschuk.

2.5. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Konrad, Leverkusen) über eine Sitzung im Heereswaffenamt mit den Herren Dr. Hagemann und Dr. Exner.

Aussprache über den Gesamtbedarf der Wehrmacht an synthetischem Kautschuk.

Aufnahme besonderer Versuchsarbeiten speziell für die Wehrmacht.

13.8., 7.9. Briefwechsel des Beauftragten des Führers für Wirtschaftsfragen Herrn Keppler und Dr. ter Meer betreffend eine im September abzuhaltende Besprechung über die derzeitige Lage auf dem Gebiet des synthetischen Kautschuks.

20.9. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. ter Meer, Frankfurt/M.) über eine Sitzung in der Reichskanzlei mit den Herren Keppler und Pleiger.

Stand der Kautschukarbeiten.

Beschleunigter Bau der Grossanlage erforderlich.

Besprechung über weiteres Vorgehen in der Frage der Grossfabrikation. Evtl. Abnahmegarantie der Wehrmacht zu festen Preisen.

Aussprache über Verhandlungen mit Dupont wegen Lizenzierung der deutschen Patente betreffend Monovinylacetylen und Chloropren.

23.10. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Konrad, Leverkusen) über den Besuch der Herren Oberstlt. Philipps, Dr. Hagemann, Dr. Exner vom Heereswaffenamt, Leverkusen.

Besichtigung der Produktions- und Prüfeinrichtungen für synthetischen Kautschuk.

1935 (Forts.)

Allgemeine Aussprache über Unterbringung einer künftigen grösseren Buna-Produktion (Wehrmachtbedarf nicht - wie früher angegeben - 150 - 250, sondern ca. 50 moto).
Besprechung von Standortfragen der Kautschukfabrik.

- 12., 15., 19.11. Briefwechsel des Beauftragten des Führers für Wirtschaftsfragen Herrn Keppler mit Dr. Struss betreffend den Bau einer Grossanlage zur Herstellung von künstlichem Kautschuk.
Finanzierungsfragen Abnahmegarantie
Preisgarantie Standortfragen.

- 10.11. Exposé des Heereswaffenamtes (Dr. Hagemann) über den Stand der Erprobung von synthetischem Kautschuk auf Verwendbarkeit im Heeresgerät und Vorschläge zur Unterbringung der vorgesehenen Produktion.

1936

- 21.1., 4.2. Briefe (Dr. ter Meer, Frankfurt/M.) an den Beauftragten des Führers für Wirtschaftsfragen Herrn Keppler, Berlin.
Entwurf für einen zwischen dem Reichswirtschaftsministerium und der I.G. abzuschliessenden Vertrag betreffend Errichtung einer Fabrikationsanlage von 200 moto synth. Kautschuk.

- 13.3. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Dehn-Rothfels, Leuna) über eine Sitzung im Reichswirtschaftsministerium mit Geh. Rat Kübler.

Allgemeine Aussprache über die Entwicklung der Buna-Arbeiten bis heute mit Bezug auf das "Projekt Schkopau".

- 27.2. Briefwechsel des Beauftragten des Führers für Wirtschaftsfragen Herrn Keppler, Berlin und Dr. Struss wegen Vertragsentwurf und weiterer Vorlegung der Vorarbeiten.

- 5.6. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. r. Brüning, Berlin) über eine Sitzung im Reichswirtschaftsministerium mit Geh. Rat Kübler und anderen Herren des RWM.

Bericht über neuesten Stand der Fabrikation von synthet. Kautschuk.
Mögliche Beschleunigung der weiteren Entwicklung unter Vermeidung von Fehlinvestitionen.

- 17.6. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Struss, Frankfurt/M.) über eine Sitzung im Rohstoff- und Perimeterstab unter dem Vorsitz von Dr. Kersch mit Herren vom Reichsbergbauamt, Heereswaffenamt und Frau Keppler.

Besprechung über eine evtl. Vergrößerung der in Bau befindlichen Schkopauer Buna-Fabrik von 200 auf 1000 moto.

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1936 (Forts.)

- 16./29.6., 1./2./10.7. Briefwechsel zwischen dem Rohstoff-
Devisenstab (Oberstlt. Löb) und I.G. betreffend die
grösserung der Buna-fabrik Schkopau auf 1000 moto und
evtl. Errichtung einer zweiten Fabrik von 1000 moto.
- 28.7. Besprechungsabsicht (Dr. Basendörfer, Frankfurt/M.)
über eine Sitzung mit Dr. Hagemann vom Reichswaffen
Berlin am 22.7.
Allgemeine Aussprache wegen einer zweiten Anlage von
1000 moto Buna.
Bericht Dr. ter Meer über Verhandlungen mit Basend.
Ausführungen Dr. Hagemann über evtl. Absatzmöglichkeiten
der vergrösserten Buna-produktion.
- 31.7., 4.8. Briefwechsel zwischen dem Beauftragten des Führers
für Wirtschaftsfragen Herrn Köppler/Reichs- u. Preuss.
Finanzministerium und der I.G. wegen Vertragsentwurf
für 1000 moto Buna-anlage in Schkopau.
- 29.9., 2./6./13.10. Briefwechsel zwischen dem Beauftragten
des Führers für Wirtschaftsfragen Herrn Köppler und
Dr. ter Meer wegen des Ausbaus der Schkopauer Buna-anlage
auf 2000 moto und damit zusammenhängender Fragen.
- 13.10. Aktennotiz Dr. Strass über ein Vorgespräch mit dem
Rohstoff- und Devisenstab betr. die veranschlagte
Buna-produktion 1937-1939.
- 5.11. Schreiben Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe (Dr.
Löb) an I.G. betr. Zustimmung von Vertragsentwurf
für Schkopauer Buna-fabrikation von 2000 moto.
- 23.11. Brief (Dr. Strass, Frankfurt/M.) an das Amt für
Roh- und Werkstoffe (Dr. Eckell).
Übermittlung von Vertragsgrundskizzen für die
einer Buna-fabrik.
Finanzierungsvorschläge.
(Bezugnahme Besprechung mit Dr. Eckell von 19.11.)
wobei handschriftliche Notizen von Dr. Strass.
- 7.12. Notiz Dr. Strass betr. Anruf Dr. Eckell wegen mög-
licher Errichtung einer zweiten Buna-fabrik von 1000 moto.
- 7.12. Aktennotiz (Dr. Buhl) über eine Sitzung mit Dr. Eckell
am 4.12. in Berlin.
Besprechung der Vertragsgrundlagen (ohne Berücksichtigung
Finanzierungsfragen) für die Errichtung einer zweiten

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1936 (Forts.)

- 9.12. Brief (Dr. ter Meer, Frankfurt/M.) an Dr. Eckell, Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe, Berlin.
Bestätigung der telefonischen Unterredung wegen verschiedener technischer Einzelheiten betr. die Buna-anlage Schkopau.
Unterstützungsbereitschaft der I.G. bezüglich Bauausführung und Betriebsführung für die Bunafabrik II.
- 9.12. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Prentzel, Frankfurt/M.) über eine Sitzung im Reichsfinanzministerium mit Herren des RFM, des RWM unter Hinzuziehung von Dr. Eckell vom Rohstoffamt.
Ausführliche Besprechung über Steuererleichterungen bzw. -befreiungen für die neu zu gründende Buna G.m.b.H. Schkopau.
- 17.12. Brief (Dr. ter Meer, Frankfurt/M.) an Dr. Eckell, Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe, Berlin.
Übermittlung von Vertragsentwürfen (Richtlinien für die Kbrechnung) unter Weglassung der bezüglich der Finanzierung zu treffenden Vereinbarungen.
- 17.12. Brief (Dr. ter Meer, Frankfurt/M.) an Dr. Eckell, Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe, Berlin.
Überreichung eines Exposés betr. Finanzierung der Bunafabriken aufgrund der Besprechung im Reichswirtschaftsministerium vom 16.12.
(Über diese Sitzung liegen kurze handschriftliche Notizen von Dr. Struss vor).
- 22.12. Brief (Dr. ter Meer, Frankfurt/M.) an Dr. Eckell, Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe, Berlin.
Anforderung von eingehenden Unterlagen über die Anlagekosten und den Einstandspreis der in Schkopau in der 2000 t-Anlage zu erzeugenden Buna-Marken durch den Preisprüfungskommissar.
- 31.12. Brief (Dr. Ambros, Ludwigshafen) an Dr. Eckell, Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe, Berlin.
Standortfragen für die Buna II-Anlage.

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- 5.1. Schreiben Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe (Oberst Löh) an I.G. (Dr. ter Meer).
Erhöhung der Kapazität der Buna-Fabriken bis Januar 1938 auf 3000 moto (2000 in Schkopau und 1000 als erste Ausbaustufe in Fürstenberg).
- 7.1. Aktennotiz (Dr. Konrad, Leverkusen) über eine Besprechung im Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe am 22.12.36 im Beisein von Vertretern der deutschen Reifenindustrie.
Allgemeine Aussprache über die ausschliessliche Verwendung von Buna S an Stelle von Buna N für die Reifenfabrikation.
- 14.1. Aktennotiz (Dr. Struss, Frankfurt/M.) über eine Besprechung im Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe.
Stand der Buna-Anlagen I und II.
Betriebsbeginn der 200 moto Anlage am 1.3. und Vergrößerung 2000 moto etwa bis Anfang 1938;
Erörterung von Standortfragen für die Buna II Anlage (Projekt Zweckel).
- 21.1. Schreiben des Reichsministers der Finanzen an I.G. betr. Steuerbefreiung und -erleichterungen für die Buna G.m.b.H.
- 29.1. n. 5.2. Briefwechsel zwischen Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe und I.G. betr. Buna-Vertrag.
- 12.2. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Struss, Frankfurt/M.) über die Sitzung im Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe am 11.2. in Anwesenheit von Vertretern der Conti.
Ablehnung des von der Conti namens der gesamten deutschen Gummiindustrie an die I.G. gestellten Ansinnens des Vormastizierens von Buna durch I.G.
- 19.2. Exposé Dr. ter Meer über "Grundlegende Gesichtspunkte für die Gründung des Werkes Schkopau und dem Buna-Vertrag". (10 Exemplare am 19.2. an das Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe gesandt),
- 25.2. n. 3.3. Briefwechsel mit dem Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe betr. Zahlungstermine des Reiches für Darlehen zum Bau der Buna Anlage Schkopau.
- 23.2. n. 25.2. Schreiben I.G. an Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe.

Übersendung von Buna-Vertragsentwürfen und Bekanntgabe der Buna-Versuchskosten 1928-1936.

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1937 (Forts.)

4., 19., 22., 30.3. u. 14.4. Briefwechsel zwischen Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe und I.G. wegen Buna-Werke Schkopau.

Besichtigung des Werkes, Energiefragen, Rohstofflieferungen, Siedlungsfragen.

13., 20., 23. April, — 7., 13., 15., 18., 24., 29. Mai —
5., 18. Juni — 5., 7., 9., 16. Juli — 10., 16., 20. August —
20., 25. September — 15., 29. November

Briefwechsel zwischen dem Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe und der I.G.

29.4. 2 Aktennotizen (Dr. Struss, Frankfurt/M.) über Besprechung im Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe

10., 17., 25., 26., 31.8.
Briefwechsel zwischen dem Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe, der I.G. und verschiedenen Firmen.
Materialbeschaffung und Termine für die Fertigstellung des Buna-Werkes Schkopau.

13. u. 22. Sept. — 1., 9., 11. u. 21. Dez.
Briefwechsel zwischen dem Reichskommissar für die Preisbildung, dem Amt für deutsche Roh- und Werkstoffe und der I.G.

1938.

4.1. u. 10.3. Buna-Vertrag mit dem Reich.

24.1. Besprechungsbericht (Dr. Albers, Frankfurt/M.) über eine Sitzung mit der Überwachungsstelle für Kartenschuk in Berlin.

Allgemeine Fragen des Verkaufs, Zuteilung von Buna, Eigenverbrauch der I.G., Ausschussmaterial.

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(Forts.)

Preisgestaltung des Buna.

Briefwechsel zwischen dem Reichskommissar für die
Preisbildung, dem Amt für deutsche Roh- und
Werkstoffe und der I.G.

Frankfurt/M.,
11.4.1947

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-8327

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 96

Doc. No. NI-8327 EXHIBIT No. 96 9/2/47
REINTRODUCED 9/18/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 26 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schnyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

19

(typewritten
(photostated pages and entitled
(micrographed
(handwritten

N1-8327, Affidavit by Stross on the attached trans-
lation of one of his speeches held on 13 May 1938.

dated 30 May 1947. is (~~the original~~ of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (~~the original~~ of a document found
(a true copy
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

Affidavit with Doc. Room, OCCCW,
Translation of speech with Congress, Washington D.C.

Rolf C Schnyder

NY-1327

AFFIDAVIT

I, Dr. ERNST KERN, Director of I.G. Farben, Chief of T&A Bureau of I.G., Secretary of the Technical Committee of the Vorstand of I.G., Manager of Division II (Sparte II) of the Vorkriegsmittelbau, and, since 1943, Production Manager for the entire German dyestuffs industry within the framework of the Economic Group Chemical Industry, after having been warned that I will be liable for punishment for making a false statement, state herewith under oath, of my own free will and without coercion, the following:

On the 13th May 1935 I gave a lecture ~~in the T&A~~ on "The great task of the chemical industry in the Four Year Plan, particularly fuel, oil, lubricating oil and rubber."

I have been shown and have carefully examined the photograph of an English text, consisting of 42 pages and starting with the words:

"Preface: The German 'Four Year Plan' was proclaimed by the 'Fuehrer' in September 1935 at the 'Reichsparteitag' (Party Day) at Nuremberg."

This document is a true and faithful translation of my afore mentioned speech. Charts and pictures referred to are missing; therefore the speech is completely translated.

This document is attached to this affidavit and made a part thereof by reference. I sign each page of the document at the bottom and verily with the execution of this affidavit.

I have carefully read each of the 42 pages of the document and the two pages of this declaration and have signed them personally. I have made the necessary corrections in my own

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handwriting and initialed them and I declare herewith under oath that I have given the pure truth to the best of my knowledge and conscience.

Dr. Ernst Strauss

Dr. ERNST STRAUSS

before
sworn to and signed by me this 30 day of May 1947 at Frankfurt
Main by Dr. Ernst STRAUSS known to me to be the person making
the above affidavit.

John H. Miller
JOHN H. MILLER
Civilian, STO 30140
Office of Chief of Counsel
for War Crimes
U. S. War Department.

Translation

Reichswehr / Voelkel

Ex (13)

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P r e f a c e

The German «Four years plan» was proclaimed by the «Führer» in September 1936 on the «Reichsparteitage» (Party day) at Nürnberg:

« Within four years Germany must be entirely independent from foreign countries with regard to those products, which possibly can be manufactured in some way or other by German ability, by our own chemistry and mechanical industry and by our own mining-industry !»

Mentioning chemistry first, shows already, that this section will take a very important part in the plan, and in the chemical field it is again the I.G. Farbenindustrie which is highly participating in the «Four years plan» by its extensive scientific experiments and technical progresses. According to the «Führer's» own words Germany shall become independent in these four years from importing foreign raw-materials as far as possible. That does not mean, however, that Germany will withdraw from international commerce and the world-market. On the contrary, the «Four years plan» will induce us strongly to increase our exports in order to be able to pay the foreign raw-materials, still needed in the time of development. But still after accomplishment of this «Four years plan» which will be followed by a second one, we shall need further large quantities of import-goods, the payment of which can only be effected by intensive exports. In order to explain this apparent contradiction, I will give you now quite roughly a brief summary of those goods, imported by Germany in the last year.

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The whole import, listen, amounts to round 5 1/2 milliards, being balanced by exports amounting to 5 milliards. May I point out, that especially the I.G. took a very important part in it and by that in such a way helps again to accomplish the enormous tasks of the «Four years plan».

I will now once more go through the large amounts of the import-statistics in order to show you the share of chemistry in the different groups and the success to be expected within the scope of the «Four years plan». Later on in addition to that I shall give a detailed explanation with reference to the red underlined items «fuels and greasing-oils and caoutchouc».

First the table-luxuries. It is mainly thought of coffee, tobacco and tea. There does not seem to be any great chance of replacing these products by German-ones. I don't think, anyone would like to miss these products in future, and only for that reason you will understand, that this item will always take an important part in the import-statistics of Germany, the amount of which we shall have to pay with the proceeds from corresponding export-goods.

A very large sum, namely 1,7 milliards, was spent last year for the import of feedstuffs. This amount contains almost 400 millions for corn and a still higher amount for fats, either as such or as raw-products for the purpose of making fats.

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Durchschlag

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Translation.

L o e s e r / F. Schuppener

This deficit in food and especially the bottle neck in the supply with fat cannot be closed in the near future. However, the chemistry is extraordinarily active, to gain a considerable improvement of the position. We help by producing huge quantities of cheap fertilizers, by creating suitable preservatives for green food and finally we place at the disposal insecticides, which help to fight energetically against the large loss in the crop by animal and vegetal-parasite. These losses in consequence of these parasite, which the German agriculture suffers, amount at present to several hundred millions of Mark per year. On this subject the I.G. is absolutely leading and all these extensive tasks are always managed in co-operation with the Reichsnährstand.

The chemistry already tackles energetically the bottle neck in the supply with fat. We at first succeeded in producing synthetic products without fat from German raw material, which may replace the soap and facilitate the human nourishment, as the imported raw-fats may used for manufacturing soap and margarine. Secondly we succeeded according to the Fischer-Tropsch process, which will be mentioned below, in producing large quantities paraffin out of German coal and out of these paraffines again fats for soaps and for the human nourishment. These efforts however, have not gone ahead to such an extent, that they will bring up a considerable relief in the very next years. In the long run the bottle neck in the supply with fat will certainly be closed by the chemistry.

The next item refers to ores and metals; the greatest item represents the iron ore. The chemistry is less interested in the improvement of the German iron-balance, but as you know, within the scope of the Vierjahresplan (= 4 years plan) serious plans will be made. By means of the Hermann Göring-Werke, which will be erected in the vicinity of Braunschweig, unused German iron-ores, which are available in large quantities, will be utilized. An essential improvement brought the annexion of Austria, which country possesses large quantities of iron-ores of first class quality (2nd plant of the Hermann Göring-Werke at Linz.)

The second important item among the metals represents the copper. From this material in Germany only small quantities are available and a substitute cannot be created by the chemistry. However, the possibility exists to replace same in a great extent by the lightest metal aluminium and magnesium. Magnesium, the lightest metal largely used to day in alloys for the construction of aeroplanes and motors, can be produced in unlimited quantities out of pure German materials.

Later on we intend to produce aluminium out of German clay. For the time being as raw material we still require bauxite which has been imported up to now, but we hope to procure same from the south-east-European territory especially from Hungary; this material takes up only little percent of the cost of the ready aluminium.

Translation

Report / Summary

11-8327
11-6001
-6-

The German Aluminium production is at present the biggest in the world, since national production came to power it increased from 2 million metric tons p.a. to about 12 million metric tons and is at present further on the increase.

As far as ores and metals are concerned chemistry has made still further progress owing to fact of time I cannot however go into details. I would only mention that in our country if a large plant is well equipped, it can produce synthetic rubber from German types, whereas formerly the requisite raw materials were imported from abroad.

The production of textile raw materials likewise has made progress in the last year and the last year we had about 7 billion metric tons of textile raw materials. Germany has been a long time producing synthetic fibers. Until the year 1933 we still produced about 100 million metric tons of synthetic fibers and 6 million metric tons of artificial silk, which means that one of them was in a position to cover nearly half of the total requirements of textile raw materials by home production. It is particularly satisfying that I.G. succeeded in the first place to make use of the beechwood which is at this time in Germany in sufficient quantity. The first giant plant for staple-fiber from German beechwood came into operation in our firm works at Witten town in the end of 1937. The making of disposal of further large quantities of beechwood requires only alterations in the orientation because 3/4 of the cutting of beechwood is at present used as firewood. This should be replaced gradually by coal.

If we take the enormous figures of the German consumption in textiles which amounts to 6.5 - 7 billion metric tons p.a. will not give you a clear view, I will indicate the figures for each individual. Every German citizen therefore consumes in the year about 12 kilo textiles, be it as clothing, linen or curtains, casements, furniture goods and the like. Of these 12 kilo more than 9 kilo has to be imported in 1932 from abroad; in 1939 it will only be about 5 kilo. You see that an enormous progress has been made, principally during the last three years. The rate of 7 billion is the import statistic and I should say to half of this amount or even more.

The next big import item of 26 billion mark refers to skins, which are really worked up to leather. Also in this instance chemistry is of assistance as it produces from German raw material artificial leather, which, before long will stand every comparison with natural leather.

of wood

NI-8327
-7-

wood for various purposes, be it for buildings, for the production of paper likewise an import amounting to 300 million is necessary. In this case too, the U.S. assists to reduce consumption, in particular by way of improving common woods, or by replacing them by plastic materials.

By selecting Austria, which possesses large forests, a certain facilitation will result in this domain.

If we now look at our chestnut, I would determine that of the import of chestnuts, which we have just discussed, quite a considerable part can be replaced by production from German raw materials. In the long run at least half of this import requirement will disappear. Even then there still remains considerable present conditions - an import of more than 5 milliards, and then we must not overlook that at present we maintain our import to the utmost, so that - provided we can maintain our export at the present level - we can import other goods, which we now miss, in place of the raw materials at present required from abroad.

III 32
NI-8327

I M P O R T 1957

-8-

(figures in mill. RM)

Table luxuries	RM 300	}	RM 2.300
Foodstuffs	" 1700		
Ores and metals	" 800	}	
textile raw materials	" 700		
skins	" 260		
caoutchouc	" 120		
fuel and lubricating oils	300		
wood	200	}	RM 2.400

Ready goods and miscell.

2.100

2.400

Extract from the Fuhrer's speech on the occasion of the
"Reichsparteitag" (Reichs-Congress of the party) 1936
(Berliner Tageblatt of Sept. 10th, 1936)

The national-socialist state not being disposed at any rate to introduce birth control, but being on the contrary decided to increase the very natural prolificacy of the nation, we are compelled to respect carefully on the consequences of that development for the future. It is impossible to increase materially the yield of the soil, and it is scarcely possible to increase considerably exports in the near future.

The new four years plan.

Before the national-socialist state and economic authorities the duty of examining carefully what necessary raw materials, etc. can be produced in Germany by herself.

As the "new" plan moved, will then be used in future as a basis for increasing food supply and for buying those materials which at any rate be produced in this country.

Our policy, Germany must be fully independent from foreign states in all those materials which can anyhow be procured by capabilities, by our chemistry and machine industry as well as by mining.

The second notion of this great German raw material industry is the use of raw materials for the national economy to the maximum after the end of rearmament. Thereby we hope to achieve the maximum national production in many lines of the cycle of our economy, in order to reserve the raw materials first of all for food supply. The raw materials we are yet in need of.

NI-832^{III} 32

-10-

Consumption of textile raw material in Germany.

figures in 1000
metric tons.

Consumption of textile raw
material on the average

500 metric tons p.a.

of which formerly

about 50 % cotton
and 25 % wool

Production of
natural fibres

Production of
synthetic fibres
and staple fibre.
(Zellwolle)

1932

25

25

1929

50

240

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Conclusion.

7

7

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The second place is held by the Diesel oils, which is an increasing market for use in trucks, rapid railway- and aero-line-motors. It is now in use for the heating oils, which are particularly used for heating ship-motors. I wish to give you also in this case a better idea of the quantities it may be used for in Germany 70 km of fuels are consumed yearly per head of the population whereas in the United States the enormous quantity of 1 ton or 1000 km are needed yearly for each inhabitant. You will gather therefrom which possibilities of development may still come forward on this line.

At present the require rate of 2.5% is not met. This is due to the fact that the rate is not met in all cases.

46 But, if you will see the general distribution of the various sub-
species. By far the most common is obtained in America, the first
main in the United States and the most common of the others. The
distribution themselves. The next most common is the 1st, then
the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612nd, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690

1. The first requirement is that the person must be a citizen of the United States.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation and the goals that need to be achieved.

1000

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Translation

B u n r o w / T. Schuppaner

-5-

In picture 5 you see now the whole working process of the benzine synthesis schematically. The different apparatus you will see later in further transparent positives after original photographs, made in our work house.

The brown coal arrives from the mine in great luge-vans at the work, automatically is to be filled in bunkers, forwarded in high situated bunkers by elevators and comes from there in great dryers, in which it is equally dried and ground. Here still is to be made an important addition; a so called catalyst is to be mixed up in a dissolved state, it effects, that the hydrogenation in the coal furnace takes place with greater easiness and speed. In a mixer the coal is to be stirred to a paste with heavy oil, which is taken off from the hydrogenation. The so existed coal mass, imagine nearly like a thin honey, then comes in the paste press and from there under pressure of 200 atm in a pre-heater. Before entering the pre-heater, to the coal mass is to be added the carefully cleaned and on 200 atm. compressed hydrogen.

As already mentioned before this hydrogen is generated out of coal in gigantic apparatus, not drawn in here on account of simplicity. From the pre-heater the coal mass at a temperature of 450°, mixed with the necessary quantity of hydrogen, comes in the coal furnace and there takes place the transformation of the coal to an oil. These coal furnaces are 1-inch cannon tubes with a length of 18 mtr. thus for almost as a session house. At this high temperatures and high pressures they are exposed to an enormous strain, as you can imagine. From the coal furnace the oil comes in a refiner, where the ash residue is broken off and later has to be treated separately. The oil goes in a distilling apparatus, where it is to be separated into heavy oil and middle oil. The heavy oil is to be reconducted in the mixer and serves to grind the coal mass. The middle oil goes in the oil press and again is to be brought on 200 atm. once more diluted with hydrogen and again goes through the pre-heater in the so called benzine furnace. In this furnace with the help of a catalyst fastly built within, is to be executed the further transformation of the middle oil. After a new distillation the product separates itself in middle oil, to be reconducted in the separator course, and in crude benzine which is now to be refined in the last apparatus. As already mentioned, hereby accumulate great quantities of gases which also are employed as fuels or as heating gases.

picture 7: brown-coal - open work

- " 10: high pressure receiver with erecting crane
- " 11: lead press
- " 12: gas compressor
- " 13: catalyst
- " 14: high pressure furnace in erecting
- " 15: control station of the high pressure furnace

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- 14 -

- picture 16: hydrogenation process
 " 17: benzine distillation
 " 18: treatment of residues
 " 19: bottle filling
 " 23: Leuna-work

At last still something about the quality of synthetic benzines. After all treatments in hand, one can produce benzines without difficulty which are of the same value or even better than the natural ones. For aircrafts, especially for long distance raids or to attain highest speeds are to be required a great deal and also that can fulfil the German chemical industry without difficulties.

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- 15 -

Translation

Robert / Michel

Germany's requirements in million metric tons

(without Austria)

	<u>Fuel</u>	<u>Lubricating Oil</u>
1932	2.5	0.3
1935	3.3	0.4
1938	5.5	0.5
1940	6.5	0.6

124504

1804860

[illegible]

There is a possibility that the re-structuring of the
CMB has contributed to the observed structure of the galaxy
distribution and the formation of superclusters. This
conclusion is also in line with the

[illegible]

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-17-

In table 2 you see the same places where the plantation camellia is obtained e.g. the Belgian colonies which are the British possessions in the north of the important level and industrial port Singapore. There almost the half of all natural camellia is obtained. The second important territories are the Dutch Indies. In the Isle of Java of the Dutch Indies and about 1/3 of the world production is obtained. The rest is distributed particularly in Ceylon, Sumatra, and Ceylon. You see that the whole plantation camellia either is in the hands of England or of the Netherlands. These countries fix the prices for the product to the whole world and their riches frequently derive from camellia. They could obtain from their camellia plantations.

In table 3 you see how the production of natural camellia is distributed in the important fields of application in the United States of America and Germany. I want to show you more comprehensible the high figures.

103 - 22
- 15 -

At the present time a yearly consumption of 1-1.2 kg rubber is to be apportioned to every person of the German population, in the United States which take up more than half of the world production, 4-5kg

Picture 4-8: Caoutchouc plantations.

After having given you a brief summary as to the development of natural caoutchouc, I should like to pass on to the manufacturing of synthetic caoutchouc. This production will be limited just as little to Germany, as that of synthetic benzene, since also in other countries, especially in the United States, the dependency upon England and Holland is felt rather troublesome.

Whereas with regard to benzene we are producing artificially always the same product, which can also be extracted from petroleum, we succeeded in the other hand with buns in opposing to the natural product a great number of different kinds of synthetic caoutchouc, which in part have other and substantially better properties than natural caoutchouc. The different qualities which we are putting on the market are partly fast to oil and to benzene, and are therefore apt to be used f.i. to benzene tubes and to the bearing of machine parts, consequently in such cases in which natural caoutchouc is of no avail. In the cable industry, too, the synthetic caoutchouc is gaining large and important fields of application. Its outstanding properties are: better fastness to heat and to oxidizing and a much smaller rubbing off which plays an important part with motor-car tyres.

Picture 11 : process Buns S

- " 13 : Imaginary picture of a buns factory.
- " 14 : Schkopau
- " 16 : Aldol distillation
- " 17 : working platform
- " 18 : styrol furnace
- " 19 : Sodium polymerization
- " 20 : test plant Leverkusen
- " 21 : emulsion polymerization
- " 22 : Trümel
- " 23 : plant Schkopau

I have herewith shown you how buns is being manufactured. In the meantime further technical improvements have been achieved so that many of the pictures which have been shown here, are already out of date. The gigantic plants are, just as for benzene, based upon continuous and mechanical process with a view to employing therein a minimum of persons.

Whereas, with regard to benzene, the manufacturing process is closed after having obtained the finished product, which, of course, must be submitted to an exhaustive examination and control, once caoutchouc is produced the greatest difficulties are yet to come. As I have already pointed out, we do not produce that what nature does, and consequently also the working up of caoutchouc in the manufacturing industry is based on other principles as with natural caoutchouc. Thus our rubber factories, especially the **Continental Gummi-Waren Fabrik**, Hannover, had to make every possible effort in order to master

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23.

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Ein Versuchsaufbau im Krieg:

Bearbeiter: Oberleutnant Dr. Adler
Ausgegeben: 20. 1. 41
1941.

N1-6194

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Anlagen:

- 1.) Bedarf der Kautschukindustrie an Chemikalien bei Einsatz von 12 000 t Kautschuk jährl. (bearb. v. Fachgruppe Kautschukindustrie).
- 2.) Altgummi : Zugänge, Verarbeitung und Bestände, bearbeitet von Reika.
- 3.) Regenerat und Mahlgut : Erzeugung, Verarbeitung und Bestände, bearbeitet von Reika.
- 4.) Kurzer Bericht des OKW/Wehrmachtreifenstelle über Aufgaben und Tätigkeit.
- 5.) Anordnung Nr. 50 der Reichsstelle für Kautschuk und Asbest.
- 6.) Anordnung Nr. 51 der Reichsstelle für Kautschuk und Asbest.
- 7.) Naturkautschuk : Einfuhr, Verarbeitung und Bestände, bearb. von Reika.
- 8.) Kunstkautschuk Buna: Erzeugung, Verarbeitung und Bestände, bearbeitet von Reika.
- 9.) Bedarf an Kautschuk und Buna von Okt. 1939 bis März 1941, bearbeitet von Wi Bu Amt/Ro.
- 10.) Zuteilung von Kautschuk und Buna vom 1. Okt. 1939 - März 1941, bearbeitet von Wi Bu Amt/Ro.
- 11.) Kautschuk-Bilanz vom 1.8.1939 - 31.3.1941.
- 12.) 12 a-d : Gas-, Acetylen- und Flammruß, Erzeugung, Verarbeitung, Bestände, bearbeitet von Reika.

Abkürzungen

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Abkürzung der Wehrmacht	OKW
Abkürzung des Heeres	OKH
Abkürzung der Kriegsmarine	OKM
Abkürzung der Luftfahrt und Oberbefehlshaber der Luftwaffe	RdL und ObdL
Abkürzung des Reichsministeriums	R L M
Abkürzung des Reichs	W A
Abkürzung des Reichs	W Stb
Abkürzung des Reichs und Reichsregierung	Wi Ri Amt
Abkürzung des Reichs	Ro
Abkürzung des Reichs	Wa A
Abkürzung des Reichs	W T
Abkürzung des Reichs	A H A
Abkürzung des Reichs	Allg Mar Amt
Abkürzung des Reichs, Kraftfahrzeug- und Motorfahrzeugverwaltung	Wa Prw 6
Abkürzung Kraftfahrwesen	Jn 6
Abkürzung Reichsministerium	R Wi Min
Abkürzung Reichsminister	R Verk M
Abkürzung Reichsminister für das Kraftfahrwesen	G B K
Abkürzung Reichsminister für Verkehr und Arbeit	Reika
Abkürzung Reichsminister	WRST
Abkürzung Reichsminister	IL
Abkürzung Reichsminister	RHL
Abkürzung Reichsminister für den Reichsbahnverkehr	J.G.-Verben
Abkürzung Reichsminister	Ktb
Abkürzung Reichsminister	Lkw
Abkürzung Reichsminister für den Reichsbahnverkehr	H V Bl
Abkürzung Reichsminister	R G Bl

Einleitung

Die vorliegende Arbeit ist eine Zusammenfassung der Ergebnisse der Untersuchungen über die Entwicklung der Wirtschaft in der Sowjetunion. Sie ist in drei Teile gegliedert: I. Die Entwicklung der Wirtschaft in der Sowjetunion; II. Die Entwicklung der Wirtschaft in der Sowjetunion; III. Die Entwicklung der Wirtschaft in der Sowjetunion.

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Ostafrika, Malay und Ostasien. Diese können
als Auslandskräfte, die beurlaubt werden sollen
und die als inländische Kräfte eingesetzt werden.

Die Entscheidung von besonderer Bedeutung für die
Führung ist, bei der Wirtschaftlichkeit, dass die Füh-
rer die Verantwortlichkeit der für die Wirtschaft erfor-
derlichen Kräfte haben, dass bei der Wirtschaftlichkeit
von der Art, dass die Wirtschaftlichkeit zu
den für die Wirtschaftlichkeit erforderlichen Kräften
werden.

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den für die Wirtschaftlichkeit erforderlichen Kräften
werden.

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entsprechend (VI RH Amt) getroffen.

In Juni 1936 wurde auch der amtliche Nachschub
zum des Industriewirtschaftung unterstellt und im
Juli 1936 eine Anordnungsstelle für die gesamte Be-
schaffung an Altwaren und Ersatzteil-Industrie ver-
fügt sowie eine Fachkommission für die Industrie ver-
setzt.

In August 1939 erhielt die Nachschubstelle für
Gummi und Asbest eine neue Bezeichnung und wurde
"Nachschubstelle für Gummi und Asbest". Eine Änderung
in ihrer Unterstellung bzw. in Aufgabengebiet trat
hierdurch nicht ein.

- b) Für die Sicherstellung einer vertragsvollen Besam-
arbeit aller in der Gummiverarbeitung beteiligten
Stellen ist seit dem Frühjahr 1939 auf Veranlassung
GHS/2 seit dem 1. VI 39 ein Arbeitsstab eingesetzt
worden, der sich aus Vertretern GHS/2, GHS/2, VII
(VI RH Amt), Reichsamt für Wirtschaftsausschüsse und
Überwachungsstelle für Gummi und Asbest zusamen-
setzt und der auf Grund der Anforderungen, der vorhan-
denen Bestände und der Erzeugung die Verteilung
vornimmt. Dadurch gewann V.39 (VI RH Amt) massgeben-
den Einfluss auf die Steuerung des Gummieinsatzes.

II.

Wirtschaftliche Vorkehrungsmaßnahmen.

Maßnahmen des
Verkehrs (VI RH Amt) 1.)
Maßnahmen, zur
Förderung und zur in-
sich von Yöckle-
am an Naturkaut-
sch.

Die Versorgung der deutschen Gummikindustrie mit
Kautschuk wurde durch den Devisenmangel stark behindert.
Der Aufschwung, den die deutsche Wirtschaft seit 1933
erlebte, und die starke Produktionssteigerung, die gerade
in dem Kraftfahrzeugbau seit dieser Zeit erfolgte, waren
Anlass, dass der Verbrauch und damit die Einfuhr von
Kautschuk trotzdem stetig stieg. Die zur Verfügung

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erweiterte Devisen-rekulten hervor aus, um die steigenden Anforderungen von Rohstoffen und Wirtschaft zu befriedigen, insbesondere dass, dass die Industrie und der Handel gewisse Vorbehalte anlegen konnten, insbesondere die allgemeine Verweigerung für den Kriegsfall.

Die Befehlsgebung in dem vom Führer befohlenen Umfang der Wirtschaft zu können, wurde vom Reichskriegsministerium am 1.9.36^{*)} "Richtlinien für Sparmassnahmen" in der Reichswehr gegeben, in denen es für Kautschuk

folgendes festzulegen der Benutzung von Kraftfahrzeugen in der Wehrmacht.

1. Benutzung nur kleiner oder mittlerer Wagen (maximal 2 Liter) überall dort, wo Gelände-Verhältnisse dies nicht notwendig sind.

2. Beschränkung der Beschaffung kautschukhaltiger Waren überall dort, wo ihre Verwendung nicht unbedingt erforderlich ist (Verbot des Belegens von Autos und Treppen mit Gummiluftreifen).

3. Beschränkung der Entwicklungsarbeiten für Kautschuk-Produkte.

4. In Zusammenarbeit mit dem Reichsministerium Wirtschaftswissenschaften wurde ein Verzeichnis der Waren angefertigt. In dem dieses Verzeichnis sind die Überwachungsstelle für Kautschukwaren angegeben. Waren festlegen, die von der Reichswehr als notwendig sind, die meldepflichtig sind und, wenn notwendig beschaffungspflichtig ist.^{**)}

*) Nr. 12 v. 1.9.36, Nr. 12 v. 1.9.36, Nr. 3242/36, Nr. 7.9.36.
**) Nr. 12 v. 1.9.36, Nr. 12 v. 1.9.36.

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am 8.12.37) vereinbart, dass im A-Poll die Bewirtschaftung der vorhandenen Rohstoffe und die damit zusammenhängende Produktionsplanung von einer Stelle aus in enger Zusammenarbeit mit W Stb und Ka A durchgeführt werden müsse. Hierfür wurde als geeignetste Stelle die Überwachungsstelle für Kautschuk und Asbest, die später zu einer Reichsstelle umgebildet werden sollte, bestimmt, da sie entsprechend der friedensmäßigen Bewirtschaftung auch im A-Poll in der Lage sei, die Produktion bei der sehr verschiedenen gelagerten Struktur der Reifenfabriken auch bei plötzlich gesteigertem Wehrmachtbedarf zu lenken.

Im Winter 1937 wurde das Vorratslager in Hamburg auf 1.200 t erhöht.

Eine Erhöhung der vom Reich sichergestellten Vorräte erfolgte weiterhin so, dass sie am 1. September 1939 3.000 t betrugen. In einem Kriegsfall standen natürlich ausserdem die sich bei den Händlern und Fabrikanten befindlichen Vorräte zur Bedarfsdeckung zur Verfügung, die am 1. September 1939 14.615 t betrugen.

Veranlassung a)
zur Bildung von
Vorräten.

Auf Grund der Erfahrungen des Jahres 1938, wo infolge der drohenden Kriegsgefahr in Zusammenarbeit mit W Stb (W Stb 1938) vergeblich versucht worden war, noch in letzter Augenblick Notkrumtschuk aus Holland, England usw. zu beschaffen, wurde am 2. VI 38 von W Stb (W Stb 1938) beschlossen, dass die Vorräte von Notkrumtschuk im Reichslager in Hamburg gesammelt werden sollten.

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Sommer 1939 war es möglich, etwa 16 000 t ¹³ aus-
land zu kaufen, da erst dann ausreichende Bestände an-
gekauft wurden. Hiervon sind etwa 8 000 t in den Monaten
August bis Oktober 1939 noch nach Deutschland gelangt,
die der Wirtschaft zur Verfügung gestellt wurden.

Der Kunst-
stoff "Buna"

- 3) a) Bereits im Weltkrieg gelang es, synthetischer Kautschuk in Deutschland in so grossen Mengen herzustellen, dass der damalige Bedarf gedeckt werden konnte. Infolge der politischen und wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse wurde die Fabrikation nach dem Kriege eingestellt und unter-
nommen weitere Versuche der Verbesserung usw.

Allmählich erwachte das Interesse für synthetischen Kautschuk, da der Preis für Naturkautschuk derart gestiegen war, dass die Herstellung von Kunstkautschuk in Deutschland lohnend schien. Die Versuche führten 1926 zu einem Erfolg, indem es gelang, synthetischen Kautschuk nach dem heute geltenden Verfahren in der Form von Buna herzustellen. Die Ausgangsstoffe sind dabei Kohle und Kalk, die beide in ausreichendem Masse in Deutschland vorhanden sind. Aus ihnen wird Kaliumkarbid und im weiteren Fabrikationsgang Acetylen und daraus Butadien gewonnen, ein Gas, das sich zur Flüssigkeit verdichten lässt und das den wichtigsten Baustoff für Kautschuk darstellt.

Buna ist eigentlich kein Ersatz für Kautschuk, sondern ein diesen in mancher Hinsicht überlegener neuer Werkstoff. Er zeigt Eigenschaften, die denen des Naturkautschuks gleichkommen, teilweise ihn sogar übertraffen.

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Von den verschiedenen Arten, in denen er hergestellt wurde, war der Zahlen-Buna (85 -120) gegen Benzin und Öl, Type S gegen höhere Temperaturen widerstandsfähiger als Naturkautschuk. Mittlerweile ist insofern eine Erweiterung der Erzeugung erfolgt, als eine weitere Type SS hergestellt wird. Die Hauptmenge der Erzeugung besteht aus Buna S, das in Schkopau und Buna SS, das in Hula hergestellt wird. Letzteres ist abriebfester und eignet sich daher bevorzugt für Bereifung.

Der Verarbeitungsgang auf der Walze, insbesondere die Vulkanisation, ist grundsätzlich die gleiche wie beim Naturkautschuk. Die Verarbeitungsschwierigkeiten waren bei Buna in den ersten Jahren aber so gross, dass nach Angabe der Industrie ein 5 - 8 facher Maschinenpark notwendig war. Mittlerweile ist es gelungen, ihn auf das 1 1/2fache heruntersudrücken.

Schwierigkeiten
der Einführung
von Buna.

b) aa) Schon frühzeitig war die Wehrmacht bemüht, der Fabrikation von Buna ihre volle Unterstützung zu geben. Dazu fand auf Veranlassung von der Wirtschaftsabteilung beim Heeres-Waffenamt (Wi Rü Amt) bereits am 28.7.1933 eine Sitzung bei Wa Prw mit der J.G.-Farben als Herstellerin und Eigentümerin der Patente statt. Von den Vertretern der J.G.-Farben wurden grundlegende Ausführungen über Buna gemacht und erklärt, dass sie allein nicht in der Lage wäre, die deutsche-Industrie zu eingehenden Versuchen mit Buna zu veranlassen. Zwei Schwierigkeiten ständen solchen Versuchen entgegen:

- 1.) Die Verarbeitung von Buna bedeute eine völlige Umetellung des Fabrikationsbetriebes, wobei die richtige Verarbeitung des synthetischen Produktes die Industrie vor vollkommen neue Aufgaben stelle.

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- 2.) Da die aus Buna hergestellten Bereifungen eine höhere Lebensdauer besitzen, vermindere die Einführung solcher Bereifungen den Absatz.

Das Wa A sagte nicht nur seine eigene volle Unterstützung zu, sondern erklärte sich bereit, auch die anderen Bedarfsträger wie Post und Reichsbahn zu veranlassen, der Industrie auf aus Buna hergestellten Erzeugnissen Aufträge zu erteilen und Versuche anzustellen.

bb) WA/V Stb (Wi EM Amt) war unablässig bemüht, auch die Wehrmachtteile zur Verwendung von Buna für ihre Geräte zu veranlassen. Im März 1935 regte WA beim Wa A, Allg. Mar. Amt und RLM an, Buna ausser bei Bereifung bei Gegenständen aus Hartgummi (insb. Akkumulatorenkästen, imprägnierten Stoffen und Schläuchen) zu verwenden. Auf Grund einer am 18.4.35 stattgefundenen Besprechung bei WA wurde folgender Stand der Entwicklungsarbeiten festgestellt:

- 1.) Heer: a) Wa Prw. ist mit Leitung der Versuche beim Heer beauftragt worden.
b) Bereifungen: Da die verschiedenen Sorten und Gemische erprobt werden müssen und in jedem Fall Fahrversuche erforderlich sind, ist endgültiges Ergebnis nicht vor 1 1/2 Jahren zu erwarten.
c) Gasmaskenstoffe: Versuche bei der Firma Phoenix haben zu Pehlschlägen geführt, weil mit J.G. nicht zusammengearbeitet und vermutlich ungeeignetes Ausgangsmaterial verwendet wurde. Neue Versuche beginnen in Kürze.
d) Floßbootstoffe: Versuche sind abgeschlossen. Es besteht Überlegenheit gegenüber natürlichem Kautschuk, besonders auch hinsichtlich der Alterungsbeständigkeit.
e) Dichtungerringe: Versuche laufen.
f) Vollgummireifen für mot. Geschütze: Versuche laufen.
2.) Marine: Bedarf besteht hauptsächlich für Kabel, Dichtungerringe und Akkumulatorenkästen.

- a) Akkumulatorklemmen: Versuche sind abgeschlossen, Entwicklungsarbeiten sind bereits erfolgt.
- b) Kabel und Hochspannungsversuche laufen. Es sind zwei Versuche mit Kunstharz (Kunst) in Gänge, die mechanisch erscheinen.

3.) Luftwaffe

Es besteht geringer Bedarf an hochwertigen Kautschuk, vor allem Tankhüllen, Kabel, Flugzeugbereifung, Versuche mit synthetischem Kautschuk sind noch nicht erfolgt.

Auf Grund dieser Besprechung wurden folgende Massnahmen zur Förderung der Verwendung von synthetischem Kautschuk in Zukunft für erforderlich gehalten und auf Veranlassung von W Stb (Wi Hu Amt) beschlossen.

- a) Die Wehrmachtteile sollen bei Beschaffungen auf Gebieten, wo die Entwicklung bereits erfolgreich abgeschlossen ist (Akkumulatorklemmen, Fließschläuche) gegenüber den Lieferanten den Wunsch aussprechen, dass synthetischer Kautschuk verwendet wird.
- b) Zur Vermeidung von Doppelarbeit und damit die Entwicklungsarbeiten auf den einzelnen Gebieten nur von einem Wehrmachtteil vorgenommen werden, wurde die Weiterführung der Versuche wie folgt festgelegt:
 - a) Heer: Bereifung, gummierte Stoffe für Gasschutz, Dichtungen, Motorenaufhängung, Schwachstromkabel.
 - b) Marine: Akkumulatorklemmen, Starkstromkabel.
 - c) Luftwaffe: Tankhüllen.

Im Januar 1936 regte WA/W Stb(Wi Hu Amt)^{*)} beim Luftfahrtministerium die Verwendung von synthetischem Kautschuk für die Herstellung von Akkumulatorklemmen der Luftwaffe an, die zugesagt wurde. Am 16. Mai 1936 erteilte WA/W Stb(Wi Hu Amt) dem RdL und Ob dL mit, dass das Wa A bei der Herstellung von Gasansaugen synthetischen Kautschuk im Verhältnis 50 : 50 bereits verwende, und regte an, auch bei der Luftwaffe Versuche nach dieser Richtung anzustellen.

*) D.RKM u.ObdW, 66 b 2164 W W1 Nr. 24/36 v.9.1.1936.

Erweiterung der
Fabrikation von
Buna

- c) Leider gelang es trotz steten Drängens des Wehrwirtschaftsstabes (Wi RH Amt) nicht, die Fabrikation in so grossem Umfange und so beschleunigt aufzunehmen, wie es dringend erforderlich war. Bereits am 30. März 1935 wies der Reichskriegsminister *) in einem Schreiben an den Beauftragten für Wirtschaftsfragen, Herrn Keppler, auf die Notwendigkeit hin, eine grössere Anlage zur Herstellung von Buna zu errichten. Am 21. September 1935 erklärte Chef W (Oberst Thomas) in einer Besprechung mit J.G.-Farben, dass RHM sogleich Verbindung mit Herrn Keppler aufnehmen werde, um die von J.G.-Farben verlangte Abnahme- und Preisgarantie zu geben. Am 7. Oktober 1937 **) teilte der Chef des Wehrwirtschaftsstabes (Oberst Thomas) Herrn Keppler mit, dass er infolge des mit dem Vierjahresplan in Zusammenhang stehenden neuen Kautschukprogrammes gegen eine Erhöhung der Leistungsfähigkeit der 3 zu errichtenden Grossanlagen auf je 2 000 t/M. nichts einzuwenden habe. Eine Änderung trat somit im Herbst 1936 mit Verkündung des 1. Vierteljahresplanes ein, bei dem die Förderung des Kunstkautschuks einen der wichtigsten Punkte bildete. Nach Ansicht von Wi RH Amt/Bo kann wohl angenommen werden, dass die jahrelangen Bemühungen des W-Stabes zur Meisterung des Rohstoffproblems allgemein, des Ausbaus des Kunstkautschuks Buna in besonderem mit die Ursache zum Vierjahresplan und damit zur Erhöhung der Erzeugung von Buna gewesen sind. Immerhin verstrichen wertvolle Monate, in denen über die Grösse der Anlage verhandelt wurde usw. Bunnahr wurde Schkopan, das bisher in kleinem Umfange gebaut war, so vergrössert, dass die Produktion auf zunächst 2 000 moto bemessen wurde. Trotzdem konnte die Anlage erst 1939 mit 2 000 moto anlaufen.

Mittlerweile war eine zweite Fabrik in Mühl projiziert worden, die aber erst 1940 zur Fabrikation gelangen konnte.

Reifung.

ab 31.10.1937
Fortsetzung des
VI. 2.

4.) Beobachtung.

- a) Besonders beachtlich waren also die massenweise Ver-
sorgung mit Naturkautschuk auf die Weltmarktplan-
anweisung. Die massenweise Ver-
sorgung des Reiches mit Naturkautschuk wurde
von Harten. Der Reichs- und Provinzial-
minister wurde die Natur- und den Naturkautschuk
von den Deutschen Kautschuk- und Gummi-
Industrie, die die Natur- und den Naturkautschuk

Über die Herstellung und den Absatz von Kraftfahrzeug-
bereifungen erlassen habe. Im dem Schreiben folgend
es heit:

" Zur Aufrechterhaltung gesicherter Produktionsver-
hältnisse und zur Sicherstellung der Versorgung
wichtiger Bedarfsträger, insbesondere auch der
Wehrmacht, habe ich daher die Durchschnittsmenge
für Kautschuk und Absatz angewiesen, die für den
Monat September 1936 zur Verarbeitung freigege-
benen Kautschukmengen in der Bereifungsindustrie
von 85 auf 60 v.H. und in der sonstigen Kaut-
schukverarbeitenden Industrie von 60 auf 30 v.H.
der Grundmenge herabzusetzen. Gleichzeitig habe
ich die Hersteller von Kraftfahrzeugbereifungen
anweisen lassen, Lieferungen an Wiederverkäufer
auf 40 v.H. und an Großverbraucher einmal, dem
Bedürfnis, aber ausschließlich der Wehrmacht,
auf 50 v.H. des Durchschnittsumsatzes der an die
einzelnen Bezücker in den Monaten Juli, Juni und
Juli 1936 abgegebenen Reifen zu beschränken.
Obwohl ich Vorseorge dafür getroffen habe, dass
der Wehrmachtbedarf bevorzugt und möglichst
erzuepfend befriedigt wird, erscheint bei der
veranschaulicht erforderlichen verordneten linge-
ren Beibehaltung und möglicherweises Verschär-
fung der gegenwärtigen Einschränkungsmaßnahmen
eine Verkürzung der für die bestimmten Reifen-
anteile kaum vermeidbar. Ich darf daher
ergeben bitten, mit Rücksicht auf die ferge-
legten Versorgungsschwierigkeiten den Gebrauch
von gummbereiften Kraftfahrzeugen in ihrem
Bereich auf das unbedingt erforderliche Maß
zu beschränken

Auf Grund dieser angespannten Versorgungslage kommt
der Gedanke auf, Bereifungslager für Kraftfahrzeug-
fahrzeuge anzulegen. Im Hinblick auf die gegenwärtig-
schaffliche Lage müsste davon zunächst Abstand ge-
nommen werden. +)

+) REM Nr. 788/36 g.Kdos.AHA/Jn 5(Io) v.26.9.1936.

Reife-
beschränkungen
an den R Verk M
reifen von
Stb.

b) Es wurden aber einschneidende Massnahmen u.a. von Reichs- und Preussischen Verkehrsminister +) angeordnet, die einen weiteren Ausbau der Motorisierung, insbesondere hinsichtlich der Herstellung von Lastkraftwagen, hemmen mussten. Da dadurch auch die militärischen Belange, insbesondere die Durchführung einer Mobilmachung ernstlich gefährdet wurden, fand am 5. Mai 1937 eine Besprechung auf Veranlassung von W Stb (Wt RM Amt) beim Reichs- und Preussischen Verkehrsminister statt. Als einzige, die Notlage Ändernde Massnahme wurde einstimmig die zusätzliche Bereitstellung von Devisen anerkannt. Der R Verk M erklärte sich bereit, von sich aus zu versuchen, an oberster Stelle eine solche Entscheidung herbeizuführen.

Isolierung von
Kautschuk-
lagerung.

c) Mittlerweile waren vom Überwachungsausschuss für Kautschuk und Asbest Reifensperrlager bei den Reifenfabriken angelegt worden.

Ver-
sorgung
der
Bedarftträger.

d) Da die Versorgungslage der Bedarfsträger, insbesondere die Angehörigen der Wehrmacht und Kautschukfirmen, nicht erfüllt werden konnten, beschloss W Stb am 22.10.1937 vor-
" die zur Fertigung stehenden Kautschukmengen unter die einzelnen Bedarfsträger entsprechend der Dringlichkeit der Anforderungen zu verteilen und die sich daraus ergebenden "Anforderungen" an Kautschuk als Grundlage für eine vorläufige und vorübergehende gezielte Belieferung der Kautschukverarbeitenden Werke zu wählen."

Am 15. November 1937 fand eine Besprechung zwischen W Stb und Wt über die Reifenversorgung der Wehrmacht im Notfall statt. Dabei wurde folgendes vereinbart:

- aa) In 6 wird die Reifengrößen- und -typen für die vorhandenen Wehrmachtfahrzeuge feststellen.
- bb) Die Wehrmachtinspektionen werden dieselbe Feststellung für die zu beschlagnehmenden Fahrzeuge der Wirtschaft anlässlich der nächsten Musterung treffen.
- cc) Für jedes Generalkommando soll ein Reifenverteilungs- und Lager eingerichtet werden (bisher

+) R Verk M /R/LK 3 Nr. 958/37 g.v. 26.4.37.

Sperrlager der Reifen).

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Es muss festgestellt werden ob die während des Krieges hergestellten Fahrzeuge zur Erhaltung oder zur Vermehrung des Kraftwagenbestandes dienen sollen.

Es soll angestrebt werden, auf die Verwendung von Kautschukreifen in grossem Umfange zugunsten der übrigen Bereifung zu verzichten.

Am 2.1.1938 bei der Überwachungsstelle über die Erfassung der Reifenbestände stichtgefundenen Besprechung (vgl. Nr. 6194) an, dass die von der Überwachungsstelle angeforderten Mitteilungen über Reifenbestände der Fahrzeuge vollständig gemacht wurden, um einen Überblick zu bekommen, was an greifbarer Bereifung in Deutschland vorhanden ist und so die Fahrzeuginspektionen über Reifen verfügen können. Der Reichsausschuss für die Reifen sagt zu, eine solche Aufstellung der Reifenbestände nach Typen (z. B. 12-15 12 12) zu geben und diese Angaben vierteljährlich durch Mitteilung der prozentualen Veränderungen zu ergänzen.

Die Bestandsaufnahme an Reifen mit dem Stichtag 1. Februar 1938 ergibt einen Bestand : *)

a) Sperrlager	100 000 - 150 000 Reifen
b) Darüber hinaus Bestände in Reifenfabriken und Niederlagen	210 000 - 160 000 "
Gesamtbestände in Reifenfabriken und Niederlagen	310 000 Reifen
c) Bestände bei Fahrzeugfabriken	120 000 "
Gesamtbestände etwa	430 000 "
Davon sind nach überschlägiger Aufteilung in Fabrik u. Niederlagen einschl. Sperrlager	
Kraftwagen-Reifen	80 000 "
Pkw-Reifen	140 000 "
Leichte Lkw-Reifen (einschl. Riesenluftreifen)	50 000 "
grosse Riesenluftreifen	30 000 "
	310 000 "

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Reifen-
Reparatur

- f) Am 27. April 1938 am 7.3.1938 bei W 24 mit Va H 6 und 126 stattgefundenen Besprechung erklärte sich W 24 bereit, einen Erzeugungsplan unter Beteiligung von OKW für Reifen aufzustellen, der den Mob-Erfordernissen in Rahmen des Vorhandenen und Möglichen weitgehend Rechnung tragen soll.

Rundernierung.

- g) Zweck Reifenreparatur wurde bei der Wehrmacht wiederholt auf die Rundernierung abgefuhrer Kraftfahrzeugdecken hingewiesen. In Zusammenarbeit mit der Überwachungsstelle für Kautschuk und Asbest wurde eine Liste von Rundernierungsanstalten aufgestellt, die im H.W.Bl. Nr. 58, Teil A Bl. 7, Nr. 32 vom 1.7.38 der Wehrmacht bekannt gegeben wurde.

Reichsreifen-
lager

- h) Da die Sicherstellung der Bereifung, die einheitlich von der Überwachungsstelle für Kautschuk und Asbest erfolgte, besonders dringlich war, legte der Wehrwirtschaftstab (Wi Ri Amt) im Frühjahr 1939 in Verfolg der Besprechung vom 15.11.1937 im Einverständnis mit dem Reichswirtschaftsministerium und dem Reichsbeauftragten für Kautschuk und Asbest in jedem Wehrkreis ein oder mehrere Reichsreifenlager (RL) als Sperrlager der Reifen herstellenden Firmen an. Weiterhin wurden Reichshilfslager (RHL) als Sperrlager des Reifenhandels den RL zur Erleichterung beigeordnet. Der Umfang der Lager wurde von der Überwachungsstelle gem. den vom OKW/W Stb gegebenen Soll-Unterlagen unter Berücksichtigung der besonderen örtlichen Verhältnisse bestimmt. Die Bewirtschaftung im Frieden, insbesondere die laufende Priechhaltung der Bestände, wurde von der Überwachungsstelle geregelt.

Für die Leitung und Verwaltung der Reichsreifenlager bzw. Hilfslager wurden im allgemeinen die Leiter der Niederlassungen der Reifenfabriken bestimmt. Mit Ausspruch der Mobilmachung oder im X-Fall wurde vorgesehen, dass zu jedem RL je ein Offizier oder Wehrmachtsoffizier im

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Offizerrang mit dem erforderlichen Hilfspersonal zu treten habe. Seine Aufgabe sollte es sein, die Reifenanforderungen der Truppe auf die Vollständigkeit und Rechtmäßigkeit der Anforderungsunterlagen zu prüfen, die angeforderten Mengen - nötigenfalls durch Kürzung - mit den vorhandenen Beständen in Übereinstimmung zu bringen und das RH zur Ausgabe der Reifen zu veranlassen.

Kautschuk- 5.) * Stb (W. RH Amt) hat bereits ¹⁹³⁷ die wehrwirtschaftliche Massnahme die Festlegung bestimmter Kautschukkontingente für die Wehrmacht vorgeschlagen und die Durchführung durchgesetzt. Zur Abrechnung wurde das sogenannte "Prüfscheinverfahren" ⁺ ausgearbeitet.

Altkautschuk, Neugut, Gummis.
Anl. 2
Anl. 1

6) Zu den wichtigsten Zusatzmitteln gehören die aus Altgummi (Anlage 2) gewonnenen Regenerate (Anlage 5). Die Gewinnung ist beinahe ebenso alt wie die Kautschukindustrie selber. Hierbei wird die meist nur noch wenig elastische, gebrauchte Kautschukware unter hohem Druck und bei hohen Temperaturen unter Einwirkung von meist alkalischen Chemikalien oder von Zersetzungsmiteln wie Mineralölen, Harz- oder anderen vegetabilischen Fluiden in einen dem Rohkautschuk ähnlichen Zustand zurückverwandelt. Hauptzweck ist es, als Ausgangsprodukt für den Regeneratprozeß als Zusatzmittel die größte Rolle. In der Regeneratindustrie ist die Möglichkeit gegeben, die verschiedenen Sorten von Natur- und Kautschukwaren wesentlich zu verbessern, wenn die Verunreinigungen von Fett, Gummi, etc. entfernt werden können. Es werden im Regeneratprozeß auch andere Stoffe wie z.B. Glycerin, etc. verwendet, die die Eigenschaften des Regenerats verbessern.

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als Zusatzmittel gebraucht. Sie können zwar Anfangs mit ein-
setzen, vermindern immer und - je öfter sie regeneriert
werden - umso stärker die Elastizität und mechanische
Waren oft hart. Ungünstig ist es, dass Segumthum, tannin,
Buna zugesetzt worden ist, sich schwer und höchstens etwas
regenerieren lassen. Dadurch muss, sobald Buna in Laufe der
Zeit den Naturkautschuk ganz oder im überwiegenden Masse
ersetzen sollte, eine stete Abnahme der Regenerate erfolgen.
Regenerate können im allgemeinen bis zu 20% den Kautschuk
zugesetzt werden.

Kunststoffe. 7.) Ausser Buna, der, wie in Ziff. II 2a(S. ...^B...) angegeben,
ein neuer Werkstoff und damit Kunststoff ist, sind weitere
Kunststoffe im Laufe der Zeit hergestellt worden, die in
weitgehendem Umfange Kautschuk in allen denjenigen Fabrikaten
ersetzen sollen, in denen es möglich ist. Zu ihnen rechnen
vor allen folgende zwei:

- a) Oppanol B 200
- b) Igelit POU

zu a): Die Eigenschaften von Oppanol gestatten den Einsatz
gegen Naturkautschuk bei der Herstellung von bestimmten Ge-
räten, wie schützende Behälter, Gasschutzanzüge, Kabeln etc.

zu b): Igelit wird für Wehrzwecke als "harte" Massen und
als "weiche" Massen*) verwendet.

Harte Massen dienen für Entgiftungsmittel-
Flaschen, Separatoren für Akkumulatoren, Pulver
für Signalmunition.

Weiche Massen werden verwendet für Rollen und
Pläne, Dichtungen, Arbeitsschutzkleidung, Schut-
zkleidung, Kartenfolien, Schneehemden, Gewehrwindung-
schoner, Kabelmantel- u. Isolationschoner.

Die Bewirtschaftung erfolgt durch die Reichsstelle für Chem.

* Die Erzeugung der "weichen" Massen ist von der Erzeugung hierfür
benötigter hochwertiger Weichmacher abhängig u. dadurch begrenzt.

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Notwendigkeit 8.)
von Zusatzstoffen
und Weichmachern.

Die Weiterverarbeitung von Kautschuk und die Fertigung von Buna und Kunststoffen erfordert, dass die hierfür notwendigen Zusatzstoffe und die Weichmacher in ausreichenden Mengen vorhanden sind bzw. gleichzeitig mit ausgebaut werden. Die Erfahrung hat gelehrt, dass durch nicht ausreichende Beobachtung dieser wichtigen Grundbedingung Verarbeitungsschwierigkeiten entstanden, die zu Produktionsverzögerungen führten.

Verbrauchs-
statistik.

9.) Nachstehend wird eine Gesamtverbrauchsstatistik 1937 angegeben, die den Erhebungen des Statistischen Reichsamtes entnommen ist. Sie gibt einen Überblick über den "gedrosselten" Verbrauch an Kautschuk und wichtigen Zusatzmitteln.

	Zugang		Verbrauch		
Naturkautschuk	80	128 t			
Buna	2	144 t			
	rd. 83	090 t	davon für:		
			Bereifungen	Gummi- schuhe	Techn. Gummi- waren
Naturkautschuk			51 775 t	+) 2 002 t	26 353 t
Buna			614 t	27 t	1 503 t
Schwefel	4	636 t	2 008 t	88 t	2 540 t
Sechseckiger	1	042 t	499 t	41 t	506 t
Alterungs- schutzmittel		791 t	474 t	11 t	266 t
Ruß	16	686 t			
Gaseruß	12	659 t	9 719 t	96 t	2 844 t
Acetylenruß		916 t	289 t	60 t	567 t
Öl- u. Pflasteruß		111 t	1 352 t	208 t	1 551 t

+) Davon Wehrmacht: 15 %
Zivil : 85 %

III.

Überleitung in die Kriegswirtschaft.

Werte
maßstab:

1.) Die Überleitung in die Kriegswirtschaft ging im grossen und ganzen zunächst fast reibungslos vor sich. Die Betriebe verfügten im allgemeinen über einen ausreichend grossen Vorrat an Rohstoffen, der ihnen trotz der durch den Kriegsausbruch entstehenden Reibungen auch bei den durch die Kriegstransporte verursachten verringerten Zufuhren ein Weiterarbeiten in ausreichendem Umfange und damit eine Beschäftigung der Angestellten und Arbeiter gestattete. Es bewahrte sich hierbei die vor dem Kriege durchgeführte straffe Organisation und die Tendenz, auch bei Kriegsausbruch das bisherige Bewirtschaftungssystem im allgemeinen beizubehalten. Eine Änderung erfolgte nur insofern, dass

- a) die Überwachungsstelle für Kautschuk und Asbest in die "Reichsstelle für Kautschuk und Asbest" (Reika) umbenannt wurde,
- b) auf Veranlassung von VI RM Amt die Wehrmacht-Reifenstelle (W.R.St.) gegründet wurde, die dem VI RM Amt und der Reika unterstellt wurde (Anl. 4)
- c) das für Wehrmeltaufträge eingeführte sogenannte Prüfscheilverfahren zunächst nur noch für technische Artikel der Wehrmacht angewandt wurde, während eine Sonderregelung für Bereifung dadurch erfolgte, dass die Bewirtschaftung über die Wehrmacht-Reifenstelle durch die Reichsstelle für Kautschuk und Asbest erfolgte.

Anlage 4

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Zusammenfassung 2.) Von vornherein liess sich übersehen, dass bei der Wehrmacht das Führen der Wehrmachtsanteile auf Zuweisung grösserer Kontingente nicht in vollem Umfange nachgekommen werden konnte. Deshalb wurde gerade für dieses Gebiet durch

- a) einen Führerentscheid eine Dringlichkeitsliste genehmigt, durch die alle bisher festgelegten Dringlichkeitsanordnungen ausser Kraft gesetzt wurden,
- b) ein Übereinkommen zwischen OKW/WI RM Amt und R Wi M bestimmt, dass alle Rohstoffanforderungen der Wehrmacht über das OKW/WI RM Amt zu laufen haben, dass also keine andere Stelle zu Eingriffen in die Rohstoffwirtschaft berechtigt sei.

Zu a): Die durch den Führer im Herbst 1939 für die Verteilung des Eisens genehmigte Dringlichkeitsfolge wurde auch der Verteilung des Kautschuks zu Grunde gelegt. Die Dringlichkeitsliste selber gibt die Reihenfolge der zu berücksichtigenden Gebiete an, wobei damals der Buna-Ausbau gegen die rein militärischen Bedürfnisse zurücktrat. Die Dringlichkeitsliste enthielt nachstehende Aufgaben :

- aa) Versorgung der kämpfenden Wehrmacht mit Munition, Waffen und Geräten,
- bb) Durchführung des Ju-88-Programmes,
- cc) Ausbau der Munitions- und Sprengstoffbasis,
- dd) Umstellung der Sparstoffe auf Austauschstoffe,
- ee) Ausbau des Treibstoffprogrammes,
- ff) Ausbau der Festungsflughäfen in einfachster Form,
- gg) Durchführung der wichtigsten Wehrmachtsforderungen im Programm der Reichsbahn,
- hh) Ausbau der Buna- und Kampfstoffbasis,
- ii) Fortführung der Westwallarbeiten,
- kk) Luftschutzbauten.

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Zu b): Eine derartige Anordnung war erforderlich, da immer wieder von den verschiedenen Seiten versucht wurde, in die Verteilung der Rohstoffe, die für die Wehrmacht einheitlich durch Wi RU Amt erfolgt, einzugreifen und einseitig zu Gunsten einzelner Bedarfsträger bevorzugte Zuteilung zu erlangen. Der Kautschuk-Arbeitsstab tritt in der Regel monatlich, sonst nach Bedarf unter der Leitung des R Wi M zusammen. Ihm gehören weiter Vertreter des Wi RU Amtes, des Reichsamtes für Wirtschaftsausbau, der Heika und der W.R.St. an. Seit Kriegbeginn gibt Wi RU Amt für die Kautschukverteilung den entscheidenden Ausschlag.

I V.

Kriegswirtschaft.

A.

Vom 1. September 1939 bis zum 30. Juni 1940.

(Anhang 1.) Da Natur-Kautschuk zu den Rohstoffen gehört, auf dessen Einfuhr Deutschland so lange angewiesen ist, bis die Herstellung des Kunstkautschuks in ausreichendem Maße erfolgt sein kann, war eine vereinfachte Wirtschaftsführung gerade bei diesem Rohstoff von ganz besonderer Bedeutung. Ihm, als bereits erwähnt, gehört Kautschuk nicht nur zu einem der wichtigsten

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notwendigen Rohstoffe, sondern seine Bedeutung liegt auch darin, dass die Verwendungsmöglichkeit der hauptsächlichsten Wehrmachtteile und Waffengattungen von der ausreichenden Belieferung mit Kautschuk abhängen. Mangel an Kautschuk kann daher geradezu kriegsentscheidend sein.

Bedarfs-
deckung.

2.) Bei Ausbruch des Krieges am 3. September 1939 war die Wirtschaftslage folgende :

	Naturkautschuk	Buna
Vorräte	14 815 t +)	4 568 t = 19 383 t
Verarbeitung August	8 102 "	1 244 t = 9 346 t

Da die Einfuhr von Naturkautschuk nicht zu beurteilen war und da die Erzeugung von Buna in den letzten Monaten etwa 2 200 t monatlich betragen hatte, reichten bei gleichbleibender Verarbeitung Vorrat und Erzeugung für etwa 2 Monate. Diese außerordentlich ungünstige Deckungslage zwang zu scharfen Eingriffen, die bereits am 4.9.39 erfolgten. Durch Sparverfügung wurden von der Reichsregierung bestimmt :

- a) eine Einschränkung des Verbrauchs
- b) eine Drosselung der Qualitätsanforderungen
- c) Entwicklungsarbeiten auf löslöcheriger Buna-Verwendung.

Gleichzeitig erfolgte im Einverständnis mit OKW/We RM Amt eine Herabsetzung der Kautschukverarbeitung auf 6 000 t/mo. Dieses Programm konnte allerdings nur für 6 Monate unter den augenblicklichen Verhältnissen durchgeführt werden und entsprach nicht dem angemeldeten gedrosselten Bedarf von 6 449 t/mo, der sich wie folgt zusammensetzte :

+) zusätzl. nationale Reserve von 3000 t.

Wehrmacht:

Bereifungen	2 092 moto
techn. Artikel	2 336 "

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Wirtschaft (einschl. Ausfuhr):

Bereifungen	600 moto
techn. Artikel	1 421 "
	<hr/> 6 449 moto.

Bereits am 11.9.1939 wurde im Einvernehmen zwischen OKW/VI RM Amt und Reika eine weitere Herabsetzung der Kautschukverarbeitung auf 4 000 moto angeordnet, um durch Streckung der vorhandenen Rohkautschukbestände auf etwa 12 Monate eine reibungslose Aufnahme der voraussichtlich steigenden monatlichen Buna-Erzeugung zu ermöglichen.

Es war verständlich, dass die Bedarfsträger, insbesondere die WT, mit einer so scharfen Einschränkung ihrer Kontingente nicht einverstanden waren. Seitens Forderungen, besonders für technische Artikel, konnten aber nicht genehmigt werden, wenn nicht das nunmehr vorgesehene Verarbeitungsprogramm von vornherein unmöglich gemacht werden sollte. Nur für Fernkabel musste eine einmalige Sonderzuteilung von 150 t erfolgen. Die tatsächliche Verarbeitung betrug im September trotzdem 5 546 t.

Neue Anord-3.) Am 11.9.1939 wurden seitens der Reika die seit längem friedensmäßig vorbereiteten Anordnungen Nr. 50 und 51 (Anlage 5 u. 6)

nebst zugehöriger Bekanntmachung erlassen. Diese Anordnungen umfassten jedoch trotz Vorstellungen von Seiten OKW/VI RM Amt

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... die Beschlagnahmeverfahren, gaben aber keine klaren Vorschriften für die Verteilung des Kautschuks an die Verbraucher, Gew. Verarbeiter. Das führte in der ersten Kriegszeit zu erheblichen Unstimmigkeiten, besonders im zivilen Sektor. Mit der Versorgung der zivilen Bedarfsträger ergaben sich durch das Fehlen einer Freigabeordnung beträchtliche Unklarheiten, die sich besonders schwer für die Unterlieferungen und für die Versorgung mit Nebenfertigungsmaterial auswirkten. Durch die am 20.10.39 von der Reichsregierung erlassene Lieferungs- und Absatzregelung (LAR) wurde auch auf diesem Gebiet eine geregelte Versorgung und Weiterarbeit der Kautschukindustrie ermöglicht.

Um den Naturkautschuk zu strecken, wurde im Dezember 1939 das Höchstverhältnis zu Naturkautschuk für technische Artikel wie folgt mit der Massgabe festgesetzt, dass entsprechend der fortschreitenden Entwicklung Änderungen erfolgen sollten:

	Anteil in der Gummimischung in %	
	Kunstkautschuk	Naturkautschuk
Bandagen, Stützrollen, Polster	75	25
Kabel und Leitungen	80	20
Gasmasken, Gasschutz	50	50
Gummirollen	70	30
Handschuhe	50	50
Gummibekleidung	80	20
Floßboote u.ä.	75	25
Schläuche	90	10
Dichtungsmaterial	50	50
Transportbänder	100	-
Accumulatoren	60	40
Aus- und Umkleidungen	10	90

Wohnwagenfabrik
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

100
 100
 100
 100
 100

100
 100
 100
 100
 100

4.) Die Kautschuklage erfordert schärfste Sparsamkeit, da die Einfuhr hinter den Bedarf zurückbleibt und wenn die Erzeugung von Gummi wesentlich geringer war, als es vorgesehen war.

Insoweit mußte die Fertigung von Reifen, die einen besonders hohen Anteil an Kautschukmaterial besitzen (Reifen für Lkw. von 4,5 t aufwärts) fast ganz eingestellt werden. Daraufhin mußten die schweren Lastkraftwagen von Anfang 1940 ab allmählich aus dem Verkehr gezogen werden, die durch eine entsprechende Anzahl von leichteren Lkws zu ersetzen waren. Da vom Führer für das gesamte Kraftfahrwesen ein Generalbevollmächtigter (GBK) eingesetzt worden ist, erwies es sich im Laufe der Monate als zweckmäßig, dass die gesamte Reifenversorgung durch ihn einheitlich geregelt wurde, indem ihm das Kontingent für die Herstellung überwiesen wurde. Seine Forderungen an Kautschuk meldet er beim OKW/Wi Pu Amt an. Die Aufteilung des ihm bewilligten Kautschukkontingentes auf die einzelnen Reifengrößen für die Ersatzrüstung erfolgt durch den GBK in Zu-

sammenarbeit mit der Heima, für das Kriegsgeschäft durch die
VST auf seine Anweisung. Die Aufträge an die Kautschukin-
dustrie werden einseitlich durch die Heima im Einvernehmen
mit der VST erfüllt. Die Verwaltung und Überweisung der Rei-
sen an die Wehrmachtteile usw. erfolgt durch die VST. Durch
neue Forderungen der Luftwaffe (für schussfeste Treibstoff-
behälter) und der Kriegsmarine (für U-Boot-Programme) ergeben
sich die Verantwortlichkeiten. Als Kontingente für Dezember 1939
sind für 1. Januar 1940 nur 2000 t auf 4 Mio t (Anl. II)
veranschlagt. Die monatliche Veranschlagung von 4 Mio t (Anl. II)
wird folgendermaßen verteilt:

Verbrauch:

Bereitstellung des Heima. (Luftwaffe, Marine)	1 300 t
Bereitstellung des Heima. (Luftwaffe, Marine)	7 350 t

Bestände:

Bestände des Heima. (Luftwaffe, Marine)	1 300 t
Bestände des Heima. (Luftwaffe, Marine)	7 350 t

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a) aus Holland	2000 t
b) aus Belgien	500 t
c) aus den besetzten Frankreich	5000 t
	7500 t

Von diesen Mengen blieb der größere Teil in den besetzten Gebieten zur Versorgung der eigenen Industrie. Erst im III und IV. Quartal konnte ein Teil zum Versand nach Deutschland kommen.

Die Gesamtmenge, die im II. Quartal 1940 verarbeitet wurde, betrug an

Naturkautechuk	5 109 t
Buna	11 219 t
	16 328 t

An Vorräten waren am 30. Juni 1940 vorhanden :

Naturkautechuk	4 829 t	zusätzgl. d. natl. Res. von 3000 t
Buna	4 588 t	
	9 207 t	zusätzgl. d. natl. Res. von 3000 t.

Infolge der wesentlich erhöhten Kontingente verminderten sich die Vorräte von I. zum II. Quartal trotz der um 921 t höheren Zufuhr an Naturkautechuk und der um 547 t höheren Erzeugung an Buna, an Naturkautechuk um 4 444 t und an Buna um 2 511 t = 6 755 t.

Im Juli 1940 waren wir am 30. September 1940.

Die Zufuhren an Naturkautschuk im III. Quartal stiegen auf 4 317 t und die Freisetzung von Buna erhöhte sich auf 9 882. Obwohl es schien die Rohstofflage sich so gebessert zu haben, hatte die Forderung der Bedarfsträger auf Erhöhung der Kontingente im III. Quartal nachgekommen wurde. Insbesondere wurde die Kontingente für die Kriegsmarine und Luftwaffe erhöht und wurden die weitgehenden Forderungen für den erzielten Absatz auf dem Kautschukgebiet befriedigt. Die Gesamtverfügbarkeit wurde für Juli 1940 auf 5 680 t, für August auf 5 680 t und für September auf 5 880 t festgesetzt. Die Rohstoffmenge, die im III. Quartal verarbeitet wurde, betrug:

Naturkautschuk	5 898 t
Buna	10 924 t
	17 822 t

Im Verlaufe dieses am 30. September 1940 vorhanden : an

Naturkautschuk	3 213 t	zusätzl. d. nat. Res.
		von 3 000 t
Buna	3 607 t	
	5 820 t	zusätzl. d. nat. Res.
		von 3 000 t.

Die Rohstofflage blieb also trotz der um 3 552 t gegen das II. Quartal erhöhten Einfuhr an Naturkautschuk und trotz der um 9 565 t erhöhten Freisetzung von Buna - 4 317 t um 3 387 t und der um 1 771 t und an Buna um 1 616 t vergrößert.

Damit hatte also die Kautschukversorgungslage ausserordentlich verbessert.

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Vom 1. Oktober 1940 bis 31. März 1941.

1.)
Unbleichterte
Vorräte
an

Für die weitere Versorgung hatte sich die Grundlage in wesentlichen Punkten verändert.

Während bisher die besetzten Gebiete sich nicht nur selber hatten versorgen, sondern sogar noch erhebliche Mengen an Naturkautschuk zur Einfuhr nach Deutschland hätten abgeben können, während weiterhin aus dem unbesetzten französischen Gebiet 5 000 t hätten eingeführt werden können, die m.T. in den besetzten Gebieten blieben, mussten nunmehr Abgaben - zunächst nur von Buna - an die besetzten Gebiete auch des Festens erfolgen. Selbstverständlich ist es, dass Kautschuk in der Form von Bereifung oder technischen Artikeln dafür teilweise nach Deutschland kam. Durch die nicht unbedeutenden Forderungen, die Italien stellte, wurde die Lage noch erschwert. Trotz dieser schwierigen Versorgungslage wurden die Kontingente für Oktober und November nicht herantgesetzt, sondern sogar auf 6 225 t bzw. 6 285 t erhöht. Erst für Dezember 1940 erfolgte eine wesentliche Herabsetzung der Kautschuk-Zuteilung für sämtliche Bedarfsträger auf 5 363 t. Demzufolge war die Verarbeitung im IV.Quartal mit 19 771 t um 1 849 t höher als im III.Quartal und zwar an Naturkautschuk um 3 655 t höher, dagegen an Buna um 1 706 t geringer. Diese Erhöhung war nur dadurch möglich, dass die Einfuhr an Naturkautschuk im IV.Quartal um 3 906 t höher und die Erzeugung an Buna um 1 552 t höher waren.

Die Vorräte per 31. Dezember 1940 betrugen an Naturkautschuk

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1 862 t zuzüglich der nationalen Reserve von 3 000 t, an
Buna 3 401 t ^{5 263 t} zuzügl. der nationalen Reserve von 3 000 t.
Damit waren die Vorräte per 31. Dezember 1940 um 557 t gerin-
ger als am 30. September 1940. Besonders bemerkenswert ist
es, dass gerade die Vorräte an Naturkautschuk trotz der
hohen Einfuhren um 1 351 t geringer waren, während die Vorrä-
te an Buna um 794 t höher waren. Ausschlaggebend hierfür war
die hohe Erzeugung an Buna im Dezember 1940 mit 4 471 t.

Führerent-
scheid.
Sparkommission.

2.)

Da die Kautschukversorgung sich immer schwieriger
gestaltete, hielt Chef Wi RM Amt am 6.1.41. beim GFM Keitel
Vortrag über den Ernst der Lage. Auf Grund dieses Vortrages
hielt GFM Keitel am 13.1.41. Vortrag beim Führer über die
uneureichende Kautschukversorgung im Jahre 1941. Der Führer
befahl daraufhin, dass für zusätzliche Käufe an Naturkaut-
schuk und Bereifungen RM 40 Millionen in Devisen zur Verfü-
gung gestellt wurden. Gleichzeitig wurde auf Befehl des Füh-
rers unter Leitung Wi RM Amt eine sogenannte Sparkommission
eingesetzt, in der alle Kontingentsträger vertreten sind.
Diese Kommission hat Festzustellen, durch welche Maßnahmen
bei der Kautschukerhaltung und in zivilen Sektor Kaut-
schuk eingespart werden kann.

Waffenstillstandskommission

Waffenstillstandskommission

Waffenstillstandskommission

Durch die Waffenstillstandskommission wurde am 27.1.
1941 ein Vertrag mit Frankreich abgeschlossen, nach dem das
Indo-China für Deutschland und Japan bis Ende 1941, nach dem

setzen Frankreich für Deutschland 7 800 t Naturkautschuk und 34 300 t Naturkautschuk an in Verträge festgelegten Zeiten zu liefern sind.

In gleicher Weise sind Bereifungen in angegebenen Größen an Deutschland zu liefern.

Vorschläge für Austausch-Konstruktionen.

4.)

In den Sitzungen der Sparkommission wurden den Kontingenträgern für die nächsten Monate wesentlich verkürzte Kontingente in Aussicht gestellt.⁴⁾ Dabei soll die Naturkautschuk-Zuteilung nur 5% des Gesamt-Kontingentes betragen. Gleichzeitig wurden die Kontingenträger beauftragt, Vorschläge auszuarbeiten, welche darauf hinsielen, durch Austausch-Konstruktionen durch Ersatz von Kautschuk durch Kunststoffe die Möglichkeit zu schaffen, dass die Rüstung trotz Berechnung der Kautschukzuteilung im geplanten Umfang weitergeführt werden kann. Da diese einsparenden Massnahmen die Durchführung eine gewisse Zeit beanspruchen, sollen zunächst die Zuteilungen an die Kontingenträger eine gewisse Höhe behalten.

Ersatz-Konstruktionen für Kraftwagen.

5.) Auf Grund des Vortrages Chef VI RH Amt beim GFM Keitel gab letzterer den Befehl, an den GFK Weisungen zu erteilen, durch Ersatzkonstruktionen für Kraftwagenbereifung die Kautschuklage und damit die der Bereifung zu bessern. Eine gleiche Weisung wurde im Februar 1941 vom Reichsmarschall Göring dem GFK gegeben.

⁴⁾Beitrag zum Ktb. Ro III v.7.3.1941.

Lösung 6.)
nationalen
Reserve.

Um für die kommenden Operationen die erforderliche Ausrüstung sicherzustellen, wurden auf besondere Anweisung von OKW trotz der schwierigen Versorgungslage im 1. Quartal 1941 die Kontingente wie folgt erhöht :

a) Januar 1941 : 5 500 t b) Februar u. März je 7 575 t und zwar :

Fuhrpark Techn. Sektor	1 500	2 450
Wirtschaft "	1 475	1 525
Bereifung "	2 425	3 500
Ausfuhr	100	100
	5 500	7 575

Um diese grossen Forderungen befriedigen zu können, war es notwendig, die nationale Reserve aufzulösen und sie zur Verarbeitung herinzuziehen.

Die tatsächliche Verarbeitung in den drei Monaten betrug :

an Naturkautschuk	10 212 t
" Buna	10 864 t
	21 076 t

Da in den drei Monaten 4 014 t eingeführt wurden und die Buna-Erzeugung sich auf 12 571 t belief, betrugen die Vorräte am 31. März 1941 nach Auflösung der nationalen Reserve an

Naturkautschuk	2 355 t
Buna	2 632 t
	4 987 t

- Anl. 7 Anlage 7 : Naturkautschuk; Einfuhr, Verarbeitung und Bestände, bearbeitet von Reika.
Anl. 8 Kunstkautschuk Buna: Erzeugung, Verarbeitung und Bestände, bearbeitet von Reika.
Anl. 9 Bedarf an Kautschuk v. Okt. 1933 - März 1941, bearb. von 51 RH Amt Ro.
Anl. 10 Zuteilung von Kautschuk v. Okt. 1939 - März 1941 bearbeitet v. 51 RH Amt/Ro.
Anl. 11 Kautschuk-Bilanz v. 1.8.39 - 31.3.41.
Anl. 12a-d Gas-, Acetylen- und Plattenruß: Erzeugung, Verarbeitung, Bestände, Ein- u. Ausfuhr, bearb. v. Reika.

V.

Kunststoffe.

Nr. 6194

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Als Kunststoffen, die Kautschuk in wichtigen Erzeugnissen ersetzen können, werden ausser Buna hauptsächlich Oppanol und Igelit versandt.

iv) Oppanol wird in verschiedenen Arten hergestellt. Die Hauptsorte ist Oppanol 200, dessen Erzeugung monatlich etwa 225 t beträgt. Es findet hauptsächlich für die Luftwaffe bei der Herstellung von schussicheren Behältern, für Gasschutzanzüge, für Isoli usw. Verwendung. Seit dem 1. Januar 1940 ist es kontinuierlich

in weiteren Marken werden noch als Klebemittel an Stelle von Gummiabdrücken verwendet: Oppanol B 100, B 40, B 15 und 3, deren monatliche Erzeugung für jede Sorte etwa 25 t beträgt.

iv) von grösserer Bedeutung mengen- und verwendungsmässig ist Igelit, PVC. Die Erzeugung in Igelit harte Massen und weiche Massen betrug:

	1940 in t							1941 i. t.	
	Jan.	Juli	August	Septemb.	Oktob.	Novemb.	Des.	Jan.	Febr.
	705	400	654	658	645	816	906	663	560
davon enthalten:									
Gummiabdr.	430	364	335	250	300	233	252	285	303
Isoli	50	30	70	85	80	145	170	120	80
sonst.	225	86	249	323	265	438	484	258	177
Klebstoffe									
sonst.									

NI-1184
- P -

Schlussbeurteilung

Versorgung mit
schwarzen Rohstoffen
in Kautschuk.

1.) Nach Angaben von WiBh Amt /Ro Amt die Rohstoff-
Abteilung beim O K V sich bereits in ihren ersten Anfängen
als Rohstoffreferat bzw. -gruppe in der Wirtschaftsabteilung
des Heereswaffenamtes mit dem Schlüsselrohstoff Kautschuk,
der bis dahin rein ausländischen Ursprungs war, befasst und
hat später als treibende Kraft immer wieder die Verbesserung
der Versorgungslage durch grosszügige Bevorratung, durch Aus-
bau der synthetischen Erzeugung, durch Altstoffversorgung
(Regeneration) und auch durch Heranziehung von Austausch-
stoffen gefordert. Sie hat bereits in den Jahren 1932 und
1933 auf die für die Entwicklung zuständigen Stellen (Heeres-
waffenamt, Prw. 6) eingewirkt, damit von dort aus die ge-
waltigen, entwicklungsmässigen Hemmnisse der Buna-Erzeugung
bzw. -Verarbeitung ausgeschaltet würden, was von dieser Dienst-
stelle auch mit grösstem Nachdruck aufgenommen wurde. Sie ist
immer wieder an das Reichswirtschaftsministerium herangetre-
ten, um auch auf dem Kautschukgebiet zu einer tragfähigen
Grundlage der deutschen Wehrwirtschaft zu gelangen. Sie hat
seit Beginn der Aufrüstung durch Vorträge die Führung immer
wieder darauf hingewiesen, dass ohne Meisterung des Rohstoff-
problems, wobei dem Kautschuk besondere Bedeutung zukam, eine
Kriegführung auf längere Sicht unmöglich wäre. Es kann wohl
angenommen werden, dass diese Vorstösse mit die Ursache zum
Vierjahresplan waren, der dann gerade auch die synthetische
Kautschuk-Erzeugung, die schon vorher in Angriff genommen
war, in einer erweiterten Form fortführte.

+) Mitteilung vom WiBh Amt /Ro III, da aus Akten nicht zu
erssehen.

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Seit Beginn der Devisenverknappung war Kautschuk ein besonders "notleidender" Rohstoff, da der steigende Bedarf (Aufrüstung, Motorisierung) zunächst nur durch Einfuhr gegen Devisen zu decken war. Zur Zeit der sogenannten Devisenrepartierungskommission verliefen die Devisen-Zuteilungen völlig unregelmäßig. Nach Einführung der Überwachungsstellen im Frühjahr 1934 erhielt die neu eingerichtete Überwachungsstelle für Kautschuk und Asbest zwar bestimmte Devisenquoten. Diese reichten aber kaum aus, um die steigenden Anforderungen von Wehrmacht und Wirtschaft zu befriedigen, so dass für die dringend notwendige Vorratsbildung für den Kriegsfall kein Spielraum blieb. Die Rohstoffabteilung des Wi Rü Amtes (damals = Stb) forderte von 1934 bis Ausbruch des jetzigen Krieges immer und immer wieder Bildung einer nationalen Reserve für Kautschuk. Bei Kautschuk konnte das nur in untergeordneten Masse durchgesetzt werden⁴⁾, da die für die Devisenzuteilung zuständigen Stellen auf wiederholte Anträge nicht viel mehr zuteilten, als zur Vermeidung von akuten Verknappungserscheinungen bereits im Frieden notwendig war. Als man sich in letzter Minute im Sommer 1939 zur Bereitstellung grösserer Devisenmengen entschloss, war es bereits zu spät. Von den damals angekauften 16 000 t gelangten nur noch 8 000 t nach Deutschland.

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vorgesehen war, sofort erfolgen muss.* Von der Wehrmacht teilten wurde daraufhin gemeldet, wie sie sich die Durchführung von Sparmassnahmen im einzelnen richteten. Es meldete das OKW^{*)} u.a., dass es als Bereifung für Eisenräder statt Gummi Eisenräder beschaltete. Dieser Gedanke ist scheinbar nicht in die Tat umgesetzt worden.

Von grosser Wichtigkeit für die Einführung von Austauschstoffen bzw. von Um- oder Neukonstruktionen wird die bestehende Verfügung des OKW⁺⁺⁾ gewesen sein, in der es heisst:

- * Der auf Grund der befohlenen Sparmassnahmen in die Wege geleitete Übergang von deutschen belasteten Austauschstoffen auf deutsche Austauschstoffe hat zur Folge gehabt, dass sich die Knappheit inländischer Austauschstoffe auf eine grosse Anzahl von deutschen Austauschstoffen ausgedehnt hat. Vorseorgliche Massnahmen auch auf diesem Gebiet sind deshalb notwendig geworden, um die Fehlleistungen oder Fehlleistungen bzw. Fehlleistungen solcher Stoffe - die leider bereits eingetreten sind - zu verhindern.

Wesentl. die Wehrmachtsabteilung in Zukunft beschaltete, Sparstoffe durch deutsche Austauschstoffe zu ersetzen ist eine rechtzeitige vorherige Klärung erforderlich, ob Austauschstoffe welcher Art in genügender Menge zu Verfügung stehen.

Es wird daher angeordnet:

1.) Entwicklungsarbeiten

Wenn bei geplanten Entwicklungsarbeiten die Einführung von Austauschstoffen beschaltete ist, die einen grösseren Verbrauch dieser Stoffe erwarten lassen, setzen sich die Wehrmachtsabteilung vor Beginn dieser Arbeiten mit W Stb (7 Ro) in Verbindung, damit zunächst Feststellungen getroffen werden, ob Austauschstoffe der vorgesehene Art in genügender Menge vorhanden sein werden.

2.) Einführung von Um- oder Neukonstruktionen

Bei Einführung von Um- oder Neukonstruktionen aus Austauschstoffen gilt ebenfalls das zu 1.) Gesagte und zwar auch in den Fällen, in denen der Wehrmachtsabteilung vor Beginn der Entwicklungsarbeiten für das betreffende Gerät oder die Geräteteile

*) OKW/AMA Nr. 2051/36 g.K. v.9.10.36.

++) OKW/W Stb Abt. Ro Nr. 265/38 g.Ia v.11.2.38.

Einverständnis von W Stb (W Ro) eingeholt hat.

Sowohl bei den Entwicklungsarbeiten wie bei der Einführung von Um- oder Neukonstruktionen ist es erforderlich, dass die Wehrmachtteile die Art und voraussehbare Jahresmenge der benötigten Austauschstoffe vorher ermitteln und W Stb (W Ro) anmelden.

Erst nach dem Ergebnis dieser Feststellungen kann an die Betriebe zur Durchführung der Planungen bzw. fabrikatorischen Umstellungen auf den Austauschstoff herangetreten werden.

Es muss unter allen Umständen vermieden werden, dass Industrienweige ihre Kapazitäten durch Anlage neuer oder Erweiterung vorhandener Fertigungseinrichtungen vergrößern oder fabrikatorische Umstellungen für die Verarbeitung von Austauschstoffen vornehmen, wenn nicht vorher rechtzeitig die Versorgung mit Austauschstoffen sichergestellt ist. "

Für technische Nachrichtenmittel wurde im Juli 1939 ein Sonderbeauftragter eingesetzt ^{*)}, dessen Aufgabe die "Verbesserung der Werkstattumstellung auf allen Gebieten der technischen Nachrichtenmittel" war. Der Gedanke, statt einer Verbesserung eine Restrukturierung einzuführen, ist von dem Generalbevollmächtigten für das Kraftfahrzeugwesen anscheinend nicht aufgeworfen worden. Denn sonst hätte nicht im Januar 1941 der Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht und im Februar 1941 Reichsminister Göring den Auftrag geben können, dem GSK Weisungen nach dieser Richtung zu erteilen. Durch Ersatzkonstruktionen, die rechtzeitig ausprobiert und hergestellt worden wären, wäre eine Entlastung der Industrie insofern erfolgt, weil diese Arbeiten bereits vor dem Kriege erfolgt wären, also zu einer Zeit, als die Arbeitsanforderung noch nicht so übergross war, wie es jetzt im Kriege der Fall ist, und wäre vor allem eine Besserung der Reifenlage und damit der Motorschulage erfolgt.

^{*)} OKW 66/10 WPA/THV IV 2727/39 d.v. 17.7.1939.

Am 1. August 1939, dem Tag der Besetzung der Tschechoslowakei, habe ich die deutsche Regierung in Berlin informiert, dass die deutsche Regierung die Zahlung von 10.000.000 Reichsmark an die Tschechoslowakei zur Verfügung stellt.

Bezüglich der Zahlung habe ich an der Regierung bei L unter Hinweis auf Oberst Gause am 10.8.39 teilgenommen. Das Ministerium sollte die aus den Abmachungen ersichtliche Forderung erhalten.

Im Ziffer 3 Absatz 2 "Zahlung in deutscher Währung nach dem Inkassokurs" habe ich die Bedenken des W.Stab vorgebracht, die von den Finanzbehörden auch die Ausgabe deutscher Zahlungsmittel betreffen. L und die Vertreter der Wehrmachtteile standen auf dem Standpunkt, daß nur die Ausgabe deutscher Zahlungsmittel in Frage kommen könne, weil es praktisch nicht durchführbar sei, von Fall zu Fall die einrückenden Truppen mit slowakischem Geld zu versorgen.

Weiter bittet L um Angabe eines festen Berechnungskurses für alle Zahlungen (und zwar sowohl der Zahlungen der Truppen wie für private Zahlungen des einzelnen Wehrmachtangehörigen).

Ich habe Stellungnahme vorbehalten, da diese Fragen mit dem Reichswirtschaftsministerium geklärt werden müssen.

Oberst Gause machte auf die Dringlichkeit aufmerksam und bittet um telefonische Antwort bis spätestens 11.8.39, 11 Uhr.

Angaben über die ungefähre Höhe des in Frage kommenden Geldbedarfes konnten mir nicht gemacht werden.

3.2.6. (1K17)

für

Klein In

33 II

M/276

NI-6194

- F7 -

Aktenvermerk

Über die Besprechung bei Staatssekretär B a c k e
am 23.6.42 mit dem landwirtschaftlichen Sachbearbeiter
der besetzten Gebiete.

Staatssekretär
Backe :

Über die diesjährige Ernte ist noch keine Schätzung
möglich. Nach seiner Ansicht können die Zahlen höchstens
noch schlechter werden. Die Zahlen selbst und die weiteren
Einzelheiten sind streng vertraulich zu behandeln.

Nach den vorliegenden Meldungen sind mindestens 40 %
Boggen ausgezinst, wahrscheinlich aber 50% oder mehr.
Ferner 25 % Walzen; Mähdrescher- und Schnittenbestände. Ein
Teil der ausgezinsten Flächen ist noch bestellt. Der Gesamt-
anfall beträgt etwa

Bei Boggen	12 %
" Walzen	5 %

Die diesjährige Ernte an Getreide wird insgesamt
3,54 Mill. t. umfassen betragen, also im letzten Jahr, d.h.
etwa 2,5 Mill. t. gegenüber 15 - 16 Mill. t. Die Deckung
dieser Bedürfnisse ist im kolonialen Bereich gesichert.

Der Rest : kann teilweise Deckung aus Einfuhr haben.
Es sind 1. Masse für Einfuhr von Getreide.

Stärke für den Export : 1,5 Mill. t. im Jahr 1942.
Der Rest : kann teilweise Deckung aus Einfuhr haben.
Es sind 1. Masse für Einfuhr von Getreide.

Ost-Ob.Schlesien	erhielt 1941 250 000 t jetzt 150 000 t
Protectorat	erhielt 1941 180 000 t jetzt -
Klasse-Lothr.	erhielt 1942 80 000 t wird Vorrat 80 000 t erhalten
Std-Steiermark, Kärnten	erhielt 1941 40 000 t jetzt 40 000 t
Norwegen	soll großen Rohstoffbedarf decken werden.
Finnland	erhielt 1941 250 000 t jetzt 200 000 t
Italien	mus 100 000 t zurückliefern

Lage bis 1943 ungesichert angespannt. Vorwiegend
lich wird Italien wieder mit neuen Wünschen kommen und
mus beliefert werden.

Rumänien hat an Stelle der grossen Vorräte
7 000 t Weizen und Mais geliefert bei einem
Ausfuhrüberschuss von 2 Millionen t.

Die Herabsetzung der Extraktion um 2% auf
insgesamt 400 000 t Einsparungen für das gesamte Reich.
Senkung der Extraktion mus unter allen Umständen
werden. Eine weitere Senkung verdirbt das deutsche Leben
nicht mehr.

Dem deutschen Landvolk mus volle Klarheit über die
Ernst der Lage gegeben werden, sonst liefert der Bauer
Gerste nicht ab und füttert seine Schweine. Die notwendige
Propaganda ist bereits mit Minister Gesandten
verabredet. Dieser wird in "Reich" in den nächsten Tagen
einen entsprechenden Artikel herausbringen.

Im Kartoffeln sind bisher 400 000 t mehr bestellt worden. Die Entwicklung der Kartoffeln ist bis jetzt gut.

Für das kommende Wirtschaftsjahr ist eine Weizenration von 8 Pfund pro Kopf vorgesehen. Eine höhere Zuteilung ist aus Transportgründen nicht möglich.

Die Futterdecke ist sehr knapp und wird sich auf die Milch-, Fleisch- und Fettwirtschaft auswirken.

Die Rindviehbestände sind fast so hoch wie im Frieden. Starke Eingriffe in die Bestände sind im Herbst notwendig, da für diese kein Futter vorhanden ist.

Der Bestand an Schweinen war 1939 = 29 Mill. Stück. Jetzt etwa 22 Mill. Stück.

Aus dem Osten wird mit einer Einfuhr von 300 000 t Fleisch gerechnet werden gegenüber 200 000 t im Vorjahr.

Die Fett ration muss gesenkt werden. Für diesen Ausfall an Fett (vorgesehen sind 25 gr. die Woche) soll die Fleischration um 50 Gr. erhöht werden. Entscheidung des Führers steht noch aus. Dafür müssen höhere Fleischeinfuhren aus den besetzten Gebieten erfolgen und hierzu muss in die Substanz der besetzten Gebiete eingegriffen werden.

In die Fettversorgung ist durch die fast völlige Auswinterung des Rapsens und der ^{ÖL}Winterrüben ein sehr starker Einbruch erfolgt. Die Butterzeugung wird im 4. Kriegsjahr ungefähr 10% niedriger sein als im 3. Auf dem Fettgebiet wird die Lage sehr gespannt.

Frankreich muss die in Marseille auf deutsche Rechnung lagernden 20 000 t Öl sofort ausliefern, sonst wird er beim Führer die schärfsten Zwangsmassnahmen vorschlagen.

An sich muss die Fett ration um 15% bei der heutigen Lage gesenkt werden. Da dies zu gefährlich erscheint, wird zunächst nur um 25 gr. gesenkt.

Die Lage wird überwunden werden, wenn die Landwirtschaft unten abliefern und wenn die besetzten Gebiete weitgehend unbeschädigt wurden. Protektorat kann keine Tonne Hafer mehr bekommen. Die Wehrmacht kann keine Tonne Hafer aus dem Reich erhalten. Dafür Lieferung von 1 Mill. t Hafer aus Frankreich.

Der Führer wünscht, dass in gewissen Landesteilen weiterhin Hier gekornet wird. Hierfür werden geringe Anreize bereitgestellt.

Aber in allem darf kein ^{zu} grosser Pessimismus herrschen, weil um der Lage ist der Winter. In den besetzten Gebieten muss schon durchgegriffen werden. Sentimentalität ist heute verpönt.

Lage in Frankreich.

Nach dem bisherigen Plan soll Frankreich aus der kommenden Winter abliefern:

1 Mill. t. Weizen.

Dies bedeutet eine Protration von 190 Gr.tgl., wenn das gleiche Entgelt wie in Vorjahre zu Grunde gelegt wird.

1 Mill. t. Hafer.

Dies bedeutet etwa rd. 50 % der Gesamt-Haferernte. Hiergegen sind ausserordentliche Widerstände der französischen Landwirtschaft zu befürchten. Die bisherigen erheblich geringeren Auflagen konnten trotz Einsperrens der Bürgermeister und Landwirte in voller Höhe nicht erreicht werden. Die gleichzeitige Abgabe von je 1 Mill. t. Weizen und Hafer wird kaum möglich sein.

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Die Menge in Frankreich lässt ein Durchschnittsge-
nie erwarten. Auswinternungsarbeiten werden nur im Norden von
Belgien. Amteilig wirkt sich die viel zu geringe
Pflanzstoffmenge + aus.

Frankreich soll 250 000 t Fleisch an Deutschland ab-
geben.

Die Bevölkerung ist schlechter geworden durch den
Ausfall der afrikanischen Einfuhr. Die Ration wird
jetzt von 430 Gr. auf 380 Gr. mtl. gesenkt. Rationsteilung
absolut mangelhaft. Trotzdem soll Frankreich noch 35 000 t
Fett an Deutschland abgeben.

Die baldige Rückführung der 50 000 kriegsgefangenen
Landwirte ist unbedingt notwendig, um den Lieferwillen der
Bevölkerung zu erhöhen. Die Anbringung der von uns gefor-
derter Mengen kann nur durch deutsche Organe erfolgen. Hier
sind jedoch viel zu wenig Kräfte vorhanden. Deshalb müssen
die Beatzungsgruppen ganz erheblich verstärkt werden, da die
französische Polizei nicht mitmacht.

Staatsekretär
Bach

will dem Führer beim nächsten Vortrag vorschlagen,
sodass die beiden Nord-Departements an Frankreich zurückge-
geben. Dies würde eine ausserordentlich grosse politische
Geste sein und klare Verhältnisse schaffen. Der Wegzug von
kriegsgefangenen Landwirten aus der deutschen Landwirtschaft
bedeutet eine ausserordentliche Erschwerung, da diese Kriege-
gefangenen nur aus den grossen Gütern herausgezogen werden
können. In kleineren Betrieben können keine Russen einge-
setzt werden.

Lage in Belgien.

K.V.R.v. Rees:

Ihr Zeit beträgt die Ration 225 Gr. Die Lage in
August wird sehr schwierig, da alle Vorräte verbraucht sind.
Die Herabsetzung auf 150 Gr. Brot ist vom Militärbefehlshaber

abgelehnt worden. Stand der Ernte nicht ungünstig. Anbau-
flächen sind gestiegen. Andererseits stößt die Ablieferung
auf ausserordentliche Schwierigkeiten, da 80 % der Land-
wirtschaft Kleinbetriebe sind und diese Zwergbauern jetzt
nur noch vom schwarzen Markt leben können. Alle Gefängnisse
sind überfüllt wegen Verstoßes gegen die Ablieferungsbe-
stimmungen usw. Zur Zeit besteht die Gefahr eines Juristen-
streiks wie in den Kriegsjahren 1916-18. Besonders ernst
ist die Tatsache, dass Reichsorganisationen mit höchsten
Vollmachten auf dem schwarzen Markt zu 5-fachen Preisen
Lebensmittel aufkaufen. Fettversorgung besonders schlecht.
Künftig können nur noch 10 Gr. Fett pro Tag gegeben werden.

In Fleisch wurde bisher 35 Gr. tgl. gegeben. Künftig
können nur noch 20 Gr. Fleisch gegeben werden.

Staatssekretär
Bach:

Um diese willk. Aufkäufe auf dem schwarzen Markt
einzufangen, soll der schwarze Markt organisiert werden.
Hierzu wird eine besondere Organisation aufgezogen.

Lage in Holland.

H. v. A. Vence:

Zur Zeit beträgt die Ration 275 Gr. tgl. Sie ist
im Jahre 1942/43 auf 240 Gr. gesunken. Stand der Getreide-
versorgung. Stand der Viehzucht schlecht. Starker Mangel
in die Fleischversorgung notwendig, da keine Fettmittel
verfügbares sind. Sehr starker Mangel in gesamten Nation
gegen J. Bismarck und andere fallen sehr stark aus.
Politik bekanntlich alles da. Nur eine kleine Anzahl
möglich.

Die Ernährung ist nur auf dem schwarzen Markt möglich.
Bei Hungergefahr sind sofort Lebensmittel zu beschaffen.
Dies ist die Aufgabe der Regierung.

Einzelanmeldung in Tübingen bei 21.1.1941
314 000 Stück.

Der Auftragsbestand ist auf 100.000 Stück
gegangen.

Lage im Protektorat

Herr Schmidt:

Völlig ungenügende Stickstoffversorgung, die
nicht ungünstig. Brotgetreide-Ernte wird
dem Reich ausreichen. Getreide fehlt. Es
übernehmen an Hafer. Die von SS-Obergruppenführer
ergriffenen draconischen Massnahmen werden
Jeder Bauer, der nicht alles abliefern, nicht

Wenn keine Ernteernte aus dem Reich kommen, dann
die Produktion um 50 % gesenkt werden. Jeder
450 Gr. Fett mit. geliefert.

Ernterückstand beträgt 100.000 Stück. Jeder
Fett.

Qualitätskontrolle
Lager

Insbesondere sind die Lager zu überprüfen. Die
seiner eigenen Produktion unter seiner Verwaltung
Kannung auch bei den Ernterückstand.

Lage im Reich

SS-Obersturm-
führer Hermanns

Völlig unzureichende Stickstoffversorgung, die
Ernterückstand rd. 2 Mill. Gr. gesenkt. Jeder
1000 Gr. pro Woche, für den Verbrauch. Jeder
nur bei ausserordentlich rigorosen Massnahmen
nach Auftragsführer. Keine Lagerung. Jeder
Vorgehen.

An Kartoffeln sind 60 - 70 Kilo pro Person und Jahr vorgesehen. Dies nur für Großstädte.

Fleisch bisher pro Monat 400 Gramm. Künftig nur 280 - 300 Gramm.

Fett: Die polnische Normal-Bevölkerung erhält überhaupt kein Fett. 40 000 Polen sind im letzten Jahr enteignet worden. Mehrere hundert Polen sind erschossen worden, weil sie ihr Kontingent nicht abgeliefert haben. Im übrigen werden die Polenfrauen so lange in Zwangsarbeitslager eingesperrt, bis das Kontingent abgeliefert ist.

Diese Massnahmen nur durchführbar, so lange Polisei da war. Jetzt ist Polisei abgesogen. Der Rest dieser Organisation ist eingesetzt im Kampf gegen die Partisanen im Raum um Lublin, wo seit 6 Wochen erhebliche Unruhen sind.

Staatssekretär
Backe:

In G.G. ^{befinden sich} noch 35 Mill. Juden. Polen soll noch in diesem Jahr evakuiert werden. Erfordert, dass die Deutschen in GG die gleichen Sätze erhalten, wie sie im Reich gegeben werden. Dass heute noch die doppelten Sätze in GG gegeben werden, ist aus psychologischen Gründen untragbar.

Lage in Dänemark.

Staatsstand befriedigend. Bei Getreide ist kein Überschuss zu erwarten. Überschuss besteht nur an Fleisch, aber erheblich weniger als im Vorjahre.

Lage in Norwegen.

In diesem Jahre ist eine bessere Ernte zu erwarten und zwar 350 000 t gegenüber 300 000 t 1941. Norwegen ist in der Kartoffelversorgung autark. Die Ertraktion ist zur Zeit 200 Gr. Davon soll künftig die Hälfte in Grütze und in Reinheitsmehl gegeben werden. Verwendung von Futterzelleulose

Der Viehsturm hat sich bewährt. Es besteht ein Fett-
schmelzplan von 12000 t für 1942/43. Hierbei ist vor-
zuziehen, dass der Kernal-Korveger überhaupt kein Fleisch
erhält.

Landes: Für die Wehrmacht in Norwegen beträgt
170 - 180 t für das laufende Jahr.

Lage in Norwegen.

Verbringungslage besonders schwierig, 1) durch Anord-
nung, Hilfsmittelabnehmer, dass Getreide 300 m beiderseits
des Landes nicht abgeholt werden darf, 2) 1/3 des Banst
wurde unter Wasser stand, 3) der Saatstand sehr schlecht
ist.

In Nothfall können 10000 t Weizen und Mais für
Landeswehr abgegeben werden. Günstiger ist der Stand
des Meeres.

Lage in Griechenland.

Verbringungslage nach wie vor äusserst schlecht.
Der Vize-Kommandant Griech.Kommission in Genf durch Rotes
Kreuz mit. 30 000 t Getreide aus Amerika zu erwirken.

Beitr. 1. Flieger 11 (am 15.2.1941)

Kriegsbente, Beschlagnahme usw.

Kriegsbente

- 1.) Begriff der Kriegsbente. Nach Art. 53 Abs. 1 des Völkerrechts ist der Okkupant das ganze bewegliche Eigentum der besetzten Gebiete, das geeignet ist, unmittelbar den Kriegunternehmungen zu dienen, ohne jedwede Entschädigung einzuheben. Liegenschaften, also z.B. Staatsfabriken darf der Okkupant nur "nach den Regeln des Mißbrauches" verwalten. Das Eigentum der Gemeinden ist wie das Eigentum von Privatpersonen zu behandeln; es ist also grundsätzlich unverletzt.
- 2.) Zur Beuteerfassung, d.h. Erkundung, Stapelung, Verwahrung und zum Abtransport werden in der Regel eingesetzt:
Feldzeugstände, für Waffen, - Gerät, - Fahrzeuge, - Munition usw., die das Heer interessiert.
Luftfeldzeugstände dazgl. für Luftwaffengeräte usw. einschl. Flak und Munition.
Pionierstände, für bewegliche, also abmontierbare Teile der Festungsanlagen, einschl. Hindernis- und Tankabwehranlagen. - Die Bergung von besonderen Material, z.B. Maschinenanlagen für Tankabwehr durch Eisenbahnschienen (Polen) bedarf besonderer Regelung.
Marinestände für Marinebente, d.h. wie Schiffe, Schiffsausrüstung und Zubehör, Waffen, Sperrwaffen. Bezüglich der Abmontierung von Kranen, Maschinen für den Schiffbau usw. und deren Abtransport bedarf es der Genehmigung der Heeresgruppe. (s. auch 3.3.)
Eisenbahndirektionen (Wehrmachtverkehrsdirektion) für auf eisenbahneigenem Gelände auffallende bewegliche Verkehrseinrichtungen, sowie für Eisenbahnschrott. Über Kesselwagen verfügt die Heeresgruppe.
- 3.) Der Luftganstab z.B.V. übernimmt den Betrieb der Bodensorganisationseinrichtungen. Abtransport von Werkzeugmaschinen und Rohstoffen ohne Genehmigung der Heeresgruppe verboten.
- 4.) Alle unter 2 und 3 genannten Dienststellen haben die bei ihren Erkundungen vorgefundenen Roh- und Halbstoffe - in runden Zahlen mit Ortsangabe - der Kommandantur zu melden, in deren

Bereich die vorgefunden wurden.

5.) Die kriegswichtigen Betriebe werden auf Befehl der Heeresgruppe durch die IV^{te} und die Gruppe III bei den OFK. erkundet. Ob eine Wiederinangestaltung der Betriebe oder eine anderweitige Rutzbar-
machung für die Deutsche Kriegswirtschaft erfolgen soll, ent-
scheidet die Heeresgruppe, unter Berücksichtigung der Rohstoff-
lage, der Arbeitsverhältnisse, der Transportwege und der heimat-
lichen Notwendigkeiten.

6.) Spezielle Rohstoffkommissionen werden den A.O.K.'s oder den
Kommandaturen unterstellt werden zur Erkundung von Rohstoffen
und Spezialmaschinen. Es handelt sich hierbei ausschließlich nur um
eine Bestandsaufnahme oder um eine von der Heeresgruppe auszu-
sprechende oder ausführende Beschlagnahme. Eine Demontage
von Maschinen und ein Abtransport von Rohstoffen erfolgt nur auf
Anordnung der Heeresgruppe. Sicherung - auch ohne, daß eine
Beschlagnahme ausgesprochen, ist Aufgabe der OK.

7.) Beschlagnahme und Sicherung.

Bestände von Kriegs- und lebenswichtigen Rohstoffen sollen vor
jedem unbefugten Zugriff, sei es durch die deutschen Truppen,
sei es durch die Bevölkerung gesichert werden.

Soweit eine "Ausgliederung" hierzu erforderlich ist, werden
punktförmige Anordnungen ergehen, daß auf Grund derer die hiezu
beauftragten Organe (siehe Ziff. 5) die Beschlagnahme durchführen.
In übrigen Fällen zur Sicherung, je nach Lage des Falles,
Verfügungstellung, Benutzung in Straßendienst, Abbringung ent-
sprechender Waffen, Anordnungen von Bescheinigungen, die den
Eigentümer vor unbefugter Inanspruchnahme schützen soll.
Die die Befugnisse betreffend wird auf folgendes hingewiesen:

1) Beschlagnahme von Sachen. Die Beschlagnahme beschränkt
das Eigentumsrecht des Eigentümers der Sache nicht, sondern sie ist
nur ein Verfügungsvorbehalt des Eigentümers über die Sache. Die Sache
bleibt dem Eigentümer, der Eigentümer darf also die Sache weiterveräu-
ßern, verpfänden, verkaufen, vermieten oder sonstwie
verfügen, wenn ihm von den Beschlagnahmenden nicht die Beschlagnahme
des Eigentums der Sache erklärt wird. Die Beschlagnahme der Sache
bedeutet, daß die Sache dem Eigentümer entzogen wird und der
Eigentümer die Sache nicht weiterveräußern, verpfänden, vermieten
oder sonstwie verfügen darf. Die Beschlagnahme der Sache ist
eine Verfügungsvorbehalt des Eigentümers über die Sache.

verloren hat, unverzüglich Meldung zu machen und ihre Leistung einzuholen. Kann mit Rücksicht auf die Lage dies nicht rechtzeitig geschehen, so ist notfalls dem Eigentümer der Ware zu gestatten, die erforderlichen Maßregeln zur Abwehr des Verderbs selbst zu treffen. Unterläßt dies der Beschlagnahmende, so ist er bei Verderb der Sachen der Gefahr des Schadenersatzes ausgesetzt. Beschlagnahmen im Bereich einer Orts- oder Feldkommandantur bedürfen der ausdrücklichen Genehmigung dieser Dienststellen (Hdv. 15). Sollen beschlagnahmte Sachen zu Gunsten der beschlagnahmenden Kriegsmacht verwertet werden, so bedarf es der

B. Beitreibung oder Requisition. Durch sie wird das Eigentum an den Sachen auf die besitzergreifende Kriegsmacht zwangsweise übertragen. Für die Beitreibung müssen gewisse Bedingungen erfüllt sein: 1) Sie dürfen nicht weiter gehen, als die Bedürfnisse des Besetzungsheeres sie erfordern. 2) Die beigetriebene Sache soll möglichst in bar bezahlt werden. Wird jedoch eine Beitreibungsbescheinigung ausgestellt, so muß dafür gesorgt werden, daß diese alsbald von der besitzergreifenden Kriegsmacht eingelöst wird. Die Beitreibungsbescheinigung muß daher stets genaue und deutliche Angaben über die Menge, das Gewicht und die Beschaffenheit der beigetriebenen Sachen enthalten. Preisangaben sind in der Beitreibungsbescheinigung grundsätzlich zu unterlassen. Ebenso müssen Name und Dienststelle des Ausstellers genau und deutlich auf der Bescheinigung angegeben werden. Undeutliche oder unrichtige Ausstellung der Bescheinigung setzen den Aussteller kriegsgerichtlich der Bestrafung aus. 3) Beigetrieben werden darf grundsätzlich nur unter der Leitung und Verantwortung eines Offiziers (Hdv. g 2 Dienstweisung für die Einheiten des Kriegsheeres Abschnitt 11 Ziff. 8). Außerdem ist zu einer Beitreibung die ausdrückliche Genehmigung des zuständigen Orts- oder Feldkommandanten einzuholen, wenn sie im Bereiche einer solchen Kommandantur erfolgt. (s. unter A) Kann eine Beitreibung nicht erfolgen, so kann die betr. Sache nur nach Enteignung oder Kauf vom Eigentümer durch die besitzergreifende Kriegsmacht verwertet werden.

C) Sicherung von Sachen: Die Sicherung ist ein militärischer Begriff. Ihr Zweck ist, Sachen mit militärischen Mitteln gegen jede Einwirkung von außen zu schützen. Die Sicherung kann mit der Beschlagnahme zusammenfallen, wenn sie sich

NI-6194
-59-

auch gegen den Eigentümer richtet. Bei einer Verfügung über die
pfandrechtlich besicherte Sache berechtigt die Sicherung des Pfandgläubigers
sowenig wie die Beschlagnahme. Bei Gefahr des Verfalls der Sache
ist grundsätzlich ebenso zu verfahren wie im Falle einer Beschlagnahme
(s. unter A), da sonst die Gefahr des Erlösches des Pfandes
entsetzt gegeben ist.

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. Ni-8317

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 98

Doc. No. Ni-8317 EXHIBIT No. 98 9/2/47
Reintroduced 9/19/47

(Place) Nuernberg, Germany

(Date) 26 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schryder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

4

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(photostated) pages and entitled
~~(micrographed)~~
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NI-8317, Affiant Ernst Struss on
light metal production

dated 2 June 47, is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
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To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

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Rolf C Schryder

AFFIDAVIT

NI-8317

I, Dr. ERNST STRUSS, Director of I.G. Farben, Chief of TEA Bureau of I.G., Secretary of the Technical Committee of the Vorstand of I.G., Manager of Division II (Sparte II) of the Vermittlungsstelle W, and, since 1943, Production Manager of the entire German dyestuffs industry within the framework of the Economic Group Chemical Industry, after having first been warned that I will be liable for punishment for making a false statement, state herewith under oath, of my own free will and without coercion, the following:

I.G. was the first industrial undertaking to develop the industrial production of magnesium. In 1927 I.G. started its actual production of magnesium in its Bitterfeld plant. The yearly capacity of this plant was 1,500 tons in the beginning and from 1935 onward 4,000 tons.

In 1933 I.G. received from the Luftwaffe the order to build a magnesium plant with the capacity of 12,000 tons a year. The Luftwaffe selected the site in Aken. The plant was partly completed in 1934 when production started. The plant and its production was to be kept secret by order of the Luftwaffe.

The negotiations for the construction of the plant by I.G. were carried on between the Luftwaffe and Dr. Piator of Bitterfeld. Subsequently Dr. Piator received from Goebbels a kind of blank approval to carry on with the negotiations. This procedure was not usual at that time. The financial

N1-2317

arrangement with the Luftwaffe had already been made before the project was submitted to the TEA. After negotiations had already been carried on so far, the final ^{negot.} part had been settled and Schmitz's approval had been obtained, the TEA could not very well refuse to approve the building of the plant and the final arrangements even if it had wanted to do so.

The total investment for magnesium and aluminum in Aken amounted to about 46,000,000 marks; and for magnesium alone it amounted to about 40,000,000 marks. ~~The Luftwaffe agreed to grant a credit to I.G. to the amount of 44,000,000 marks.~~ I.G. furthermore obtained a special concession from the Ministry of Finance authorizing I.G. to provide for an annual 20% depreciation on machinery in the plant. The normal depreciation was 10% and so I.G. obtained a considerable advantage.

Before the plant was actually built, the Luftwaffe carried out a number of tests from the air in order to ascertain how the plant itself, could best be camouflaged. In accordance with the result of these tests in which Bitterfeld's chief engineer, von der Bey, participated, the plans for the plant were repeatedly changed until the Luftwaffe was satisfied that the plant was well hid from the air. Dr. Pistor subsequently stated in the TEA that considerable additional costs had to be incurred by I.G. on account of the camouflage requirements."

The production of the magnesium plant Aken was also kept secret. A large part of the production and to my mind considerably

N1-8317

The tubes consisted of tubes with a diameter of approximately 1 cm. and a length of approximately 20 cm. These tubes were packed into boxes with the inscription "Textilfabrik", a code name which means "Textile Factory". In reality these tubes were containers for auxiliary boxes.

Also by order of the Luftwaffe, I.G. started planning in 1935 another magnesium factory, for which the Luftwaffe selected Stassfurt as its site. Construction of the plant started in 1935 and it was completed in 1938. Here again the arrangements were entirely made between the Luftwaffe and Dr. Fischer and I take it for granted that this plant too, and its products, had to be considered as secret. The production capacity for magnesium was 13,000 tons ^{in 1942} a year. The total investment amounted to 50,000,000 marks. The Luftwaffe financed the construction by granting a credit of 44,000,000 marks. Here again the Ministry of Finance agreed to increased depreciation at the rate of 20% yearly.

For Aken as well as Stassfurt, I.G. was permitted to charge to the Luftwaffe an increased amount over the cost price and the normal profit in order to be able to repay the credits out of the accrued extra profits.

I have carefully read each of the 4 pages of this declaration and have signed them personally. I have made the necessary

[Signature]
-3-

N1-8317

corrections in my own handwriting and initialed them and I
declare herewith under oath that I have given the pure truth
to the best of my knowledge and conscience.

Dr. Ernst J. Struss
DR. ERNST STRUSS

Sworn to and signed before me this 2 day of JUNE 1947 at
Frankfurt/Main by Dr. ERNST STRUSS known to me to be
the person making the above affidavit.

Otto Heilbrunn
DR. OTTO HEILBRUNN
Civilian, ETO 30140
Office of Chief of Counsel
for War Crimes
U. S. War Department

Pros. Exhibit

99

NI-2747

9/2/47

REINTRODUCED 9/3/47

Office of Chief of Counsel
for War Crimes

CASE #
TRIB. #

Prosecution Exhibit - 99

NI-2747

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date)

19 August 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C. Schnyder, of the Evidence
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NI-2747. Eichwede. History of the
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was delivered to me in my true capacity, in the usual course
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Rolf C. Schnyder

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
C-5 Division
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

01-2747

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RUBA

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2. - I. B. SAUTERFELD & Co.

3. - SAUTERFELD & Co. (auch Farben-ausschuss u. Laufmanufaktur ausschuss).

4. - SAUTERFELD & Co.

Zusammengefasst

in Auftrag von Herrn Dir. Dr. Struss

von

Dr. Heinz Kichwede.

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Pros. Exhibit 150 NI-9261

9/2/47

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Office of Chief of Counsel
for War Crimes

CASE #
TRIB. #
Prosecution Exhibit-100

(NI-9261)

(Place) Muenster, Germany

(Date) 19 August 47

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I, Rolf C Schmyde, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
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NI - 9261... Affidavit by Dr. Eichweede
identifying and authenticating NI - 2747

dated July 47, is ~~(the original)~~ of a document which
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was delivered to me in my ~~own~~ capacity, in the usual course
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~~forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Forces.~~

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belief, the original document is held at:

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Rolf C Schmyde

NI-9261
-1-
ERKLÄRUNG UNTER EID.

Ich, Dr. Heinz EICHWEDE, nachdem ich darauf aufmerksam gemacht worden bin, dass ich mich wegen falscher Aussage strafbar mache, stelle hiermit unter Eid freiwillig und ohne Zwang folgendes fest:

Das mir vorgelegte Dokument NI-2747 (Vermittlungsstelle W) ist die Photokopie eines Ausschnittes aus den in den Jahren 1942 bis 1944 gemachten Aufzeichnungen ueber den Aufbau und die technische Organisation der I.G., die ich im Auftrage von Dr. STRUSS, TEA-Buero als Mitarbeiter der I.G. ausgefuehrt habe.

Die unter NI-2747 gemachten Aufzeichnungen sind von mir zusammengestellt auf Grund der im TEA-Buero vorhandenen Akten, insbesondere Niederschriften und Korrespondenzen und, soweit ich mich erinnere, gelegentlichen persoenlichen Mitteilungen von Dr. STRUSS.

Ich habe diese eine Seite der Erklarung unter Eid sorgfaeltig durchgelesen und eigenhaendig gegengezeichnet, habe die notwendigen Korrekturen in meiner eigenen Handschrift vorgenommen und mit meinen Anfangsbuchstaben gegengezeichnet und erkläre hiermit unter Eid, dass ich in dieser Erklarung nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen die reine Wahrheit gesagt habe.

H. Heinz Eichwede
Dr. Heinz EICHWEDE.

Sworn to and signed before me this 30 th day of July 1947 at Nuremberg by Dr. Heinz EICHWEDE, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

Arthur T. Cooper
ARTHUR T. COOPER
U.S. Civilian, AGO number D 434534
Interrogator, Office of Chief
of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. War Department

-End-

Office of Chief of Counsel
for War Crimes

CASE #
TRIB #
Prosecution Exhibit - 101

NI - 4702

Pros. Exhibit 101 NI-4702

REINTRODUCED 9/13/47

9/27/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 19 August 47

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I, Rolf C Schmyler of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

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NI - 4702 Krauch letter to J.G. Farben
and Farben agencies and affidavit by Ehrmer
dated Sept. 35, is ~~a true copy~~ of a document which
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was delivered to me in my official capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as ~~(the original)~~ of a document found
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belief, the original document is held at:

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Rolf C Schmyler

I.G. Farbenindustrie Akt.-Ges.
Sticksstoff-Direktion.

-----00000-----

Massigewerk
Akt.-Ges.

12-15

Ammoniakwerk Merseburg, G.m.b.H., z.Hd.d.Herrn Dir.Dr.Schneider	Leuna-Werke
I.G.Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, z.Hd.d.Herrn Dir.Dr.Pistor,	Bitterfeld
I.G.Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, N-Abt. z.Hd.d.Herrn Dir.Dr.Petersen	Wolfen Kr.Bitterfeld
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I.G.Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, z.Hd.d.Herrn Dr.Lang	Bitterfeld
I.G.-Bergwerke z.Hd.d.Herrn Bergwerksdir.Dr.Scharf,	Halle a.S.
Gewerkschaft Auguste Viktoria z.Hd.d.Herrn Assessor Stein,	Hüls Kr.Recklinghausen
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I.G.Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft Abteilung Oela Herrn Dir.Baacke z.Hd.d.Herrn Direktor Dr.Fischer	Berlin NW 7, U.S.L.
I.G.Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, N-Abt. z.Hd.d.Herrn Dir.Dr.Fahrerhorst	Oppau.

Betr.: Wehrwirtschaft Zentralstelle der I.G.für alle wehrwirtschaftl.
Dinge und wehrpolitischen Fragen.

Der Zentralausschuss hat beschlossen, eine Vermittlungsstelle (W) in unserem Geschäftshause Berlin NW 7, Unter den Linden 78 zu schaffen, um bei dem in Begriff stehenden Aufbau der Wehrwirtschaft für eine planvolle Zusammenarbeit innerhalb der I.G. und insbesondere für eine zentrale Bearbeitung der wehrwirtschaftlichen, wehrpolitischen und wehrtechnischen Fragen zu sorgen. Die Arbeiten für Sparte I sind bereits seit einiger Zeit von Dr.Ritter eingeleitet worden.

Von jetzt ab ist jeder Schriftverkehr - auch in schwebenden Angelegenheiten - mit dem Reichskriegsministerium und seinen Dienststellen, wie dem Heereswaffenamt usw., dem Marineamt u.seinen Dienst-

Wiedien, wie des allgemeinen Marineamt usw., des Reichsluftfahrtmini-
sterium und seinen Dienststellen, wie Luftkommandoamt 3, Versuchsan-
stalt für Luftfahrt sowie den Luftschutzdienststellen usw., ferner mit
der entsprechenden zentralen Luftschutzstelle der Reichsgruppe Indu-
strie, sowie in wehrwirtschaftlichen Fragen auch mit dem Reichswirt-
schaftsministerium, ausschliesslich unter Beifügung eines Durchschla-
ges an die Vermittlungsstelle zu leiten.

Anforderungen bzw. Verabredungen bezügl. persönlicher Bespre-
chungen bei diesen Stellen oder Einladungen zu Besichtigungen oder
ähnliches sowie Anregungen oder Vorschläge auf wehrpolitischen oder
wehrtechnischen Gebieten sind ebenfalls an diese Stelle zu richten.
Umgekehrt werden von jetzt ab sämtliche die I.G. betreffenden Anfragen
von diesen Behörden an die Vermittlungsstelle geleitet werden, von wo
aus sie den betreffenden I.G.-Stellen zugehen werden.

In der nächsten Zeit wird die Vermittlungsstelle im Einverneh-
men mit den Spartenführern direkt mit den einzelnen Werksführern Ver-
bindung aufnehmen und, soweit dies noch nicht geschehen, die Zusammen-
arbeit mit den Wirtschafts-Inspektionen bzw. Bezirks-Wirtschaftsoffi-
zieren der betreffenden Bereiche in die Wege leiten und Erhebungen
über die bisherige Zusammenarbeit der Werke, auf wehrwirtschaftlichem
Gebiet mit den Zentralbehörden u. den örtlichen Stellen vornehmen.

Die Vermittlungsstelle hat das Recht zur Einsichtnahme in all-
betreffenden Vorgänge.

Zu dem Arbeitsgebiet der Vermittlungsstelle gehören auf wehr-
wirtschaftlichem und wehrpolitischem Gebiet, auf welchem die Vermitt-
lungsstelle zu jeder Auskunft und Vermittlung bereit steht:

- Erhebungen über die Produktion,
- Produktionspläne,
- Wirtschaftliche Mobilisierungspläne,
- Rohstoffversorgungspläne,
- Lagerhaltungspläne,
- Transportfragen,
- Sicherung bzw. Verschiebung von Arbeitskräften,
- Luftschutz, Spionage-, Sabotage-Abwehr,
- Patentfragen.

Die Anschrift der Vermittlungsstelle lautet: I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G.,
Vermittlungsstelle (W), Berlin NW 7, Unter den Linden 78. Fernspreche

I.G. FARBEWINDUSRIE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Karlsruhe, Baden-Württemberg

NI-4702

BEZEUGENDE UNTER EID

Ich, Ludwig Ehmer, wohnhaft Hofheim 9/1,
Niederhymmerstraße mache ich darauf aufmerksam
gemacht worden bin, dass ich mich wegen falscher Aussage strafbar mache,
stelle hiermit unter Eid freiwillig folgendes fest:-

I. schreiben, die von der Vermittlungstelle einliefen und fuer ver-
schiedene Stellen im Werke Hoechst bestimmt waren, wurden von der
Direktionsabteilung T in Hoechst in Abschriften an die werkstellen
weitergeleitet.

Abschrift 2E

Fahrenhorst 2E

II. Die vorliegende Abschrift des von dem Herrn KRAUCH und Fahrenhorst unter-
zeichneten Bescheides der Vermittlungstelle vom 5. September 1935
ist eine derartige Abschrift, die von der Direktionsabteilung T ange-
fertigt und an die Salpetersaure Abteilung des Werkes Hoechst gesandt
wurde. Ich kann dies demselb mit aller Bestimmtheit feststellen, weil
auch auf der Abschrift die Namensabkuerzung "St" befindet, die An-
fangsbuchstaben der im Jahre 1932 verstorbenen I.G. Farben Direktors
Herrn. Diese Anfangsbuchstaben sind in der eigenen Handschrift des
Direktors "AB" bezeichnet.

Ich habe diese Erklärung unter Eid sorgfaeltig durchgelesen und eigenhaendig
gezeichnet, habe die notwendigen Korrekturen in meiner eigenen Handschrift
vorgenommen und mit meinen Anfangsbuchstaben eigen bezeichnet und erkläre hier-
mit feierlich, dass ich in dieser Sache nach meinem besten Wissen und
Gewissen die reine Wahrheit gesagt habe.

Ludwig Ehmer

Witnessed and signed before me this seventeenth day of March 1947, at
Hoechst, Germany, by Ludwig Ehmer known to me to be the person
making the above affidavit.

Fred M. Opel

FRED M. OPEL
U.S. Civilian, AGO # 4-41688
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. War Department

Reändert 17.3.47

Pros. Exhibit 102 Ni 8321

9/2/47

REINTRODUCED 9/3/47

Office of Chief of Counsel
for War Crimes

CASE #
TRIB. #
Prosecution Exhibit-102

Ni-8321

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 19 August 47

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schnyder, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

5 (typewritten
(photostated pages and entitled
(micrographed
(handwritten

N1-8321 Affidavit by Struss re
Vermittlungstelle - W

dated June 47 is (the original of a document which
(a true copy
was delivered to me in my official capacity, in the usual course
of official business, ~~as a copy of a document found~~
~~in German archives, records and files pertaining to the~~
~~German war effort under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied~~
~~Expeditionary Forces.~~

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

OCCWC, Document Room

Rolf C Schnyder

AFFIDAVIT

NI-8321

I, Dr. ERNST STRUSS, Director of I.G. Farben, Chief of TEA Bureau of I.G., Secretary of the Technical Committee of the Vorstand of I.G., Manager of Division II (Sparte II) of the Vermittlungsstelle W, and, since 1943, Production Manager of the entire German dyestuffs industry within the framework of the Economic Group Chemical Industry, after having first been warned that I will be liable for punishment for making a false statement, state herewith under oath, of my own free will and without coercion, the following:

Since 1934 conferences and discussions with various military offices and authorities in Berlin became more and more numerous and urgent. In order to create a permanent liaison between I.G. Farben and the military, the Vermittlungsstelle W (Military Liaison Agency) was established on the initiative of Prof. Carl Krauch at the conference of the Central Committee in Ludwigshafen on September 2, 1935. The Vermittlungsstelle W started operations on October 1, 1935.

Prof. Krauch was in charge of the Vermittlungsstelle W.

The heads of Sparte I (Division I) in the Vermittlungsstelle W were Dr. Ritter and later on Dieckman. Members were Dr. Eckel and Mr. Pfandler.

The head of Division II was Dr. van Bruening until 1936 and then Dr. Goss.

Dr. Meyer was in charge of Division III.

At first the Vermittlungsstelle W occupied itself entirely with war problems. It coordinated the work of the I.G.

NY-8321

plants with the general mobilization plan and had detailed plans worked out for each plant for war production and mobilization. These mobilization plans were to come into effect with the outbreak of war. They were first drafted in the year 1935 and from then on they were set up from year to year. The instructions for preparing these production plans in case of war came from Dr. Ungewitter, head of the Reichsstelle Chemie, who in turn received his orders from the Ministries of War and Economics.

After each plant of the I.G. had prepared its own production plan for war it submitted the plan to Dr. Ungewitter.

Furthermore the Vermittlungsstelle W discussed with the military agencies the experiments in I.G. Farben laboratories for the development and production of weapons. It also dealt, through Dr. Wagner, all secret inquiries about orders and research and other work in connection with the armed forces. Dr. Wagner was not ~~even~~ allowed to inform even me about his work. The Vermittlungsstelle also devised and enforced drastic security measures for keeping secret such matters as production, patents and research in all

NI-9521 -3-

matters connected with the military including poison gas production.

Since January 1936 a special department for counter-intelligence service, defense against spying, sabotage and betrayal of working secrets was incorporated into the Vermittlungsstelle W. Finally the Vermittlungsstelle W arranged for and supervised the planned exercises (Plan-Spiele) which were held in order to visualize the effect of bombing on I.G. plants and to afford training to the German Air Force.

These "Plan-Spiele" were inaugurated by Dr. Ritter either on his own initiative or at the direct instruction of Krauch. They were set up the following way: On a map of a particular plant, an umpire marked the points where bombs of a certain weight were supposed to have been dropped by the attacking air force. The Works Management which operated in an air raid shelter ascertained the imaginary damage done by the bombs and figured out for what length of time parts of the plant had been put out of operation. The management itself also ascertained within which period of time the damage could be repaired.

At the conclusion of each "plan-Spiel" it was discussed between the I.G. representatives and the military which measure should be taken by I.G. to afford additional protection from the air to the particular plant. It was as a result of one of these discussions that in the I.G. plant, Leuna that the ~~machine production~~ ^{on the I.G. plant Leuna} was split up in 5 or 6 different units which would work independently of each other in case one of them was

2

11-2321

was hit by a bomb. As far as I remember I.G. Farben spent an amount of several million marks in order to effect the necessary changes.

Such "Plan-Spiele" were held in Leuna, Ludwigshafen-Opau and in Leverkusen. They were always held in the presence of a number of high-ranking officers of the Luftwaffe, artillery and infantry and representatives of various authorities.

In 1936 the Office for German Raw and Basic Materials (Amt für Deutsche Roh-und Werkstoffe) later on renamed Reichs Office for Economical Development (Reichsamt für Wirtschaftsausbau), was formed by the German government. Prof. Krauch who was appointed to this office remained at the same time in charge of the Vermittlungsstelle W. He drafted at once the members of Divisions I and subsequently a number of other members of the Vermittlungsstelle into his new office.

After the representatives of the armed forces became acquainted with the technical experts of the different plants they contacted these experts directly without using the services of the Vermittlungsstelle W.

The main activity of the Vermittlungsstelle during the last years of the war was to work in close cooperation with a number of governmental or semi-governmental agencies.

I have carefully read each of the five pages of this declaration and have signed them personally. I have made the necessary

NI-9321

corrections in my own handwriting and initialed them and I
declare herewith under oath that I have given the pure truth
to the best of my knowledge and conscience.

Dr. Ernst L. Struss

DR. ERNST STRUSS

Sworn to and signed ^{before} by me this 10 day of May 1947 at
Frankfurt Main by Dr. ERNST STRUSS known to me to be
the person making the above statement.

Otto Heilbrunn

DR. OTTO HEILBRUNN
Civilian, ETO 30140
Office of Chief of Counsel
for War Crimes
U. S. War Department

END

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
WAR CRIMES

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-4619

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 103

Doc. No. NI-4619

EXHIBIT No. 103

REINTRODUCED 9/3/47

9/2/47

(Place) Munich, Germany

(Date) 26 August 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, Rolf C Schnyler, of the Evidence
Division of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes,
hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

20

(~~typewritten~~
(photostated
(micrographed
(handwritten) pages and entitled

NI-4619, Letter and program with minutes
on a "tactical planning exercise" in case of war...
dated Dec 1936, is (~~the original~~
(a true copy of a document which
was delivered to me in my private capacity, in the usual course
of official business, as (~~the original~~
(a true copy of a document found
in German archives, records and files captured by military
forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied
Expeditionary Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, information and
belief, the original document is held at:

The Plant Levertzen

Rolf C Schnyler

Zeiteinteilung für die Wirtschaftsplanung
in Leverkusen.

Uhr

- 9,00 - 9,10 Empfang der Gäste im Verteilungsgebäude
- 9,10 - 9,40 Ansprache Hr. Kühne
(Bedeutung der chemischen Industrie für Deutschland, speziell der I.G., Einteilung der I.G. in Sparten, ausführlichere Behandlung der Sparte II, spezielle Bedeutung der Gruppe Niederrhein und Leverkusen im kriegs. Zusammenhang der Zusammenhänge zwischen den einzelnen Abteilungen und Betrieben. Lage und Einteilung der Fabrik Leverkusen.)
- 9,40 - 10,00 Rundfahrt in Automobilen durch die Fabrik, Rhein-Kai, Hauptstraßen. Blick über die Fabrik vom neuen Kraftwerk.
- 10,00 Ankunft vor dem Azo-Laboratoriumsbau. Eröffnung der Ausstellung.
- 10,20 - 10,40 Einführung in das Planspiel durch Hr. v. Arnim.
- 10,40 - 11,40 P l a n s p i e l.
- 11,40 - 12,20 Schlußwort für das Planspiel Hr. v. Arnim.
- 12,20 - 13,00 Diskussion.
- 13,00 - 13,20 Schlußwort von Hr. Kühne
- 13,30 - 15,30 Frühstück im Kasino.
- 15,30 - 17,00 Fabriksichtigung.

Leverkusen I.G.Werk, den 22. Dez. 1936.

Herrn Baurat Schunk, persönlich

bier.

Vertraulich !

Das wehrwirtschaftliche Planspiel ist nun end -
gültig auf Freitag, den 15. Januar 1937 festgesetzt.

Zu diesem Zweck soll am

6. Januar 37, um 11 Uhr,

im Aso-Konferenzsaal ein Vorepiel stattfinden, wozu ich
die daran teilnehmenden Herren freundlichst einlade.

Fragen betreffs Planspiel sind zu richten an die

Direktions-Abteilung, Leverkusen,
Herrn Dr. Dobmaier.

Dr. Kuhlmann

Zeiteinteilung für die Wirtschaftsplandung
in Leverkusen.

Uhr

9,00 - 9,10	Empfang der Gäste im Verwaltungsgebäude
9,10 - 9,40	Ansprache Dr. Kühne (Bedeutung der chemischen Industrie für Deutschland, speziell der I.G., Einteilung der I.G. in Sparten, ausführlichere Behandlung der Sparte II, Erwähnung der Sparte III, spezielle Bedeutung der Gruppe Niederrhein und Leverkusen im Kriege. Betonung der Zusammenhänge zwischen den einzelnen Abteilungen und Betrieben. Lage und Einteilung der Fabrik Leverkusen.)
9,40 - 10,00	Ridefahrt in Automobilen durch die Fabrik, Rheinkai, Hauptstraßen. Blick über die Fabrik vom Turm des Pharmazeutischen Gebäudes.
10,00	Ankunft vor dem Azo-Laboratoriumsgebäude
10,10 - 10,20	Einführung in das Planspiel durch v. Brüning
10,20 - 11,50	P l a n s p i e l
11,50 - 12,10	Schlusswort für das Planspiel Dr. ter Meer oder Dr. v. Brüning
12,10 - 12,40	Diskussion
13,10 - 13,30	Schlusswort von Dr. Kühne
14,00 - 15,30	Frühstück im Kasino
16,30 - 17,00	Fabrikbesichtigung.

Vertraulich

Wirtschaftsplanspiel.

Zeit: Nach Kriegsbeginn.

Es wird angenommen, dass die Fabrik mit der Herstellung von Kriegs- oder lebenswichtigen Produkten praktisch ungefähr in dem Umfange wie jetzt beschäftigt ist, wobei eine gewisse Verlagerung stattgefunden hat. Die Farbenbetriebe und die dazu gehörigen Zw-Betriebe arbeiten nur in beschränktem Umfange, die anorganische Weisefarbenfabrikation (Lithopone und Titan) soweit diese Produkte in der Kunststoff-Industrie gebraucht werden. Die Titanfabrik steht aus Rohstoffmangel vor der endgültigen Stilllegung.

Es findet eine technische Direktions-Sitzung statt, bei der unter dem Vorsitz des Leiters des Werkes, Dr. Kühne, folgende Herren anwesend sind:

- 1) der Chefingenieur
- 2) der Leiter des technischen und Rohmaterialien-Einkaufs
- 3) der Leiter des Verkehrs-, Versend- und Verpackungswesens
- 4) der Leiter der Sozial-Abteilung
- 5) der Leiter des Forschungslaboratoriums
- 6) der Leiter der anorganischen Betriebe
- 7) der Leiter der Zwischenprodukten-Betriebe
- 8) der Leiter der A-Fabrik/Kitriax- und Gummi-Abteilung
- 9) der Leiter der Farben-Betriebe
- 10) der Leiter von Uerdingen.

Kühne: Meine Herren! Wie Sie wissen hat das kriegsbedingte Leitungsprofil unseres Werks nicht nur erhebliche Materialschäden angerichtet und unser Fabrikationsprogramm empfindlich geschrumpft, sondern auch eine Reihe von Menschenleben gefordert. Ich habe Sie hierher gebeten, um zusammenzutreten, um die Maßnahmen zu treffen, die in kürzester Zeit zu treffen sind.

tionen, insbesondere soweit sie unmittelbar für den Heeresbedarf dienen, wieder auf volle Kapazität zu bringen. Ich bitte Sie, Herr Dr. Einaler, als verantwortlichen Chefingenieur, kurz über die angerichteten Zerstörungen zu berichten.

E i n a l e r: Bei dem gestrigen Luftangriff auf unser Werk sind Gas-, Brand- und Sprengbomben abgeworfen worden. Die durch die Brandbomben entstandenen kleinen Brände an Fabrikationsgebäuden konnten durchweg durch unsere Werksfeuerwehr gelöscht werden, abgesehen von dem Brand der Privatwagengarage an der Leunatankstelle, wo infolge dringender Abhaltung unserer Feuerwehr innerhalb der Fabrik das hölzerne Unterstellgebäude niederbrannte. Durch die Gasbomben ist besonderer Materialschaden nicht angerichtet worden. Leider haben wir aber bisher 6 Menschenopfer zu beklagen. 3 Menschen konnten nicht rechtzeitig die Schutzräume erreichen, 4 Mann von der aktiven Belegschaft des Kraftwerkes wurden bei der Explosion der Kessel getötet und 2 Mann der aktiven Belegschaft des P-Betriebes wurden unter den Trümmern begraben. Die 5 schweren Sprengbomben die unser Werk traf, haben wie Ihnen bekannt, den Phenolbetrieb CB, Bau P 33 und P 31 zerstört, dass mit einem erheblichen Ausfall der Fabrikation zu rechnen wird; worüber Ihnen wohl Herr Dr. Keesmann gleich berichten wird. Der Geflügel Geb. P 33, indem die Benzolsulfierung durchgeführt wird, ist jedenfalls in einem Zustand, dass ein völliger Abbruch der Werke notwendig wird. Ein Weiterführen der Fabrikation darin ist unmöglich.

Weitere schwere Schäden sind an dem alten Kraftwerk entstanden, wodurch kurze Zeit dieses Kraftwerk vollkommen ausfiel. Inzwischen hat sich aber bei genauer Nachprüfung herausgestellt, dass die Schäden doch nicht so erheblich sind, wie es im ersten Moment schien. Zerstört sind neben der gesamt Bebohlungsanlage vollkommen die Kessel 11 und 12. Der Kessel 10 wird sich, soweit es

schon übersehbar ist, noch herrichten lassen. Beim Kessel 9 sind die Schäden mehr äußerer Art, so dass zu hoffen ist, dass dieser Kessel schon innerhalb 4 Tagen wieder in Betrieb genommen werden kann. Da der Kessel 2 zur Zeit in Reparatur ist, können wir innerhin mit 7 Kesselzügen fahren, wenn die Bekohlungsfrage gelöst ist. Schon nach 4 Tagen hätten wir dann wieder Kessel 9 als Reserve da. Nach Rücksprache mit dem Leiter des Kraftwerkes glauben wir die Bekohlung der Kessel von Hand durchführen zu können, wobei die Kohle über Rampen mittels Schiebekarren von den Gleisen an der Nordseite des Kesselhauses in das Gebäude transportiert werden kann. Wir nehmen an, dass die Leistung der Kessel um etwa 10 - 15 % sinkt. Wir werden dann praktisch an Dampf etwa 60% der Normalleistung im alten Kraftwerk erzeugen können. Die ausfallende Dampfmenge kann zum Teil durch volle Belastung des neuen Kraftwerkes beigelegt werden. Den noch fehlenden kleinen Rest können wir, wie bereits schon früher einmal, durch Aufstellung von Lokomobilen im Geb. F 29 oder durch Aufstellung von 3 Eisenbahnlokomotiven auf dem Y-Block in der Nähe des Hauptkohlenlagerplatzes sicherstellen. Die Dampfleitungsanschlüsse für diese Notanlage in F 29 sind vorhanden. Die Rohrleitungen für die Aufstellung der Lokomotiven im Y-Block können in zwei Tagen angeschlossen sein. Die ausfallende Strommenge wird über das MKE bezogen, so dass bezüglich des Stromes keinerlei Schwierigkeiten in der Versorgung eintreten.

L u d w i g: Es ist ja sehr erfreulich, dass wir in kürzester Zeit damit rechnen können, dass die Dampfversorgung im üblichen Umfang in Ordnung kommt. Da die Ringleitung im Geb. E 4 in kurzer Zeit abgeriegelt werden konnte, sind die Destillationen in Cu, Treibstoffe, Nitrotoluol und auch die Kautschukfabrikation nur kurze Zeit unterbrochen worden, da der benötigte Dampf von der anderen Seite der Leitung aus dem neuen Kraftwerk zugeleitet werden konnte.

Dagegen bringt der Ausfall des alten Kraftwerkes in Dampfversorgung für den Nitrier- und Nitrotoluol-Triebliegen. In der Nitrierung können wir einige Tage kommen, dagegen muss für die Trennung der Nitrotoluolversorgung in möglichst kurzer Zeit wieder in Gang kommen.

E i n s a t z: Es ist damit zu rechnen, dass auch

Kessel des alten Kraftwerkes Dampf abgeben können.

Zum Abladen der Kohle für den Handbetrieb sind schon

Ich habe sämtliche verfügbare Zimmerleute an diese

stellt. Zu erwähnen sind noch die Verstärkungen, die

schlag in der Kukulé-Straße zwischen dem Kraftwerk

stoffmühle eingerichtet hat. Hier ist ein grosser

Straße entstanden, wobei sowohl die zweite Hauptgasse

auch die Dampf-, Strom- und Wasserleitungen zerstört

den entstandenen Brand des entströmenden Gases war

des Dampfes am nächsten Blockventil nicht möglich

Schliessung des Cooventils an der hier am Plan A

Stelle gelang es, dass Dampfventil 1 zu schliessen

durch die Ventile 2 und 3 der ganze Block abgeriegelt

wodurch einige Fabrikationsstörungen in diesem Block

meiden waren. Bei dem Einschlag hat die Verteilerstation

Ecke der Farbstoffmühle auch soweit Schaden erlitten

gestellt werden musste. Durch Legung eines Notkabels

lerestation I können die umliegenden Betriebe, haupt

Farbstoffmühle ab heute abend wieder mit Strom versorgt

Bezüglich der Gasversorgung ist folgendes zu bemerken

2 Hauptauführungsleitungen für Ferngas liegen. Die

alte Leitung kommt bei der Gasfabrik in das Werk,

duzierung und Verteilung erfolgt. Die zweite, jetzt

Leitung geht als Hochdruckleitung direkt bis zur

durch, wo die Reduzierung und Weiterverteilung erfolgt. Da diese Leitung zerstört ist, macht hauptsächlich die Versorgung des T-Blockes mit Gas Schwierigkeiten. Hier liegen als Hauptverbraucher der Sulfat-Salzsäure-Betrieb und die A-Kohle. Da in der A-Kohle auf keinen Fall irgendeine Betriebseinschränkung in Frage kommt, mussten gestern, trotzdem sofort Umschaltung auf die alte Leitung erfolgte, infolge zu starken Druckabfalls 3 Sulfatöfen stillgelegt werden. Wenn die jetzt in Bau befindliche linkerheinische Zuführungsleitung schon fertiggestellt wäre, hätte trotz der jetzigen Zerstörung die Leiterversorgung mit Gas überhaupt keine Schwierigkeiten gedacht. Wie ich eben höre, genügen die vorgenommenen Einschränkungen des Gasverbrauches nicht, es muss sofort Beschluss werden, durch welche Massnahmen weitere Gasmengen freigemacht werden können.

T h i e n e m a n n Die grössten Gasverbraucher in der Fabrik sind, nachdem die Titanfabrik jetzt nur noch ganz beschränkt arbeitet, die Lithopone-Fabrik, der Sulfat-Salzsäure-Betrieb und die A-Kohle. Einschränkung der A-Kohle kommt wie schon erwähnt nicht in Frage. Im Sulfat-Salzsäure-Betrieb ist wie schon mitgeteilt, eine Einschränkung bereits getroffen, soweit sie sich verantworten liess. Die übrigen Sulfatöfen müssen weiterlaufen, da für Chlorsulfonsäure, für die Chl-rhydrinfabrikation und für einige andere Zwecke, wie Ihnen bekannt, eine gewisse Menge Salzsäure nicht zu entbehren ist. Der normale Ersatz der Sulfat-Salzsäure durch Verbrennung von Chlor kommt leider zur Zeit nicht in Frage, da wir ohnehin vor einer grossen Chlorknappheit stehen. Es bleibt nichts anderes übrig, als in der Lithoponefabrik beide Drehöfen, insbesondere den Drehofen für die Fertigfarben sofort stillzusetzen. Ebenso muß in der Titanfabrik, wo ja doch nur für 2 Monate Rohmaterial vorhanden ist, eine vollkommene Stilllegung bis zur Wiederherstellung der Gasleitung erfolgen. Auf diese Weise können dann alle anderen Betriebe

mit Gasverbrauch wie bisher voll arbeiten.

K u h n e: Meine Herren, dank der raschen und umsichtigen Arbeiten der Ingenieurabteilung können die lebenswichtigen Betriebe weiter arbeiten. Ich möchte nur noch fragen, wie lange die Reparatur der zerstörten Gasleitungen dauern wird und wann wir wieder mit normaler Gaszufuhr rechnen können.

E i n a l e r: Da von den erforderlichen 1000 mm - Gasleitungsrohr ein Vorrat von 700 mm vorhanden ist und auch für die zwei zerstörten Ventile Ersatzventile vorhanden sind, hoffen wir in 8 Tagen die Leitungsschäden repariert zu haben, so daß schon nach 9 Tagen die Lieferung von Gas im alten Umfang aufgenommen werden kann.

K u h n e: Ich bitte die Ing. Abteilung alles zu tun, um so schnell wie möglich wieder zu normalen Arbeitsbedingungen zu kommen.

Ich möchte jetzt Herrn Dr. Kneemann bitten, daß er uns Näheres über die angerichteten Zerstörungen im Phenol Betrieb berichtet, da ja bei der außerordentlichen Wichtigkeit des Phenolbetriebes mit größter Energie und Beschleunigung versucht werden muß, hier wieder auf volle Leistung zu kommen.

K a e s s e m a n n: Die Fabrikation des Phenols gliedert sich in zwei Phasen. Die erste wird im östlichen Teil des Geb. P. 33, die zweite im Nachbargebäude P. 31 durchgeführt. Der Fabrikationsgang ist kurz folgender: Benzol wird in gußeisernen Rührwerkesseln durch Behandeln mit Schwefelsäuremonohydrat-sulfiert. Nach dem Überführen der Benzolsulfosäure in das Natriumsalz wird die überschüssige Schwefelsäure mittels Kreide neutralisiert, vom entstandenen Gips abfiltriert und dieser ausgewaschen. Dieser Fabrikationsteil liegt im Bau P. 33. Von hier aus gelangt die Benzolsalzlösung nach Bau P. 31, wo sie eingedampft und dann auf Walzentrocknern getrocknet wird. Das trockene Benzolsalz wird bei der hohen Temperatur von 340° C mit konzentrierter Natronlauge verschmolzen. Die fertige Schmelze wird in Wasser eingetragen, wobei das gebildete Phenolat in Lösung geht und das als Nebenprodukt entstandene Sulfit als kristalliner

Niederschlag abgeschieden bleibt. Nach dem Filtrieren und Waschen des Sulfits wird die Phenolatlösung angesäuert und das hierbei freiwerdende Kohphenol durch Destillation gereinigt.

Während, wie schon eingangs berichtet wurde, der die Sulfierapparatur enthaltende Teil des Geb. P 33 vollkommen zerstört worden ist, hat in Gebäude P 31 lediglich die Schmelzstation Schaden genommen. Von den 4 Schmelzapparaturen ist eine vollständig zu Bruch gegangen. Bei der zweiten hat ein Sprengstück den Deckel durchgeschlagen und sämtliche Leitungen abgerissen. Die zur Beschaffung und Wiederherstellung dieser beiden Apparaturen erforderliche Zeit lässt sich im Augenblick wohl kaum abschätzen.

E i n s a t z : Bei der augenblicklichen Belastung der Maschinenfabriken ist immerhin für Lieferung von neuen Apparaturen mit einer Lieferzeit von 6 Monaten zu rechnen, dazu kommt noch die Montage. Vorrätig sind diese Behälter nicht.

K o m m e n t a r : In dem erhalten gebliebenen Teil der Schmelzstation könnte somit nach den nicht besonders zeitraubenden Aufbaumungsarbeiten die Phenolproduktion mit halber Kapazität weitergeführt werden, wenn es gelingt, die Benzolsulfierung in anderen Zwischenproduktenbetrieben durchzuführen. Nach meinen Feststellungen kommen für diesen Zweck die Betriebe SS und TS im Geb. N 20 und Betrieb ES im Geb. N 14 in Betracht. Die dort vorhandenen und jetzt nicht voll ausgenutzten Sulfierapparaturen für Farbstoffzwischenprodukte können nach Reinigung und geringfügigen Umstellungen einiger Leitungen für die Benzolsulfierung benutzt werden. Von Vorteil ist, daß diese Betriebe über ausreichende Neutralisiereinrichtungen mit Kreide verfügen. Die Versorgung des Phenolbetriebes in Bau P 31 mit Benzolsäurelösung kann erfolgen durch eine neu zu verlegende Leitung, die in 2 - 3 Tagen fertiggestellt sein wird. Dieselbe Zeit dürfte auch verstreichen, ehe die Benzolsulfierung in Gang gekommen und das erste Fertigprodukt greifbar ist.

Die Kapazität der genannten Betriebe insgesamt ist größer als gefordert wird. Um 500 Monatstonnen Benzol zu sulfieren, reicht die Anlage der Betriebe SS und TS aus. Wenn die Sulfierkessel auch nicht mit ganz zweckentsprechenden Rührwerken ausgerüstet sind, so ist hierin doch kein Nachteil zu erblicken, weil lediglich die Reaktionszeit etwas verlängert wird. Die geforderte Leistung wird aber unter allen Umständen erreicht, außer dem steht dort ein Walzentrockner zur Verfügung, der notfalls mit einer Leistung entsprechend 150 Monatstonnen Phenol zur Entlastung der Anlage im Bau P 31 herangezogen werden könnte.

Zusatz: Auch im Triphenylmethanbetrieb ist es möglich, monatlich etwa 100 t Benzol zu sulfieren in der Apparatur, in der sonst die Sulfierung unserer Grünfarben erfolgt, die ja jetzt nur in beschränktem Umfang gebraucht wird. Die Apparaturen für das Auskalken müßten aber erst beschafft werden.

Kesselsatz:

Etwas mehr Schwierigkeiten macht die Übernahme des Schmelzprozesses durch andere Betriebe. Die beiden Alkali-Schmelzbetriebe AS II und ANS im unversehrt gebliebenen westlichen Teil des Gebäudes P 33 verfügen in der Hauptsache über Stahlguß-Autoklaven. Dieses Kesselmaterial ist für die Phenolschmelze denkbar ungeeignet. Es würde bei der starken Beanspruchung durch die konzentrierte, hochoberhitze Natronlauge sehr schnell verschleissen. Besser geeignet ist im Betrieb ANS die Apparatur für Camme- und I-Säure. Wenn diese Produkte in Wolken hergestellt werden können, ließe sich hier, wenn auch mit etwas geringerer Ausbeute, die Phenolschmelze durchführen. Ob zwar die ganze Fehlmenge von 250 Monatstonnen Phenol hergestellt werden kann, erscheint zweifelhaft, weil die Apparatur auf Verarbeiten von Lösungen eingestellt ist, während jetzt ziemlich bedeutende Menge trocknen Benzolsalzes eingebracht werden müssen. Die übrige Nebenapparatur zur Durchführung des Prozesses bis zur Phenolatlösung ist vorhanden. Für den Transport dieser Lösung nach

Bau P 31 zwecks Weiterverarbeitung stehen genügend Leitungen zur Verfügung. Die Möglichkeit der Produktionsaufnahme durch Anlauf muß also sofort gesichert werden.

Kühnert: Bezgl. der Phenol-Anlaufzeit ist nach der Anregung von Herrn Dr. Meesmann Folgendes besprochen worden: Herr Dr. Meesmann übernehmend hat bitte die sofortige Verbindung mit seinen Betriebsabteilungen (Koch- und Sulfureaktion) bezgl. der notwendigen Indifferenztemperaturen im Bau P 31 haben wir in der letzten Tagung (19.11.1941) getroffen. Das möchte die über ausdrücklich Herr Dr. Meesmann machen, und wenn in der betreffenden Apparatur die gewünschte Wärme erreicht wird.

Kühnert: In bezug auf die im Bau P 31 vorhandene Apparatur und Umstellung dieser Apparatur schon mit der Indifferenz begonnen werden. Die notwendige Vorapparatur wird etwa 5 Tage beansprucht.

Kühnert: Die Instandsetzung des Bau P 31 steht für die Umschmelzung und sofort im Angriff genommen werden. In welcher Zeit, Herr Dr. Meesmann glauben Sie, daß die Instandsetzung möglich ist?

Kühnert: Voraussichtlich in 1 1/2 Wochen.

O. Bayer: Wenn die vorgesehene Verlagerung der Verschlusung der Sulfosäure in die Betriebe AS I und AS II in Autoklaven zu große Schwierigkeiten machen sollte, kann ja noch in Frage, daß man statt die bisher nach dem Schema A - nach dem bekannten aber etwas teureren Verfahren über Anilin Phenol herstellt. Größere Mengen Anilin können zur Zeit leicht beschafft werden, da die I.G. ja im Frieden bis zu 1000 Monatstonnen hergestellt hat und wir von Verdingen bis zu 200 Monatstonnen bezogen haben.

Laur: Die Beschaffung von zusätzlichen Mengen Anilin aus Verdingen macht keine Schwierigkeiten. Wir liefern im Monat etwa

100 t für Vulkanisationsbeschleuniger, 100 t für Farben und 120 t werden zur Zeit für Centralite verbraucht, und die Anforderungen an Centralite sind steigend.

O. B a y e r: Wenn man nun Anilin mit Nitrit und Schwefelsäure diazotiert und die wässrige Lösung verkocht, wird nach der Formel 1 Phenol frei, das ohne weiteres mit Wasserdampf abdestilliert werden kann. Apparaturen für Diazotierung und Verkochung sind in der Azo-Abteilung jetzt beliebig frei. Allerdings benötigt dieses Verfahren, wie aus der Formel hervorgeht, $2 \frac{1}{4}$ Mol. Salpetersäure, 1 Mol. für die Nitrierung des Benzols und etwa $1 \frac{1}{4}$ Mol. für die Diazotierung des Anilins.

W e n k: In der Azo-Abteilung ließe sich dieser Prozess ohne weiteres durchführen. Schwierigkeiten bringt die Verkochung mit sich, da hier gewaltige Volumen mit der leicht zersetzlichen Diazolösung zur Aufarbeitung gelangen. Für 10 Tagestonnen Phenol sind insgesamt Kessel von 120 000 l Nutzinhalt erforderlich. Da dieser Kesselraum nicht vorhanden ist, müsste die Verkochung kontinuierlich ausgeführt werden. Um die Apparatur für die Herstellung der gesamten erforderlichen Phenolmenge nach diesem Verfahren bereit zu stellen, wird eine längere Zeit erforderlich sein. Dagegen können wir in der Azo-Abteilung den Bedarf von Phenol für Salicylsäure mit etwa 3 - 4 t pro Tag nach dem angegebenen Verfahren decken. Die erforderliche Destillation müsste allerdings in der W-Fabrik erfolgen.

L u d w i g: Die Apparatur steht zur Verfügung. Nicht unerwähnt kann auch die Herstellung von Phenol über das Chlorbenzol-Austausch-Verfahren bleiben. Das Verfahren lässt sich bei uns nur diskontinuierlich bewerkstelligen, und hierfür sind nicht genügend Druckkessel vorhanden. In unserem Versuchsbetrieb in der anorgan. Abt. könnten aber evtl. 40 - 50 Mton Phenol auf alkalischen Wege über Chlorbenzol hergestellt werden. Herr Dr. Thienemann müsste zu diesem Zweck die nötigen Schritte einleiten, um bei eintretenden Schwierigkeiten der

der Umtellungen in den Betrieben ZW und AZO eine weitere Reserve zu haben.

E u h n e r: Im Hinblick auf den größeren Salpetersäurebedarf und die längere Umtellungszeit, ferner auf den evtl. gesteigerten Verbrauch von Asilin für Diphenylamin, für Diphenylarsinsäurechlorid (Clark) als Schutzmittel für Disakros halte ich den Vorschlag von Dr. Wenk einer begrenzten Herstellung von Phenol für richtig. Die AZO-Fabrik übernimmt sofort die Versorgung des Salicylsäurebetriebes mit Phenol. Die Transportfrage ist zwischen AZO, w-Fabrik und ZW-Abteilung zu regeln. Die augenblickliche Lage erfordert, daß wir ohne Rücksicht auf die Erhöhung des Gestehungspreises in aller-kürzester Zeit wieder mit voller Kapazität laufen und die für die Pikrinsäure erforderlichen Mengen von Phenol zur Verfügung stellen können. Vielleicht kann uns Herr Schwenk, nachdem Herr Dr. Kaessmann kurz noch einmal den Verteilungsschlüssel für Phenol bekannt gibt, aufschluß geben über Benzol- und Salpetersäure-Bedarfsdeckung und über die Phenollage innerhalb der I.G.

K a e s s m a n n:

In Friedenszeiten haben wir monatlich 300 t Phenol hergestellt, die sich wie folgt verteilen:

	80 t für Salicylsäure,
	130 t für Kunststoffe Treibstoff,
	50 t für Farben,
	15 t für Gerbstoffe,
und	25 t für Pharma-Spezialzwecke

Jetzt hat die Fabrikation 500 t betragen, wovon

	120 t für Salicylsäure u. Pharma-Spezialzwecke,
	80 t für Kunststoffe,
	20 t für Gerbstoffe,
und	20 t für Farben

gebraucht werden. Das entspricht 240 t, so daß 260 t für die Pikrinsäureherstellung verwendet werden konnten. Da diese 260 t auch weiterhin auf jeden Fall zur Verfügung gestellt werden müssen und in diesem Monat doch, selbst unter Berücksichtigung, daß alle Umtellungsprogramme durchgeführt werden, ein Ausfall von 100 t entsteht, muß der sonstige Bedarf von 240 auf 140 t reduziert werden.

Nach Rückfrage bei Troisdorf können Kunststoffe nur soweit die zivilen Zwecken dienen, eingeschränkt werden, so daß dort mit einem laufenden Bedarf von 60 t weiter zu rechnen ist.

Die noch verbleibenden 80 t schlage ich vor wie folgt zu verteilen:

60 t für Salicylsäure und pharmazeutische Zwecke
und je 10 t für Farben und Gerbstoffe.

Schellenberg:

Es muß noch geprüft werden, ob bei der Durchführung sämtlicher jetzt beschlossenen Fabrikationsverlegungen nicht der interne Transport an zunimmt, daß die erforderlichen Kesselwagen für den internen Transport nicht mehr beigelegt werden können.

Ludwig:

Durch die Zusammenlegung der Sulfierung in den E-Block ist die Transportfrage wesentlich erleichtert. Außerdem kann die A-Fabrik für den Versand des Kohphenols 6 Kesselwagen zur Verfügung stellen. Bei gleichmäßiger Verteilung der Transporte über Tag und Nacht gelingt es mit dem vorhandenen Kesselwagenmaterial die Schwierigkeiten zu überwinden.

Schwenk:

Durch die Umstellung ist im Hinblick auf die schlechtere Ausbeute, wie Dr. Kaessmann mitteilte, bei der Phenolschmelze mit einem zusätzlichen Benzolbedarf von 50 Konstatonnen zu rechnen. Da eine zusätzliche Belieferung nach der letzten Besprechung mit Ludwigshafen der Einkaufszentrale für Benzol und Toluol, außerordentlich schwer ist, muß eine weitere Einschränkung der Verarbeitung des Benzols für Farbstoffe in Kauf genommen werden. Mit einer Salpetersäure-Verknappung durch die Verarbeitung von Anilin auf Phenol ist noch nicht zu rechnen, da die Zuteilung für Nitrobenzol ausreichend ist und Nitrit durch den Ausfall der Farbenfabrikation in großen Mengen noch auf Lager liegt. Durch die Intensivierung der Phenolgewinnung

in den Abkassern und in den Hydrierungsanlagen konnte bisher der Fehlbedarf verhältnismäßig glatt gedeckt werden. Von Seiten der Kunststoff-Fabrikation ist in nächster Zeit mit einer erhöhten Nachfrage zu rechnen. Wir hoffen aber, durch Umstellung der Kunststoff-Fabriken auf Kresol auch hier einen Rohstoffmangel noch begegnen zu können.

Thienemann:

Ich muß leider noch von einem weiteren Schaden berichten, der durch den gestrigen Luftangriff entstanden ist. Durch das plötzliche Ausbleiben des Stromes im A-Kohle-Betrieb, der erst nach einer Stunde wieder eingeschaltet werden konnte, hat sich leider der neue A-Kohle-Drehofen durchgebogen. Hierdurch ist bei Inangabe-
zung der große Zahnradschranz in Bruch gegangen. Wie Ihnen allen bekannt, ist es außerordentlich schwierig, einen Drehofen, der sich geworfen hat, wieder in Ordnung zu bringen. Auch die Beschaffung eines entsprechenden Zahnradschranzes wird einige Monate beanspruchen. Es muß deshalb irgend ein anderer Drehofen anstelle des ausgefallenen Ofens für die Fabrikation herangezogen werden.

Kühne:

Wenn es nur um einen Drehofen geht, dann wäre ja relativ leicht zu helfen, wir nehmen einen der Ofen in der Titanfabrik oder im Lithoponebetrieb. Wie ist es aber mit der angeschlossenen Kondensation? In der A-Kohle wird doch in der Kondensation hinter dem Drehofen das verflüchtigte Chlorsink und die Salzsäure wiedergewonnen. Geschieht dies nicht, so ist neben dem Materialverlust mit einer schnellen Zerstörung der Föhse und des Kamins zu rechnen.

Thienemann:

Das ist richtig. Wir werden bei jedem anderen Drehofen damit

rechnen müssen, daß nicht nur erheblich höhere Materialverluste eintreten, insbesondere an Chlorzink, sondern daß auch sowohl der Drehofen infolge ungeeigneter Ausmauerung als auch Puchs und Zamin schwer leiden. Meiner Meinung nach bleibt uns über keine Wahl; da wir weiter fabrizieren müssen, muß eben ein Drehofen ausgewählt werden, der nach Möglichkeit so lange hält, bis der A-Kohledrehofen wieder hergestellt ist. Unangenehm ist auch das Hin- und Hertransportieren des Ofengutes. Zu bewältigen sind täglich 30 t Mischung mit einem Schüttgewicht von 0,6, d.h. rund 50 cbm fertiggeformte Mischung. Diese Formlinge müssen mit einer gewissen Vorsicht behandelt werden, da sonst zu viel Staub aufsteht, also Ausbeuteverlust entsteht. Am zweckmäßigsten legen wir wohl provisorische Schienen in den Betrieb und lassen das Material von dem Transportband in danebenstehende Kippwagen laufen. Da ein Kippwagen etwa 1 cbm Füllung faßt, sind täglich 50 bis 60 Kippwagen für den Transport der Formlinge zu stellen. Ich nehme an, daß dies keine besonderen Schwierigkeiten verursachen wird. Unangenehmer wird schon der Rücktransport des Ofengutes. Das heiße Ofengut wird in der A-Kohle in verschließbare Kästen abgezogen, die je 300 kg fassen. Diese Kästen sind zwar mit einem besonderen Fahrgestell im Betrieb fahrbar. Wenn wir aber von Lithoponetrieß, der wohl für unsere Zwecke den geeigneten Ofen hat, das Gut zurücktransportieren wollen, so müßten diese geschlossenen Kästen entweder mit Auto oder mit der Kleinbahn zurückbefördert werden. Wir haben nun täglich mit 15 bis 18 t Ofengut zu rechnen, das ergibt 60 Kästen. Da uns für den Ofen nur etwa 40 Kästen zur Verfügung stehen, muß der Transport sehr prompt erfolgen und die leeren Kästen müssen sofort wieder zurückgeliefert werden.

Schellenberg:

Ein Verladen dieser Kästen, die bei einer Füllung von 300 kg und einem Eigengewicht von 250 kg im gefüllten Zustande also 550 kg

wiegen, auf Schmalspurwagen und das Abladen ist praktisch nur mit je einem Kran in Lithopone- und im A-Kohle-Betrieb möglich. Ich glaube, daß dieser Transport doch schon bei den schon jetzt sehr beschränkten Raumverhältnissen in der A-Kohle nicht zu empfehlen ist. Zweckmäßiger ist es wohl, man stellt für diese Zwecke zwei Elektrokarren zur Verfügung, auf deren flache Plattformen die Kästen leicht zu verladen sind. Wenn zwei Elektrokarren dauernd hin- und herfahren, kann der Transport leicht bewältigt werden, ohne daß durch den Kran und durch die zusätzlichen Eisenbahnwagen der A-Kohlebetrieb, der schon durch die Kippwagen, die den Transport des Rohgutes für den Ofen besorgen sollen, sehr beeinträchtigt sein wird, weiter beeinträchtigt zu werden braucht.

Thienemann:

Auch ich glaube, daß diese Lösung zweckmäßig ist. Bezüglich der in Betracht kommenden Ofen ist zu bemerken, daß der ausgefallene Drehofen in der A-Kohle 22 m lang ist bei einem freien Querschnitt von 1,20 m. In der Lithoponefabrik ist ein Glühofen vorhanden von 28 m Länge und 1,30 m Durchmesser. Alle anderen zur Verfügung stehenden Ofen, wie die Schweißbariumöfen und die Glühöfen der Titanengesellschaft sind im Verhältnis zu groß und würden einen diskontinuierlichen Betrieb verlangen. Da zudem, wie erwähnt, mit einer starken Schädigung des betreffenden Ofens zu rechnen ist, würde ich vorschlagen, man nimmt den Lithoponeglühofen, als den kleinsten und den billigsten der zur Verfügung stehenden Ofen. Das bedingt allerdings vorläufig eine vollständige Stilllegung der Lithoponefabrikation, da ein anderer Glühofen der Lithoponefabrik nicht zur Verfügung steht. Voraussichtlich kann man sich aber dadurch helfen, daß man die Rohfarbe stapelt und für die Glühung dann den einen Glühofen der Titanfabrik verwendet, da ja diese, wie schon erwähnt, wegen Rohstoffmangel praktisch vor der völligen Stilllegung steht.

Kühns:

Ich glaube, wir können nach diesem Vorschlage verfahren. Herrn Dr. Einsler bitte ich, dafür zu sorgen, daß auch diese wichtige Reparatur mit der größten Beschleunigung durchgeführt wird.

Einsler:

Durch das Zusammentreffen der aufgezählten Wiederherstellungsarbeiten entstehen Schwierigkeiten, die entsprechende Zahl von Schlossern und Bauhandwerkern freizumachen. Wie Sie wissen, sind wir schon dauernd knapp an Handwerkern. Die uns von der Zuteilungsstelle Solingen angewiesenen älteren fremden Handwerker sind leider zum Teil noch zu schlecht eingearbeitet, um schon eine wesentliche Entlastung zu bringen. Teilweise konnten wir uns zugewiesene Leute noch gar nicht übernehmen, da vorläufig die Unterbringungsmöglichkeiten fehlten.

Popp:

Wenn die Titanfabrik vollständig stillgelegt wird, bekommen wir dort einen großen Teil der 180 Mann starken Belegschaft frei; desgleichen aus Lithopone. Für diese Leute brauchen wir keine neuen Wohnmöglichkeiten. Sonst bestehen noch Unterbringungsmöglichkeiten, wenigstens für vorübergehend und sofort in der Haushaltungsschule, die ihren Betrieb, der zur Zeit nur schwach ist, ganz einstellen muß. Wir können dort in den großen Sälen - auch im Keller - Kasernenbetten aufstellen. Auch für die Verpflegung ist dort alles gesorgt, da Herde vorhanden sind. Ebenso kann man im Lager durch dichtere Belegung noch eine Reihe Männer unterbringen. Die Ingenieurverwaltung müßte allerdings bei der Herrichtung der Betten helfen und Matratzen behelfsmäßig beschaffen lassen.

M.E. können wir auch mit den im Farbenlager und anderen Sälen freigewordenen Mädeln in der Fabrik Stellen besetzen. Sie sind jetzt noch von Männern leichte Arbeit verrichten.

die Betriebe mal sofort der Arbeiteraufnahme angeben. Aus den Kreisen unserer Pensionäre, die noch am Ort wohnen, können wir auch noch Hilfe bekommen.

L.B. ist damit die Unterbringungsmöglichkeit gelöst.

Schwenk:

Das gestern fällige Tankschiff Nischgaure von Höchst ist heute noch nicht eingetroffen. Unsere Vorräte an Nischgaure reichen noch für zwei Tage.

Lühne:

Die Durchführung des eben beschriebenen Umstellungsprogramms für die Herstellung von Phenol hängt, wenn man annimmt, daß die technische Seite befriedigend gelöst ist, im wesentlichen davon ab, daß die Berliner Unterteilungstelle uns die erforderliche erhöhte Menge Benzol zur Verfügung stellt. Außerdem muß die Belieferung mit Nischgaure wieder im richtigen Turnus erfolgen. Am zweckmäßigsten ist es wohl, wenn die einzelnen Herren für ihre Abteilungen den jetzt verlangten Bedarf an diesen Produkten sofort noch einmal genau ausrechnen und noch heute Herrn Schwenk zustellen. Herr Schwenk kann morgen in Berlin persönlich bei den zuständigen Stellen versprechen. Ich würde dann bitten, daß wir übermorgen wieder zusammenkommen, um festzustellen, ob alle in Aussicht genommenen Maßnahmen sich wie vorgesehen durchführen lassen.

Wenn niemand mehr etwas vorzubringen hat, schließe ich die Sitzung und danke den Herren für die tatkräftige Unterstützung bei der Abstellung der schweren Schäden, die unser Werk betroffen haben.

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CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-5429

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 104

Doc. No. NI-5429 EXHIBIT No. 104 9/2/47
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(Date) 26 August 1947

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Der Reichsminister

der Luftfahrt

L 8 II 40 Br. 3758/33

Berlin W 8, den
Telefon Nr. 58-79
Telegraph Nr. 23 500
Telefax Nr. 23 500

9. Oktober 1933

An die

Direktion der J.G. Farbenindustrie A.G.

Frankfurt a/M.

In dem zuletzt erschienenen Heft der französischen
Zeitschrift "Le danger aérien et aéro-chimique",
Nr. 9/10 (Juli-August) 1933 findet sich auf S. 234
folgender Passus:

Frankfurt-sur-le Main, 22. août. - On procède, aux
laboratoires I.G.-Farben, d'Oppau, aux derniers
essais d'un nouveau gaz dont la composition est
tenue secrète. Aucun masque, pas plus que tout
autre moyen de protection, ne pourra, dit-on,
résister à ce gaz. - (Radio).

Für eine Stellungnahme zu vorstehender Mitteilung
würde ich dankbar.

Im Auftrag

gen. Dr. Kaipfer.

Beglaubigt



Kanzleigeführer

*Mr. Hermann von Laus
für gef. Behandlung*

Quisberg

My 1/8

Nr. 1024

IG-FARBEN-INDUSTRIE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, LUDWIGSHAFEN A. RH.

Herrn Dr. Miller-Gunrad

Staatsminister

1/2 13

Postfach 1000
Ludwigshafen a. Rh.

10.11.47
Rz. 3706/47

Dr. Miller

20. Oktober 1933 Kl.

Vir erhielten Ihr an unsere Firma nach Frankfurt ge-
richtetes Schreiben vom 8. Oktober 1933. Herr Dr. Miller-Gunrad von
unserem Spanner Werk wird in der nächsten Woche Sie aufsuchen, um
Ihnen die gewünschte Aufklärung zu geben. Er wird durch eine vorherige
telefonische Anfrage feststellen, welcher Zeitpunkt Ihnen genehm ist.

Respektvoll

IG-FARBEN-INDUSTRIE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

gez. Lappe

gez. Krauch

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
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Rolf C Schnyer

ERKLÄRUNG UNTER EID

Ich, Dr. Felix BERGMANN, wohnhaft Baddeckenstedt/Kreis Wolfenbüttel, britischer Zone, nachdem ich darauf aufmerksam gemacht worden bin, dass ich mich wegen falscher Aussage strafbar mache, stelle hiermit unter Eid freiwillig und ohne Zwang folgendes fest:

Wirtschaftliche Fragen wurden bereits kurz nach der Machtübernahme durch die Nazis in Angriff genommen. Jedes Werk, welches fuer die Kriegproduktion in Betracht kam, wurde planmässig festgelegt, d.h., es wurde darüber entschieden, was es im Falle der Mobilisierung herzustellen hatte, in welcher Menge die Herstellung erfolgen sollte und welche Vorbedingungen zu erfüllen seien, um die Produktion durchzuführen zu können.

Auf dem Gebiete der Chemie wurde diese ganze Arbeit dadurch erschwert, dass bis zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt weder die Reichsstelle, noch die Wirtschaftsgruppe, noch das Statistische Reichsamt befugt oder in der Lage waren, Erhebungen durchzuführen. Es bestand praktisch keine Möglichkeit, die in Betracht kommenden Firmen dazu zu zwingen, Auskünfte zu erteilen, denn es lag kein gesetzlicher Zwang vor.

Obwohl also kein Zwang zur Auskunfterteilung vorlag, gab die I.G. dennoch bereitwilligst Auskünfte ueber ihre Produktionskapazität, tatsächliche Produktion und Produktionspläne und stellte genaue Mob-Pläne fuer jedes einzelne Werk auf.

Im Jahre 1937 wurde ein Gesetz eingefuehrt, das das Statistische Reichsamt, bzw. das Amt fuer wirtschaftliche Planung beauftragte, Erhebungen ueber die Produktionsmöglichkeit, Warenbestände und Rohstoffverbrauch der einzelnen Firmen durchzuführen. Die oben erwähnten Organisationen hatten die gesetzliche Macht, die Firmen zu zwingen, Auskünfte zu erteilen. Die Reichsstelle Chemie wurde zunächst nicht in diese Vorbereitungen eingeschaltet; vor allem, da das Personal der Reichsstelle schlecht besoldet und die Geheimhaltung aus diesem Grund gefährdet war.

Mit den Erhebungen und Vorbereitungsarbeiten waren von Seiten der Reichsstelle Chemie Dr. UNESMITH, Dr. DIERICH und später Dr. HAGERST be-

F.E

auftrag; vom OKW nahm der damalige Hauptmann RECHT teil.

Firma fuer Firma erschien nun, um die Angelegenheit zu besprechen. Mit den einzelnen Firmen wurden die Pläne besprochen, wobei die Firmen die noetige Auskunft gaben, und so entstand der sogenannte Mob-Plan, der nach Produkten - und innerhalb der Produkte wieder nach Firmen - gegliedert war. Dieser Mob-Plan fuehrte zur Ausarbeitung der sogenannten Mob-Aufgaben, d.h., zur Ausarbeitung eines Befehls, der im Falle der Mobilmachung den einzelnen Firmen von Seiten einer noch nicht bestimmt festgesetzten Stelle bekannt zu geben war. Spaeter wurde dann festgelegt, dass das die Reichsstelle Chemie sein soll.

Die Vertreter von I.G. Farben bei diesen Verhandlungen waren saemtliche Spartenleiter, besonders Dr. MURSTER von Ludwigshafen und BUECHER von Bitterfeld-Wolfen, ferner AMBROS, spaeter TER LEE; von der kaufmaennischen Gruppe WESER-ANDREAS, ferner HAEFLIGER, spaeterhin SCHAAF und dann von HEIDER.

Obwar die I.G. die Mob-Pläne etc. nach aussen hin ohne Widerspruch annahm, machte sie praktisch, was sie wollte und setzte sich ueber alles hinweg, was man planmaessig festgelegt hatte. Es gab keine Instanz, die in der Lage war oder es riskierte, die I.G. zur Ordnung zu rufen.

Selbst wenn die Leute, die mit der I.G. verhandelten, chemisch gebildet waren und weitgehend Kenntnis hatten, konnten sie niemals einen Mann, der direkt aus einem I.G.-Werk kam, dazueber belehren, was das Werk wirklich machen konnte - und sie waren stets von seiner Meinung abhaengig. Kontrollen bei der I.G. gab es ueberhaupt nicht, da sie von vorneherein als sinnlos angesehen wurden. Wenn immer das Reichswirtschaftsministerium und die Reichsstelle Chemie Produktionsziffern ermittelten, die mit denen der I.G. nicht uebereinstimmten, hatte die Ansicht der I.G. den Vorrang.

Die I.G. gab sogar ueber ihren eigenen Bereich hinaus Auskünfte, d.h., sie gab der Reichsstelle Chemie Ziffern ueber Produktionskapazität und dergleichen von Firmen, die ihr gar nicht angehörten.

Die ersten Verhandlungen dieser Art fanden schon im Jahre 1933 statt; in groesseren Ausmass wurden sie ungefuehr 1935 aufgenommen, wobei die Jahre bis 1939 als Jahre der Vorbereitungsarbeiten zu bezeichnen sind, waehrend

L

F.E

aus dem Kriegsausbruch eigentlich nicht mehr von Mob-, sondern von Kriegs-
besirchungsarbeiten sprechen kann.

Ich habe jede der 3 (drei) Seiten dieser Erklärung unter Eid sorgfältig durch-
gesehen und eigenhändig gegenzeichnet, habe die notwendigen Korrekturen in
meiner eigenen Handschrift vorgenommen und mit meinen Anfangsbuchstaben gegen-
zeichnet und erkläre hiermit unter Eid, dass ich in dieser Erklärung nach
bester Wissen und Gewissen die reine Wahrheit gesagt habe.

Felix Ehmann
FELIX EHMAN

Known to and signed before me this 18th day of March 1947 at Burenberg by Dr.
Felix Ehmann known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

Paul H. Katscher
PAUL H. KATSCHER
U.S. Civilian, ADO number D-150648,
Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes, U.S. War Department

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MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-10411

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 106

Doc. No. NI-10411 EXHIBIT No. 106 2/2/47

(Place) Nuernberg, Germany

(Date) 15 October 1947

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CASE No. VI

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PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 107

Doc. No. N1-1165 EXHIBIT No. 107 9/3/47
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(Place) Essen, Germany

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26 August 1947

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STASSFURTER INDUSTRIE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

STASSFURT
Südwest
Nr. 100-24

DRAFTWORT
Sofort
Stassfurt

1
Entwurf Zeichnung des Arbeitssystems
Montage-Abrechnung
Cs/H1

STASSFURT

den 31. Oktober 1936

Herrn Ingenieur Herr Franz

Wie Sie schon wissen in der Stassfurter Angelegenheit nochmals mit
einem Entwurf versehen, so geschieht dies gewiß aus dem Grunde, einer
möglichst klaren Herrschaft nachweisen Zustand zu klären. Aber in der
Angelegenheit geht es doch deswegen, um unserer Firma einen event
uellen Schaden zu ersparen.

Ich habe am Sonntag Dr. Schmid am Sonnabend gesprochen. Auch ihm ist
das schon bekannt. Dem zuständigen Stellen schriftlich mitgeteilt
worden. Die Angelegenheit der Inbetriebsetzung bis zur Lieferung von Me-
tallen und sonstiger Zeit benötigt wird. Wenn dies wirklich noch nicht
geschehen ist, so sonst keine Hindernisse bestehen, halte ich ein
entsprechendes Gutachten einer höheren zuständigen Stelle die Verant-
wortung dafür zu übernehmen wird, für angebracht.

Wenn es sich um eine betriebliche Angelegenheit handelt, habe ich
den Entwurf eines Durchschlags des Entwurfs übermittelt; er wird
sicherlich noch einmal Rücksprache mit Ihnen nehmen.

Sehr geehrter Herr Herrlich

Mit Ihrem stets ergebener

L. Conrad

Sehr geehrter Herr Herrlich

Die von Herrn Ministerpräsident Göring zu dem Vierjahresplan gemachten Ausführungen enthielten die Aufforderung an alle Volksgenossen zur intensiven Mitarbeit. Diese Aufforderung veranlaßt uns, noch einmal zu folgender Angelegenheit Stellung zu nehmen:

Es ist Ihnen bekannt, daß die I.G. im Auftrag des Reiches in Staßfurt eine Fabrik zur Herstellung von 4 000 Jahres-ton Elektron-Metall mit einem Kostenaufwand von rund 20 Millionen errichtet hat. Es ist auch bekannt, daß der jetzige Bedarf an Leichtmetall für Heereszwecke ohne Inanspruchnahme dieser Fabrik gedeckt werden kann, sodaß die Fabrikationstätigkeit in Staßfurt stillliegt und als Bereitschaftswerk figuriert. Nicht aber ist allen zuständigen Stellen vielleicht bekannt, daß diese Bereitschaft stark vermindert, wenn nicht gar illusorisch gemacht wird dadurch, daß von dem Tage der Inbetriebnahme ab 8 Wochen benötigt werden, bis das erste Metall anfällt. Bei Angabe dieses Termins ist vorausgesetzt, daß die im Laboratorium ausprobierten Neuerungen im Großbetrieb sofort funktionieren, und daß wir eine genügende Anzahl angelernter Arbeiter sofort zur Verfügung haben. Letzteres wird wahrscheinlich nicht der Fall sein, sodaß sich die Zeitspanne zwischen Inbetriebnahme und Metalllieferung noch um eine Unbekannte vergrößert. Fernerhin ist nicht bekannt, welche Zeit von der weiterverarbeitenden Industrie benötigt wird, um aus diesem Metall die Fertigfabrikate herzustellen.

Auf diese Tatsache, die im A-Falle von größter Wichtigkeit sein könnte, noch einmal hinzuweisen, ist der Zweck unseres heutigen Schreibens.

b.w.

Zugleich möchten wir aber auch in Vorschlag bringen, die Staßfurter Betriebsstätte zu einer vollwertigen Betriebschaftsanlage zu machen, indem sie sobald als möglich in Betrieb genommen wird. Falls das Reich augenblicklich nicht in der Lage ist, die Produktion abzunehmen, so könnte dieselbe in privatwirtschaftliche Kanäle geleitet werden, die im A-Falle jederseits gesperrt werden können. Wir denken hierbei an Verwendungsmöglichkeiten anstelle von Aluminium, Messing und Kupfer. Für jedes Kilo dieser Auslandsmetalle, welches durch E-Metall ersetzt werden kann, tritt zudem eine Devisenersparnis ein, da das E-Metall in Staßfurt restlos aus Rohstoffen deutschen Ursprungs hergestellt wird.

Um einen solchen Absatz aber zu ermöglichen, bedarf es der Unterstützung der Regierung. Wir können uns vorstellen, daß durch ein Dekret bestimmt wird, daß für gewisse Verwendungszwecke der Verbrauch von E-Metall vorgeschrieben wird. Es würde z.B. möglich sein, den größten Teil der Produktion allein in der Autoindustrie unterzubringen, wenn ein gang geringer Prozentsatz des Gesamtgewichtes vom Wagen anstatt aus Eisen oder Blech aus E-Metall bestehen würde. Der Preisunterschied für die Autoindustrie bzw. Autokäufer ist auf jeden Fall sehr minimal (nähere Angaben hierüber könnten evtl. in einer Besprechung gemacht werden). Dieser Verteuerung kann aber gegenübergestellt werden, daß dem Staat eine baldige Inbetriebnahme insofern finanzielle Vorteile bringen würde, als ca. 150 000.--RM Unterhaltungskosten, die jährlich vom Staat zu tragen sind, in Fortfall kommen, außerdem 400 Volksgenossen in Arbeit kommen und dadurch ca. 200 000.--RM für Arbeitslosenunterstützung gespart werden. Ferner würden die Amortisation von RM 1 000 000.-- sowie die Zinsen, die im 1. Jahr RM 300 000.-- betragen, im Verrechnungspreis enthalten sein und somit ebenfalls eine Ersparnis für das Reich bedeuten. Hierzu käme noch, daß durch die Beschäftigung von etwa 400 Arbeitern dem Reich durch direkte und indirekte Steuern

b.w.

V-115
Blatt III

steuern weitere 20 70 000.-- zufließen würden.
Falls Sie geneigt sind, unseren Vorschlag einer näheren Prüfung zu unterziehen, sind wir gerne bereit, Ihnen unsere Sachbearbeiter zur weiteren Aufklärung zur Verfügung zu stellen.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR
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MILITARY TRIBUNAL

No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. Ni-5762

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 108

Doc. No. Ni-5762 EXHIBIT No. 108 9/3/47

Reintroduced 9/23/47

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(Date) 26 August 1947

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I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft

DIREKTION

Bitterfeld 26. August 1935



Herrn

Hr.-Rat a. D. Dr. B u h l
I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft
F r a n k f u r t / M. 20.

Lieber Herr Dr. Buhl!

In Anschluss an mein Schreiben vom 26. ds. Mo.
übersende ich Ihnen beiliegend die Niederschrift über
die Besprechung mit Herrn Dr. Ehm am 23. B. zur gefl.
Kenntnisnahme.

Mit deutschem Gruss

Ihr Inner sehr ergebener

- Anlage -
EINSCHREIBEN

Agreement with Harry Hirschfelder Jr. John H Davis on 25 August 1976.

Abgeschlossen von der I.G.: Dr. Flator

EPIC 155

Dr. F. S. Smith

May 1935

1.) Minutabel. Dr. Zahn teilt mit, daß der Vortrag über die Erleichterung der Anlage in Vollen im Prinzip genehmigt sei. Mit den Anstellungen könne nun begonnen werden. Ein diesbezüglicher Verordnungsentscheid ginge von se. Dr. Zahn erklärt unsere Auffassung für richtig, daß die Die Elektrizitätsanlage in das Statut der I.G. eingehe.

Da über die Befreiungseinforderungen der Kuang an das Mitglied noch keine völlige Klarheit zu bekommen scheint, wird Dr. Kuang eine Besprechung mit der Kuang, Li und Po anberaumen.

2.) Stabilisatoren. Dr. Zehn macht Mitteilung von einem Herrn, der bereit wäre, eine Anzahl von Stabilisatoren in der Größe der in der Tabelle angegebenen in Mitteleuropa zu errichten. Da es sich nur um eine Anzahl von Stabilisatoren für den A-Fall handelt und damit zu rechnen ist, dass die Stabilisatoren in kurzer Zeit verwendet werden, soll eine Anzahl von Stabilisatoren in der Größe der in der Tabelle angegebenen in Mitteleuropa zu errichten.

Diese Anlage, die in 10 errichtet werden soll, müsse auf das Doppelte erweiterungsfähig sein. Die Kosten schätzt er auf ca. 2 Millionen. Der Bedarf in A-Palle wird auf das 4fache der Se-Kapazität geschätzt, nämlich auf

ca. 264 Note Astrophys. J., 78, 190-191.

116 • *Stonyhurst News*

49 • San Geronimo

15 • *Diphenylacetic*JANUARY 23 • Administration of Dihydroxythymosin α_1

Die für das Abkühlen des Reaktionsgemisches benötigten Abkühlungsleistungen werden durch das System abgedeckt. Die Abkühlung des Systems wird durch das System abgedeckt.

3.1. Abkühlung

Die Abkühlung des Systems wird durch das System abgedeckt.

a) Abkühlung des Reaktionsgemisches und des Systems durch das System.

Das Reaktionsgemisch wird durch das System abgedeckt. Die Abkühlung des Systems wird durch das System abgedeckt. Die Abkühlung des Systems wird durch das System abgedeckt.

Die Abkühlung des Systems wird durch das System abgedeckt. Die Abkühlung des Systems wird durch das System abgedeckt. Die Abkühlung des Systems wird durch das System abgedeckt.

b) Abkühlung des Reaktionsgemisches und des Systems durch das System.

Bei diesem Verfahren handelt es sich um eine sehr einfache, technisch erprobte Arbeitsweise, die sicher nur in diesem Rahmen (6 kg täglich) ausgeführt werden ist. Die Abkühlung des Systems wird durch das System abgedeckt.

Beim Abkühlen des Systems wird durch das System abgedeckt. Die Abkühlung des Systems wird durch das System abgedeckt. Die Abkühlung des Systems wird durch das System abgedeckt.

terchlorieren und Verseifen Benzoesäure dargestellt werden, die sich allerdings erheblich teuer stellen würde. Auch diese Phase ist noch nicht in technischem Maßstabe ausgebildet, so daß dieser ganze Weg wenig zweckmäßig erscheint.

Insmerhin wird Dr. Zahn feststellen, ob für diesen Zweck Formaldehyd freigegeben wird. - Die Essigsäure-Beschaffung dürfte auch für dies Verfahren zu klären.

4.) Hexogen. Dr. May berichtet über den großen Verbrauch von Hexamethylentetramin für die Fabrikation von brennendem Sprengstoff in Japan. Hexamethylentetramin aus Ammoniak + Formaldehyd.

Dr. Zahn teilte mit, daß bei Dynamit A.G. in Rottweil über die Herstellung von Hexogen (Trinitrohexamethylentetramin) gearbeitet wird.

Wolfen, den 26. August 1935.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
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No. VI

CASE No. VI

DOCUMENT No. NI-5761

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

No. 109

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Rolf C Schnyder

Minuten

Sitzung des Ausschusses für die Angelegenheiten des Reiches in Berlin

am Donnerstag, den 22. September 1933

Herr Dr. Kohl teilte mit, dass der Vertrag über die Kolonial-
für den weit längeren Zeitraum 25. 9. 33, ein Entwurf von Herrn Dr. Kohl
verliege. Leider nicht in dieser Form geschlossen werden könne.
Er wolle sich das Sachverhalt so, wie es mit dem Vertrag geschlossen
habe, nämlich dargelegt, dass überhaupt mit der Kolonialverwaltung
und der Staat auf seine Kosten bestraft und demnach der Staat
in diesem Falle keinen Anteil an der Sache, aber dass die der Staat
zur Verfügung stellen und der Staat die Kolonialverwaltung
richtig, die aber in der Kolonialverwaltung bleiben, dass es allerdings
dabei mit der Verwaltung und der Kolonialverwaltung bestraft sind. - Hieran
betonte ich, dass dann der Staat sich auch verpflichten müsse,
die Anlagen nicht für andere als die speziellen Zwecke zu verwenden
von denen diesen nicht dazu, um die Kolonialverwaltung zu machen.

Falls noch einer Vertrag zwischen den 15. - 30. Jahren, dann
Herr Dr. Kohl, der Staat von sich aus machen, dass die Anlage
in unser Eigentum über, und falls wir Bedingungen stellen, dass der
Staat den Entwurf der Anlage verweigern.

Herr Dr. Kohl sollte einen Vertrag zwischen den 15. - 30. Jahren
und einmündigen. Ich habe aber vorgeschlagen, dass Herr Dr. Kohl, der
dann einverleihen, dass Herr Dr. Kohl bei seiner nächsten Anwesen-
heit in Berlin vornehmlich in der Woche von 23. - 25. 9. 33
allerdings ist Herr Dr. Kohl nur am 23., 24. und 25. 9. in Berlin
Herr Dr. Kohl besucht, um ihn unsere Vorschläge für einen solchen
Vertrag zu überreichen. Diese Handhabung ist zweckmäßiger im
Hinblick darauf, dass der Vertrag auch für andere Anlagen maßgebend

sein wird, z.B. für die Stabilisatoren-Anlage. (Herr Dr. von Meer, mit dem ich darüber sprach, betonte auch seinerseits, dass natürlich der Staat keinerlei Nachschufungsmasse haben dürfte, um mit den Einrichtungen, die z.B. bei Stabilisatoren eine ganze Reihe von Produkten, Anilin und Ähnliche, erfassen, und Konkurrenz zu machen).

Herr Dr. Z. fügte auch noch hinzu, dass die betreffende Firma das Recht haben würde, die Einrichtungen für ihre Zwecke zu benutzen und in dem Vertrage mit Auer sei für diesen speziellen Fall vorgesehen, dass von dem aus einer solchen Benutzung erzielten Gewinn dem Staat ein Anteil, je nach Vereinbarung, die für jeden Fall zu treffen ist, bezahlt würde, der Staat somit an dem Gewinn beteiligt sei.

Herr Dr. Z. ist mit uns darüber einig, dass wir beiderseitig die von uns geplanten Untersuchungen zusammen mit Aufzeichnungen einerseits beim, der Wasser- und anderenseits anstellen und erst wenn hierdurch alles geklärt ist, mit dem Bau beginnen. Ich schlug vor, dass wir Herrn Dr. Z. dieses schriftlich in Anlage bestätigen und er war damit einverstanden.

Vir verabredeten, dass unterdessen die Verhandlungen über den Vertrag selbst weitergeführt werden und Herrn Dr. Z. ist es auch lieber, wenn inzwischen die Prüfung unserer Kostenvorschläge durch die technische Abteilung des E.V.A. erfolgt. Er wird uns rechtzeitig Bescheid geben, wenn die technischen Herren zu einer Besprechung der Einzelheiten der Kostenvorschläge zur Verfügung stehen.

Dann habe ich Herrn Dr. Z. mitgeteilt, dass bezüglich des Omega-Produktes noch Schwierigkeiten bestehen, da die Kosten wesentlich geringer wäre, wie seinerzeit angenommen, und zwar unter 50 %, und dass deswegen, falls wir das Produkt auf den

weiterhin in möglichst gutem Sinne. Es ist bekannt, dass die
Austro-Hungarische, Austro-Ungarische - Kaiserin in Deutschland von Kaiserin
Maria Theresia - Kaiserin - Kaiserin (bei der Kaiserin Maria Theresia) - Kaiserin
wollen und die von ihr gemachte Sache (Kaiserin Maria Theresia) - Kaiserin
nicht werden sollte, sondern nicht aus dem Lande der
Kaiserin Maria Theresia. - Ich will sie, als Kaiserin Maria Theresia
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, dass wir von diesem Lande noch die
Kaiserin Maria Theresia in Prüfung hätten, dass wir von diesem Lande noch die
Kaiserin Maria Theresia ausgehen und dass Kaiserin Maria Theresia
beschreiben mit der Kaiserin Maria Theresia, dass wir von diesem Lande noch die
Kaiserin Maria Theresia erhalten, und zwar in sehr befriedigender Weise. Wir wissen
von in diesem Falle aber über unsere früheren Angaben wegen der
Herstellung des Gase-Produktes bei uns hinwegsetzen, was ich nicht
glaube, dass die I.G. es tun würde. Wir würden sehr glücklich
diese Sache noch und könnten vielleicht dann auch Gase-Produkte
schon weitergeben. - Dr. E. fragte nach dem Herstellungsprozess von
Chlor-Säure, und als ich ihm Gerathofen nannte, sagte er, er
glaube nicht, dass das H.W.A. hierin seine Funktionen ablege.

(Ich habe hierüber auch mit Herrn Dr. E. gesprochen, welcher sagte, dass er sich die ganze Fabrikation in Gedanken ge-
dacht habe und er schwankte noch, ob er für dieses kleine Werk die
Bedenken für die I.G. zurückstellen könne. Eine abschließende Klärung
könnte bei der Rücksprache mit Herrn Dr. E. noch erreicht
werden und es ist möglich, dass Herr Dr. E. noch, der Herr Dr. E.
in diesen Tagen nicht, selbst mit ihm spricht).

Anmerkung für Wolfen: Ich bitte auf jeden Fall die Sache
weiter zu studieren und über eine evtl. Lösung der wesentlichen
lichen Schwierigkeit der Fabrikationslage klar zu werden. Ich glaube
dass es Herrn Dr. E. am liebsten wäre, wenn wir die Fabrikation
doch in Wolfen vornehmen.

Herr Dr. B. bemerkt noch, er wundert sich darüber, dass die Angebote so schlecht sei, da ihm Inhaber der Fabrik einen ganz angemessenen Preis für Chlor-Acetylen gemeldet habe. Allerdings habe ihm Biedel noch gelegentlich einmal mitgeteilt, dass die Ausbeute bei dem Omega-Produkt ausserordentlich schlecht wäre. Biedel habe übrigens etwa 50 t/jest angeliefert, während wir erst 20 - 30 t/jest geliefert hätten. Die Qualität unseres Produktes wäre besser geworden, erreiche aber diejenige von Biedel noch nicht.

Herr Dr. B. sagte mir noch, dass er mir als Kollege raten würde, dass die Fab. es lieber nicht übernehmen solle, das Omega-Produkt und ähnliche herzustellen.

Wegen der Stabilisatoren habe ich Herrn Dr. B. nicht gesprochen, da Herr Dr. B. hier darüber mit Dr. B. in dieser Form zusammen mit Herrn Dr. Laux Verhandlungen pflegt.

Ker. G. Pistor,

Bitterfeld, den 20.9.1935

MICROCOPY

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